REPORT

ON THE

ADMINISTRATION

OF THE

JUNAGADH STATE

FOR THE

YEAR 1921-22.

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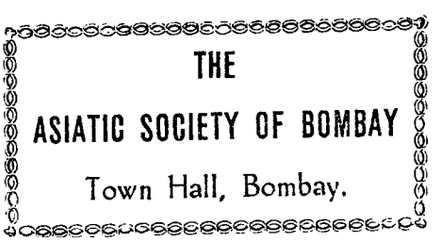

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REPORT

ON THE

ADMINISTRATION

OF THE

JUNAGADH STATE

FOR THE

years

~~YEAR 1921-22.~~

1921-22 to 1923-24.

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JUNAGADH
PRINTED AT THE STATE PRESS.
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To,

HIS HIGHNESS THE NAWAB SAHEB,

JUNAGADH.

Your Highness,

I have the honour to submit the accompanying Report on the Administration of the Junagadh State for the year ending 31st March 1922 together with Appendices I to XXVIII.

I have the honour to be,

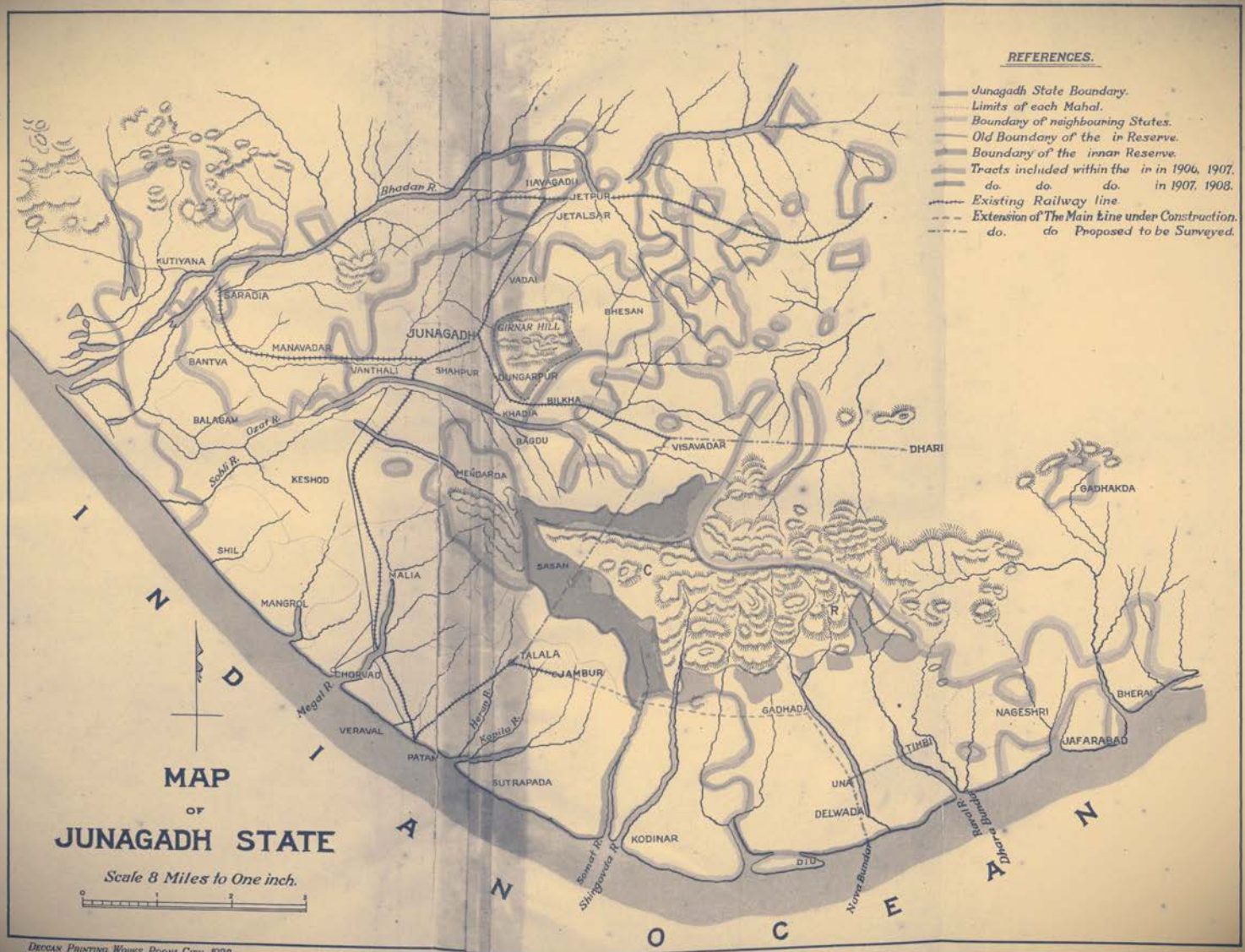
Your Highness,

Your Highness' most obedient servant,

Junagadh,
24th June, 1922.

Tribhuvan rai D Dewan

Dewan.



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Chapter I.

GENERAL AND POLITICAL.

Introduction.

Physical Aspect.

The State of Junagadh lies in the south-western portion of the Kathiawar Peninsula between 24°44′ and 21°53′ north latitude, and 70° and 72° east longitude, with the Halar Division of the province as its northern boundary, and Gohelwad Prant to its east. It is bounded on the south and west by the Arabian sea. It has 16 Ports, of which the principal are Verawal and Mangrol. The principal rivers in the State are the Bhadar, Uben, Ozat, Hiran, Saraswati, Machhundri, Singaoda, Megal, Vrajmi, Raval and Sabli. The capital town of Junagadh is situated on the slope of the famous Girnar Hill, sacred to the Jains, the Shivaites Vaishnavites and other Hindus. The peaks of the Girnar Hill rise to a height of 3,666 feet above sea level, whence fine views of the sacred shrine of the Datar can be obtained. To the south-west of the Girnar Hill lies the extensive forest of Gir, which supplies timber and other natural products to the residents of the State and the neighbouring districts and is unique as the sole stronghold of the Indian Lion.

The soil is divided into numerous classes; but three kinds are principal, namely, garden land, dry crop land and rice land. There is a fourth kind of land called Ghed or low-lying land extending 10 miles from sea-shore. It is always inundated during the rains and assumes the appearance of vast swamp. A long strip of land along the coast extending from Patan to Una is called Nagher and in this portion three crops are harvested annually.

The climate of the Junagadh districts is most varied. On the one hand is found the salubrious climate of the sea-coast and on the summit of the lofty hills of Girnar and Datar, and on the other, the hot climate of the plains and the comparatively unhealthy climate of the Gir Forest. Junagadh itself is always hot and the climate of the town is not quite healthy. The average rainfall of Junagadh from recorded observations for the last five years is 38 Inches 43 cents.

Map.

2. The attached map shows the head-quarters of the Revenue Divisions of the State, the principal ports and rivers and lines of Railways and other important details.

Area.

3. The area of the State is 3,336·86 square miles inclusive of Mangrol figures.

Population.

4. The total population according to the census of 1921 was 4,65,493 of which 3,68,003 were Hindus, 90,091 Mahomedans, 7,216 Jains, 90 Christians, 53 Parsis, while 40 were of other castes.

Receipts and expenditure.

5. The total revenue of the State for the year under Report was Rs. 58,64,870 exclusive of the alienated revenue amounting to about Rs. 9,59,165 and Mangrol revenue at about Rs. 3 lakhs, whilst the expenditure amounted to Rs. 77,85,353. The average receipts and disbursements based on the figures of the past five years cover respectively Rs. 55,42,858 and 51,59,408.

Tribute paid and received.

6. The State pays a tribute of Rs. 28,394 annually to the Paramount Power and a *peshkashi* of Rs. 37,210 to His Highness the Gaekwar; on the other hand the State of Junagadh receives a tribute styled Zortalbi, from 134 States amounting to Rs. 92,421, of which the largest item of Rs. 22,858 is paid by Bhavnagar. It is under existing treaty engagements recovered and paid to the State by the British authorities who charge 2½ per cent. on account of the expenses of collection.

Principal articles of production and manufacture.

7. The principal articles of production in the State are cotton, bajri, juwar, sesamum, wheat, rice, sugarcane, cereals, grass, timber, stone, castor-seed etc., while those of manufacture are ghee, molasses, sugarcandy, copper and brass-ware, dyed cloth, gold and silver embroidery, pottery, hard-ware, leather etc.

Important Events of the year.

Visit of His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales to Bombay.

8. One of the most important events during the year was the auspicious occasion of the arrival of His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales in Bombay, the gateway of India, on the 17th November 1921, and his reception with all the honours due to His Royal Highness' exalted position. This being the first occasion of such a visit during the time of His Highness the present Nawab Saheb, was looked forward to with much interest and enthusiasm. The Junagadh Darbar had thus the honour to avail itself of this opportunity of testifying through His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales its feelings of profound esteem and deep loyalty to His Imperial Majesty's Person and Throne.

The Kharita invitation of 24th October 1921 from His Excellency the Governor of Bombay was received with great pleasure and deep feelings of gratitude and preparations for going to Bombay to participate in the ceremony were soon commenced. A decent bungalow was hired in Bombay for the accommodation of His Highness and the party. The special train conveying His Highness the Nawab Saheb and party left Junagadh

on Tuesday the 15th November 1921 at 9-50 A. M. and arrived at Grant Road Station the next day at 2-55 P. M.. The party accompanying His Highness the Nawab Saheb to Bombay consisted of the Huzur Secretary, the Dewan, the Naib Dewan. the Toshakhana Officer and the House Surgeon.

His Highness the Nawab Saheb attended at the Apollo Bandar to receive His Royal Highness on the 17th, and was also present at the Reception at the Government House that night. The reception of the individual Chiefs was held on the 18th after which His Highness left Bombay for Junagadh. The departure from Bombay and the arrival at Junagadh were private. The special reached Junagadh at 4-35 P. M. on the 19th. November 17th and 21st were observed as public holidays throughout the State in honour of the occasion.

His Excellency the Governor's visit.

9. Another notable event during the year was the auspicious visit of Their Excellencies the Governor of Bombay and Lady Lloyd to Junagadh. This State and its subjects were anxiously waiting for a considerable time to have the honour of welcoming Their Excellencies in Junagadh. At last the happy news regarding the visit of Their Excellencies to Junagadh in the month of February 1922 excited great enthusiasm and a fitting reception was accorded to the distinguished guests in keeping with the traditional loyalty and devotion of the people of the territory.

10. His Excellency the Honourable Sir George Ambrose Lloyd, G. C. I. E., D. S. O., Governor of Bombay, accompanied by Her Excellency the Honourable Lady Lloyd and the marginally noted members of His Excellency's party arrived by a special train in Junagadh on the 1st February 1922 at 4-30 P. M.

1 Mrs. Maclagan.
2. Captain C. E. Benson, D. S. O.
3. Lady Morvyth Benson.
4. C. G. Adam, Esq., I. C. S., Private Secretary.
5. Major R. L. Benson, D. S. O., M. V. O., M. C., Military Secretary.
6. Lieut. Col. C. J. Grafton-Young, I. M. S., Surgeon.
7. Captain G. S. Rawstorne, M. C., Aid-de-Camp.
8. Capt. J. H. Carmichael, Aid-de-Camp.

11. The Agent to the Governor, Lieut. Col. W. M. P. Wood's party consisted of (1) Major A. S. Meek, C. M. G., Political Agent, Sorath; (2) Captain A. W. T. Webb, Political Agent, Halar; (3) Captain F. B. N. Tinley, M. C., Military Adviser, Kathiawar State Forces; (4) Mr. H. G. Lang, Superintendent, Kathiawar Agency Police; (5) Miss Duke (6) Miss Kidson and (7) Rao Bahadur Manishanker R. Trivedi, B. A., LL. B., Agency Daftardar.

12. On Thursday the 2nd February at 9-30 A. M. His

Excellency the Governor accompanied by His Highness the Nawab Saheb went up the Girnar Hill and returned at 1-30 P. M.

13. At 4 P. M. His Highness the Nawab Saheb paid a formal visit to His Excellency the Governor at Mahabat Manzil. Capt. Carmichael, A. D. C., to His Excellency proceeded on horse back, 200 yards from Mahabat Manzil for the purpose of receiving His Highness. The usual formalities detailed in the official programme were gone through. His Highness was accompanied by Major Meek and the following Officers of the State:—

1. The Huzur Secretary. 2. The Dewan	in His Highness' carriage.
3. The Naib Dewan 4. The Chief Judicial Officer.	2nd carriage.
5. The Principal, Bahauddin College. 6. The Chief Medical Officer.	3rd carriage.
7. The Police Commissioner 8. The State Vakil, at Rajkot.	4th carriage.

They were introduced to His Excellency by the Agent to the Governor, Kathiawar, and each of them presented a Nazar of one gold mohor which was touched and remitted. A salute of 15 guns was fired on the arrival and the departure of His Highness and a Guard of Honour of Junagadh State Infantry presented Arms on alighting. At 4-45 P. M. a deputation consisting of (1) the Chief Judicial Officer (2) the Principal, Bahauddin College (3) the Police Commissioner and (4) the State Vakil at Rajkot waited on His Excellency at the Mahabat Manzil. His Excellency paid the return visit at 5 P. M. at the Huzur Kutcheri Hall to His Highness the Nawab Saheb and the usual formalities detailed in the official programme were gone through. His Excellency was accompanied by (1) the Agent to the Governor (2) the Private Secretary (3) the Military Secretary (4) Surgeon to His Excellency and the two Aids-de-Camp. Major Meek was present at the Kutcheri Hall in advance. The State Officers present were the same as at the time of the visit and each presented a Nazar of one gold mohor which was touched and remitted. A salute of 17 guns was fired both on the arrival and the departure of His Excellency and a Guard of Honour of the Junagadh State Infantry presented Arms on alighting.

14. At 8-30 P. M. there was a State banquet at Mahabat Manzil. After His Majesty's health was drunk, His Highness the Nawab Saheb proposed the health of His Excellency the

Governor coupling with this toast the name of Her Excellency, the Honourable Lady Lloyd in the following speech:—

"LADIES and GENTLEMEN,

It gives me the greatest of pleasure to rise and have the honour of proposing the health of Their Excellencies the Governor and Lady Lloyd. Of course, I must firstly thank Their Excellencies very much indeed for giving me and my State, after waiting so anxiously for a considerable long time, the honour of being our guests. As Your Excellency is aware, the last visit paid to this State by a governor was in 1916 by Your Excellency's predecessor, His Excellency Lord Willingdon. This was of course during the time of minority when the then Administrator, Mr. Rendall, was responsible, but this time Your Excellency has been so good as to have made it convenient in spite of all worries and busy days, to visit my State and be such charming guests. Well, in short, words fail me to really express my joy and satisfaction. If I am not wrong in saying so, I think I promised to try and give Your Excellency a lion when Your Excellency visited my State at the time when I had the honour of being Your Excellency's guest at Ganeshkhind. The shoot has been arranged at Sasan for the 3rd, and I sincerely hope that one of the lions, any how, will be loyal enough to come out and give Your Excellency a decent shot. I think I need not worry Your Excellency by giving Your Excellency all the details about my State, as I have already taken up more time than I ought to have.

I would, however, take this opportunity of saying that I was invested with full powers on the 31st March 1920, and I think I can afford without going too far, to say that everything in the State has been going on very smoothly and quickly. A few new ideas have been put into force since my investiture, for instance the Village Panchayat System, which of course is in its infancy stage at present, but we are trying our best to have it working in the style as it was working in the days gone by, and we hope to have it running properly before the end of the next year. I have also handed over the Municipality of my capital to a Committee consisting of nine leading citizens, headed by a President who is a State servant. I have now, I think, said enough, and ask you, Ladies and Gentlemen, to rise and drink with me to the long life, happiness and prosperity of His Excellency the Governor and Lady Lloyd."

HIS EXCELLENCY REPLYING, SAID:—

"Your Highness, Ladies and Gentlemen,:— It has long been my wish to pay a visit to the State of Junagadh and to have the

pleasure of being Your Highness' guest here, and it affords me the greatest satisfaction that I have, after so long a delay, been able to accomplish the wish to accept Your Highness' generous hospitality and to see and become personally acquainted with this, the premier State in Kathiawar. For these reasons Junagadh has a special interest for me, but perhaps even more so because of the special personal interest I take in an administration which was for some considerable period in the hands of officers of my own Government, and whose work was well done. It must also inevitably be an abiding source of special interest to me to remember that it was during my period of office that Your Highness obtained his powers, and to watch the early, and as it seems to me highly successful inception of what we all trust will be a long and fruitful reign. Let me therefore at once congratulate Your Highness upon the happy auspices under which Your Highness has taken up the burden of rule. Under your control is a wealthy and prosperous State, rich in natural resources and rich in a contented and industrious people, and the proposals for the Railway construction and for the expansion of the Port of Verawal, proposals which I have studied with the greatest interest, are evidence that Your Highness' administration is determined to develop those resources on progressive and far seeing lines. The results of that Port's improvement already show excellent results, for 12 lakhs expenditure are showing an average revenue of some 2½ lakhs per annum, and are likely before long, I think, to show even better results. In a tract of country such as lies within the borders of Your Highness' State, the importance of the development of communications cannot be over estimated, for, its prosperity will depend upon the facility with which its timber and other raw materials can be exported and the accessibility of your internal markets. It would perhaps be infelicitous to describe as raw material that other great asset of Junagadh, the lion of the Gir As to its accessibility, I have heard conflicting reports, but Your Highness has been so kind as to arrange for me an opportunity to judge for myself. Should it be as accessible as Your Highness has kindly hoped, I trust that I shall not fail to convert it into raw material fit for immediate export. It has interested me very much to learn of the foundation of the residential school for Amirs' children and of the great appreciation, which the Amirs of Your Highness' State have shown of the facilities which it provides. I consider that the provision of an opportunity for acquiring liberal education in Public Schools founded for the sons of Amirs cannot fail to prove most beneficial to the progress of the State by providing it with an admirable recruiting ground for the public services. I congratulate Your Highness upon your wisdom and foresight

in this matter. It is most gratifying to learn that Your Highness' activities have not stopped short of the town of Junagadh, and that in the neighbouring town of Wanthali, a Mahomedan school has been provided which already has 500 boys on the roll, and that a sister institution for the education of Mahomedan girls has been provided in combination with a maternity hospital and a Mahomedan orphanage in the same town. In conclusion let me express my cordial thanks to Your Highness for the complimentary reference which you have made to myself to night and for the very warm welcome you have extended to us. I can assure Your Highness that Lady Lloyd and myself will always look back upon our stay in Junagadh as among our happiest memories. "

15. At 10 P. M. a reception was held in the Shamiana at the Mahabat Manzil and the Heads of Departments, Amirs, Girasias, dienees, officials and gentry invited were presented to His Excellency by Mr. Adam, the Private Secretary. After the reception was over, His Highness and the distinguished guests motored to the College Maidan to witness a display of fireworks. At 11 P. M. His Excellency accompanied by His Highness the Nawab Saheb left Junagadh by a special train for Talala.

16. Friday, the 3rd of February was passed in the Gir by His Excellency for lion shooting; but unluckily no lion was shot. Her Excellency accompanied by Major Meek, Political Agent, Sorath, visited the Girnar in the morning and certain State institutions in the evening. Other guests proceeded to Hastinapur for Sambur shooting.

17. On Saturday, the 4th February, Her Excellency visited Upperkot in the morning. His Excellency accompanied by His Highness left Talala at 7 A. M. and halted at Verawal and inspected the Verawal Harbour works and visited the old Somnath Temple at Prabhas Patan. His Excellency returned to Junagadh at 12 A. M. and visited the Mahabat Khan Madressatul Mualla (Amirs' school) and State Paddock. In the evening His Excellency visited the Upperkot and other State institutions. Her Excellency visited Their Highnesses Begum Saheba and Ma Saheba in the evening. At 10 P. M. His Excellency accompanied by His Highness the Nawab Saheb and the distinguished guests drove in State to see the illuminations. The procession passed through the Kalva gate, Kadia Road, Dewan Chowk, Mandvi Chowk, Dhal Road King's Road and out by the Reay Gate to the Station. The party left Junagadh by a special train at 11 P. M. for Palitana. The departure was private.

18. The visit of Their Excellencies, at a time when there

has of necessity been such a heavy demand upon their time and energies was greatly appreciated in Junagadh and the kindness and courtesy shown by Their Excellencies evoked great admiration and sincere gratitude of all.

Celebration of His Imperial Majesty the King Emperor's birth day.

19. The birth-day of His Imperial Majesty the King Emperor was duly celebrated on Saturday, the 4th June 1921, the day announced for the purpose. A salute of 31 guns was fired at sunrise and the day was observed as a general holiday throughout the State.

The Armistice Day.

20. In accordance with the gracious wishes of His Imperial Majesty the King Emperor, there was arranged a complete suspension of all business and locomotion throughout the Junagadh State territory for a couple of minutes, commencing from 11 A. M. at gun fire on the 11th November 1921, in order to perpetuate the memory of the Armistice Day and cessation of the great war.

The Coronation day.

21. In memory of the Coronation Darabar at Delhi, the 12th December 1921 was observed as a general public holiday and 31 guns were fired at sunrise in celebration of that day.

Ruler and His Family.

Age, Salute etc.

22. The present Ruler, His Highness Mahabat Khan Rasulkhan, Babi Bahadur, is the ninth Nawab of Junagadh and is seventh in descent from His Highness Bahadurkhan I and was born on the 2nd August 1900 and will complete the 22nd year of his age on 2nd August 1922. His Highness succeeded to the Gadi on 22nd January 1911 and was invested with full powers on 31st March 1920. His Highness the Nawab Saheb is the Ruler of the Premier State in Kathiawar and enjoys a salute of 15 guns personal, 13 permanent and 15 local within the territorial limits of Junagadh State.

His Highness the Nawab Saheb enjoyed good health throughout the year.

His Highness' tour.

23. His Highness the Nawab Saheb returned from Verawal on 25th May 1921 after the hot season of 1921 was over.

24. On 15th November 1921 His Highness the Nawab Saheb's Swari proceeded to Bombay for the visit of His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales by the special train leaving Junagadh at 9·50 A.M. and reached Bombay the next day at 2·55 P.M. The Swari returned by the special train leaving Bombay at 12 noon on 18th November 1921 and reached Junagadh on the next day at 4·35 P.M.

25. Again on the arrival of His Excellency the Governor of

Bombay to Rajkot His Highness the Nawab Saheb and party proceeded to Rajkot on 29th January 1922. The special train left Junagadh at 1–50 P. M. and reached Rajkot at 5 P. M. The Swari returned by the special train leaving Rajkot on 31st January 1922 at 8 A. M. and reached Junagadh the same day at 11–15 A. M.

26. During the visit of His Excellency the Governor of Bombay to Junagadh State His Highness the Nawab Saheb accompanied H. E. 's party to Girnar and Gir. The whole party proceeded by the special train leaving Junagadh at 12 P. M. on 2nd February 1922 and arrived at Talala the next day at 6– 30 A. M. After a day's halt in the Gir district the party returned by the special train leaving Talala at 7 A. M. on 4–2–22 and arrived in Junagadh at 12 noon.

27. The Kathiawar Races were held at Rajkot between 27th February and 3rd March 1922. His Highness the Nawab Saheb's Swari proceeded to Rajkot leaving Junagadh at 9–15 A. M. on the 27th February 1922 by the special train. The Swari returned from Rajkot by the special train leaving Rajkot at 11 P. M. on 4th March 1922 and arrived in Junagadh the next day at 9–15 A. M.

Birth-day of His Highness.

28. His Highness the Nawab Saheb's birth-day was duly celebrated on the 4th December 1921 with great eclat. The day was observed as a general Holiday throughout the State and customary Darbar held on the auspicious day at the Raj Mehel was largely attended by State Officers, Bhayats, Girassias and subjects.

Anniversary day of the Investiture Darbar.

29. 31st March 1922 being the anniversary day of the Investiture Durbar, orders were issued to observe the same as a public holiday, throughout the State in honour of the auspicious occasion; but this year the day fell on Friday and hence the next day was observed as a holiday.

Rajkutumb.

30. Their Highnesses Bibi Saheb Manuvvar Jahan Begum and Ma Saheb Asha Bibi Saheba continued to be in good health.

Donations.

31. The following donations were made during the year:—

The All India Victoria Memorial Hall, Calcutta	Rs.	10,000
The Past Kumars' Association and Club Fund, Rajkot	,,	6,000
The Jeddah Repatriation Fund	,,	5,000
The Xray Installation at the West Hospital, Rajkot	,,	5,000
The Vanita Vishram Fund, Bombay.	,,	4,000
The Lady Reading Women of India Fund, Delhi	,,	1,000
The Lord Haig's Fund	,,	1,000

The Deccan Gymkhana Club	Rs.	800
The Rajkot Race prizes	„	700
The Second Oriental Conference Fund, Calcutta	„	500
The Willingdon Sports Club, Bombay ...	„	500
The Poona Gayan Samaj	„	250
Miscellaneous charities.	„	41,000
	Total Rs.	75,750.

Distinguished Visitors.

Visit of Their Highnesses Maharaja Sahebs of Bikaner and Jamnagar.

32. Major General His Highness Shri Sir Gangasinhji, K. G. C. B. E., K. C. B., G. C. S. I., G. C. I. E., LL. D., Maharajah Saheb of Bikaner and Lieut. Col: His Highness Shri Sir Ranjitsinhji Bahadur, K. C. S. I., G. B. E, Maharajah Saheb of Nawanagar arrived at Junagadh on the 16th March at 8 A. M. Their Highnesses were met by His Highness the Nawab Saheb at the Railway Station, and were taken to Mahabat Manzil, fixed for their residence in Junagadh. Their Highnesses visited the State Hospital, the Mahabatkhan Madressah-tul-Mualla and State Paddock in the morning and drove to the Willingdon Farm, the State Gardens and the Upperkot in the evening. Their Highnesses left for Talala at 11 P. M. There they were joined by Yuvraj Shri of Bikaner on the 20th. One lion was shot by His Highness the Maharajah Saheb of Bikaner and another by Yuvraj Shri Maharajah Kumar. His Highness the Jam Saheb left the Gir on 21st and His Highness the Maharajah Saheb of Bikaner on the 23rd.

Agent to the Governor in Kathiawar

33. Sir Evan Maconochie, K. C. I. E., C. S. I., I. C. S., Agent to the Governor in Kathiawar encamped at Veraval during the hot season in April 1921 and part of the month of May.

Official visit of the Political Agent, Sorath Prant.

34. The Political Agent, Sorath Prant, paid an official visit to Junagadh in August last. He arrived at the Junagadh station on the 18th August 1921 by the morning train at 11-25 A. M. and was received by the Dewan at the Station. A salute of 11 guns was fired when he alighted from the train. The Dewan then garlanded the Political Agent, who afterwards drove in a carriage and pair to Mahabat Manzil, accompanied by the Dewan and escorted by six Imperial Service Lancers Sowars. On arrival at the residence a Guard of Honour consisting of 25 policemen presented Arms, and the State Band played the General Salute.

The Political Agent, Sorath Prant, paid an unofficial visit to His Highness the Nawab Saheb at the new Palace at 2 P. M. On the 25th August 1921 the Political Agent, Sorath, drove to

the Railway Station accompanied and escorted as at the time of his arrival.

Other Distinguished visitors.

35. Other distinguished guests were:—

His Highness the Maharajah Saheb of Dhrangadhra, Her Highness the Maji Saheba of Porbandar, the Begum Saheba of Manavadar, Major General Sir Harry Watson, Lieut. Col. W. M. P. Wood, C. I. E., Agent to the Governor, Kathiawar; Captain A. W. T. Webb, Personal Assistant to the Agent to the Governor, Kathiawar; Captain Tinley, Military Advisor, Kathiawar States' Cavalry; Mr. H. G. Lang, Superintendent of Police, Kathiawar Agency; Mr. and Mrs. Mayne of the Rajkumar College. Rajkot; Mr. G. S. Arundale; Lieut. Col. Dr. R. Row, M. D.; Col. A. Hooton, I. M. S., Agency Surgeon; Mr. De. Monte of the Government of India Post and Telegraph Department; Mr. A. M. Masani, M. A., B. Sc., Minister of Education, Baroda and the Revd. E. Blatter, S. J., F. L. S.. Members of the University Commission.

Mangrol Estate.

36. Mangrol and the swang villages are included in and form an integral portion of the State of Junagadh as shown by the Parwana of St. 1864 (A. D. 1808) issued by Colonel Walker to the Junagadh State. Under the arrangement of 1879, the Sheikh has been granted by His Highness the Nawab Saheb the administrative powers commensurate with those of second class States under the Agency, and to be exercised in his estate in subordination to Junagadh. Outside the limits of Mangrol, the status of the Sheikh is that of a vassal and dependent of Junagadh. The present Sheikh is Meherban Mahommed Jahangirmia Valad Mahomed Badrudin. He is born on the 29th October 1860.

Relations with British Government and neighbouring States.

37. The relations of this State with the Paramount Power and the neighbouring States continued to be cordial and friendly as in the past.

Personnel of the administration.

38. A list of the principal Officers of the State showing changes in the personnel is appended (Appendix I).

Chapter II.

REVENUE ADMINISTRATION.

Financial Year.

39. As the State financial year commences from September 1st, this report covers the period from September 1st 1920 to 31st August 1921 for the purpose of Revenue Accounts and the period from 1st April 1921 to 31st March 1922 for the purpose of general statistics.

Administrative Divisions and Personnel.

40. The State is divided into 13 Mahals each of which is in charge of a Wahivatdar with executive powers only. Besides these, Gadhakda with 2 villages of Ramgadh and Padargadh which were included hitherto under the Babariawad Prant, was placed under the charge of a separate Tehesildar, subordinate to the Babariawad Thandar only in respect of Treasury matters.

41. The State consists of 512 Khalsa villages including 24 Nesses and Forest Settlements in the Gir Forest and 329 Barkhali villages against 510 Khalsa villages and 331 Barkhali villages returned last year. There is thus an increase of two in the number of Khalsa villages and the corresponding decrease of two in the number of Barkhali villages due to the fact that the villages of Jhalansar and Goladhar, hitherto classed as Barkhali villages are included in the list of Khalsa villages and the net revenue thereof is credited to the Khalsa wahivat and the proceeds appropriated towards the expenses of Mukbara etc.

42. During the year under report the charge of the Revenue Department continued with Mr. Motilal Jhaverchand Vasavada. The designation of the Revenue Adhikari was changed to that of the Revenue Commissioner with effect from 25th April 1921. Mr. T. J. Raja, M. A. LL. B., Deputy Revenue Commissioner, having joined Limbdi service, Mr. J. X. Sequeira was appointed to the post with the duties of special Abadi officer on 3-6-1921 and continued there till October 1921. On 10-10-21 Mr. Sequeira proceeded on leave and Mr. Chhelshanker D. Rana held charge of this post in addition to his own duties as Junagadh Wahivatdar. On 15-2-22 the services of Mr. Sequeira were transferred to the Private Department and Mr. Chhelshanker has been confirmed as Deputy Revenue Commissioner with the additional charge of the Dungar Forest Office. The forest work of Girnar was hitherto carried on by Junagadh

Wahivatdar, but in order to ensure the continuance of systematic sylviculture, the work has been entrusted to the Deputy Revenue Commissioner who has obtained experience as a Forest Officer for a considerable time. The post of the Assistant to the Revenue Commissioner was abolished from 3rd October 1921 and the designation of the Special Revenue Officer at the Headquarters was changed to that of the Personal Assistant to the Revenue Commissioner from 1st September 1921.

Revenue Survey.

43. As stated in the last year's report, the three villages namely, Ghodasaran, Mal & Ujad Thepda yet remain to be surveyed in detail pending disposal of the disputes with the Garasias. The village of Bherala under the Patan Mahal ¾ of which has lapsed to the State and ¼ of which is held for one life only by the present holder has been surveyed in detail for assessment purposes.

City Survey.

44. The work of the Junagadh City Survey has been completed. The result shows that there are 9,292 houses covering a total area of 447 acres and 3 gunthas. 106 maps of the numbers surveyed outside the Wagheshwari gate were verified and forwarded to the Gharbheni Department for settlement and adoption during the year under report.

Gharbheni Operation.

45. Enquiries by the Gharbheni officer were in the beginning confined to only seven big towns and Kasbas to which Keshod was added during the last year.

46. During the year under report the Gharbheni Rules were made applicable to two more places namely, Chorwad and Delwada. In all 10 big towns and Kasbas enjoyed the benefit of the Gharbheni operations, viz.,

Junagadh.	Malia.
Wanthali.	Una.
Veraval.	Keshod.
Patan.	Chorwad.
Kutiana.	Delwada.

47. Out of 1,277 cases registered re:Junagadh Talpad, 922 have been decided, 445 cases were newly received from the Survey Department and the aggregate balance inclusive of the undisposed of 355 cases referred to above remained at 800. The proceeds re:Junagadh cases covered Rs. 1,844-15-11 out of which Rs. 1,633-1-2 have been recovered.

48. As regards the Mahalat cases, the balance of pending cases last year was 355. 1,236 fresh maps having been received from the Survey Department, the aggregate number covered 1,591 out of which 1,071 have been decided and the balance

remained at 520. The proceeds of the Mahalat cases covered Rs. 26,313-1-6 out of which Rs. 11,148-4-6 have been recovered.

Land Tenures.

49. The principal tenures on which the lands are held in the State cover the following:—

(1) Khalsa lands

(2) Giras lands

A. Bhayati lands

B. Mulgiras lands

(3) Alienated lands

A. Inami

B. Kherati

a. Public

b. Personal

C. Religious

a. Devasthan

b. Pirasthan

D. Hereditary Service lands

(4) Palat lands occupied by Dhudias.

Mode of Revenue Administration.

50. The Vighoti system continued to be in force in all the Khalsa villages of this State during the year.

Other minor tenures under which occupancy rights are held by the Ryots are as under:—

A. *Bhagami tenure*—under which only a share in the produce is levied.

B. *Bhagbatai tenure*—under which a share in kind called Vaje and Vero i. e. in cash are recovered.

C. *Bhagbatai with Jansi Vighoti*—i. e. Vaje and Vero on certain crops and Vero plus cash assessment on account of produce per Vigha instead of a share in kind.

D. *Vighoti plus special levy on certain crops like sugarcane.*

E. *Udhad tenure*– i. e. fixed cash in lieu of Vaje and Vero per Vigha or per Santi (Chavbandhi) without any regular classification of land.

Giras and Barkhali Department.

51. The Revenue Commissioner continued to supervise the Giras and Barkhali areas. The areas of the holdings of the Bhayats and Mulgirassias remained the same as reported last

year. But the total area in possession of alienees, as compared with the area of the last year, has been reduced by 779 acres and 24 gunthas in consequence of outright sale and lapse to the State. Hence 6,39,443 acres and 26 gunthas of lands are now held by Bhayats, Mulgirassias and Alienees as under:—

	Acres.	Gs.
Bhayats	57,144	2
Mul-girasias	2,29,515	18
Alienees	3,52,784	6
	6,39,443	26

Boundary Settlement.

52. No interstatal boundary settlement was made during the year under report. 87 boundary marks or stones were rectified or replaced on the boundaries between villages of this State and those of other States as compared with 108 in the preceding year.

Collection of Land Revenue.

53. The receipts under the principal heads of Land Revenue for St. 1977 ending 31st August 1921, as compared with those of the previous year were as under:—

Heads of Receipts.	St. Year 1976. Rs.	St. Year 1977. Rs.	Increase. Rs.	Decrease. Rs.
I. Cash Assessment in lieu of Vaje or State share of the field produce in kind.	24,48,527	24,68,996	20,469	0
II. Vero and other cash rates.	1,09,501	1,02,820	0	5,681
III. Income of stone quarries and rent and sale of lands.	2,09,713	96,987	0	1,12,726
Total...	27,67,741	26,69,803	20,469	1,18,407

Net decrease of Rs. 97,938.

The increase in item I is due to the extension of cultivation of unoccupied lands. The decrease in item II is due partly to the introduction of cash assessment in lieu of Bhagbatai in Chitri under Keshod Mahal and partly to the decrease in the income of miscellaneous ijaras and the decrease in item III is, as has already been stated in previous report, due to the limited sale of Taliato of lands.

The gross demand of the Revenue Department was Rs. 30,15,422 in the year under report as against Rs. 30,31,814

last year, showing a decrease of Rs. 16,392. Out of this amount, Rs. 29,22,313 were collected, leaving a balance of Rs. 93,109 in arrears at the end of the year.

Customs.

54. The land customs rules now in force are working well. The revenue derived from the customs duty at Junagadh and at different Mahals of the State (exclusive of the port of Verawal) amounted to Rs. 1,75,453 as against Rs. 1,54,842 of the previous year, showing an increase of Rs. 20,611. The customs dues realized at the port of Verawal amounted to Rs. 3,38,170 as against Rs. 2,80,788 last year. This was due to the progress of trade during the year under report.

Arrears.

55. As stated in the previous report, the amount of arrears by the end of St. 1976 was Rs. 6,31,429; out of this, Rs. 94,265 were recovered during the year under report and Rs. 10,563 were written off, leaving a balance of Rs. 5,26,601. To this, may be added the sum of Rs. 93,109, being the amount of arrears of the current year, making a grand total of Rs. 6,19,710 by the end of St. 1977.

Cultivation.

56. The aggregate area covered by the State territory comprises 3,336·86 Sq. miles, i. e. 21,35,591 acres. Deducting 48,956 acres representing 76½ Sq. miles of swang villages of Mangrol and 43,082 acres representing 67½ Sq. miles covered by allotted villages of Mangrol and 57,144 acres of Bhayati lands and 2,29,515 acres of mul-giras lands and 3,52,784 acres of alienated lands, there remains a balance of 14,04,110 acres (21,35,591–7,31,481) which form the Khalsa lands out of which, 7,87,062 acres are cultivable (7,35,538 Baret plus 51,524 Pit including canal irrigation) and 6,17,048 acres are Forest and Kharabo lands. Out of the cultivable area, 6,09,320 acres are occupied by cultivators and 1,77,742 acres are unoccupied. In the year under report, 10,679 acres of unoccupied lands were brought under cultivation. Efforts are being made to bring more lands under cultivation.

Status of cultivators.

57. The cultivators are tenants-at-will and none of them has any such interest in his holding as can be alienated by mortgage, sale etc.; much regard, however, is shown to continuity of tenure and they are not turned out of their lands without good and sufficient reason, and cultivators have continued in their holdings from generation to generation.

Wards' Estates.

58. The supervision of the Managed Estates continued to be with the Revenue Commissioner during the year under report. At the commencement of the year there were 39 Estates, (31 minors' and 8 others) yielding an aggregate revenue of Rs. 89,189 (61,912 minors' and 27,277 others). During the current year two estates (one minor's and one other) yielding a total revenue

of Rs. 5,100 (Rs. 3,100 minor and 2,000 other) were released while one minor was added with an annual revenue of Rs. 353. Thus at the end of the year there were 38 estates of the aggregate revenue of Rs. 84,442 as shown below:—

31 minors' estates	Rs. 59,165
7 others	„ 25,277
38	Total „ 84,442.

Education of the Wards.

59. The education of the wards is receiving due attention. Most of them are attending the local schools for want of sufficient funds. The three minor sons of Saiyad Dadamia Nanamia are continuing their studies at the Talukdari Girasia School at Wadhwan. The eldest son of Jemadar Umarbhai Mahomedbhai and the three minor sons of Jemadar Lalbhai Nathubhai are receiving education under the supervision of the Headmaster, Mahabat Khan Madressah-Tul-Mualla recently founded by His Highness the Nawab Saheb in Junagadh for the proper training of the sons of the Amirs of the State. All these wards are showing satisfactory progress in their studies.

Encumbered Estates.

60. At the close of the last year there were 121 estates with an aggregate revenue of Rs. 44,026-14-2 under the State management. No new estate was added during the year under report; but 9 estates with a total revenue of Rs. 1,902-4-10 were discharged during the current year leaving 112 estates with an annual revenue of Rs. 42,124-9-4 at the close of the year.

In the beginning of the year there were 114 estates with an aggregate liability of Rs. 2,15,450 regarding which liquidation schemes were formulated and put into force. To these may be added one estate with a liability of Rs. 24,842 making a total liability of Rs 2,40,292, out of which, payment was made to the creditors to the extent of Rs. 36,771 leaving an unpaid liability of Rs. 2,03,521 on the whole.

Debts amounting to Rs. 36,771 as against Rs. 26,019 in the past year were discharged during the year under report. Thus at the end of the year under report there are 112 estates with total liabilities of Rs. 2,03,521. Of these, 106 estates have their liquidation schemes sanctioned and put into force; while in the case of the remaining 6 estates liquidation schemes yet remain to be framed.

Religious and charitable Institutions.

61. The Revenue Commissioner continued to be in charge of what is called the management of religious and charitable institutions. 6 cases of the kind were dealt with during the year under report with the assistance of the Barkhali Branch.

62. As stated in the previous report, statements containing the names of elected Patels and Panch in the villages having been received from all the Mahals, they were examined with the utmost consideration and duly sanctioned. The lists were then published in the State Gazette and the new scheme has been put into force from the commencement of the financial year. The scheme is still in infancy and public opinion in the villages is not yet ripened to its proper stage; but the policy of the State in these matters is not to hustle the villagers; but to give them time so that genuine public opinion may develop and it is hoped that in course of time a considerable progress will be made. A public Darbar was held under the Presidentship of the Dewan at Keshod during the year under report and from among the Patels and Panch assembled there, five representatives of the Keshod Mahal were selected for attendance at the general Darbar contemplated in Hazur Farman No. 13 of 25-7-1920. *Reforms.*

The control and supervision of the land customs in the town of Junagadh, hitherto exercised by the Abkari Officer, have been transferred to the Revenue Commissioner in order to maintain uniformity of working in the realization of these duties which are recovered throughout the State by Revenue Department.

For the proper preservation of the public health in the mofussil, rules are framed and published whereby the proprietors of hotels and restaurants are required to sell only healthy eatables and drinks to the public within the local areas of the Mahal Municipalities.

The exemption from the payment of Ubhad Vero by the mendicant class hitherto allowed to members of the class whose annual income did not exceed Rs. 100, has been extended to those of this class whose annual income did not exceed Rs. 240.

Concessions have also been made in the levy of customs duties in the State on articles manufactured in the town of Nawagadh in order to stimulate local industry in regard to dyed cloth, brassware etc.

Mr. Vrajlal G. Patel, the agricultural Probationer, was sent to Nadiad for a couple of months with a view to a practical training there in the process of curing and preparing Gujarati Tobacco on business lines. Mr. Patel was given all possible help and has been thoroughly initiated in the several processes by the subordinates of the Director of Agriculture, Bombay

Presidency, and during the ensuing season the trial for sowing and curing the Gujarati tobacco will be undertaken by some of the cultivators under the guidance of Mr. Patel. In case the experiment succeeded, the adventure will turn out profitable as the climatic conditions of the soil are favourable for tobacco cultivation.

In consequence of the heavy duties on Ganja imported from British territory, experiments for Ganja cultivation were made in the past, but without much avail. During the year under report a cultivator under Vadal repeated the experiment by bringing expert labour from outside and doing the work on business lines and the harvest turned out fairly well. Although the cost of cultivation was heavy in view of the importation of skilled labour from outside, the crop paid a larger net income than that derived from other crops, and it is hoped that other cultivators would follow suit and undertake the cultivation of this drug to a larger extent.

The Forest work of Girnar hitherto done by the Junagadh Wahivatdar was transferred to the Deputy Revenue Commissioner during the year under report with a view to ensure the continuance of systematic sylviculture.

Income and expenditure of the Revenue Department.

63. The gross income of the Revenue Department during the year under report was Rs. 30,15,422 and the expenses of the Revenue Department inclusive of survey Daftar, Jarif Daftar, Gharbheni, Customs and Dungar Forest Establishments covered Rs. 5,99,796-14-8.

Chapter III.

PROTECTION.

Legislation.

Acts and regulations.

64. Appendix II gives a list of the laws in force in the State. The Administration of civil and criminal justice in the State is conducted on the lines laid down in the State Civil and Criminal Codes, in which the spirit of the British Indian Codes is generally followed.

Military.

Composition and numerical strength.

65. The Military forces of the State consisted of:—

	Regular.	Irregular.	Total.
Junagadh State Forces	173	0	173
City Sibandi	0	147	147
Total.	173	147	320

The designation "Imperial Service Lancers" is altered into that of the "Junagadh State Forces" with effect from 1st January 1922.

The sanctioned strength of the Junagadh State Forces during the year under report is 173. At the close of the year preceding, the force actually consisted of 87. During the year under report 44 recruits were enlisted, 1 died, 2 invalided and 27 were discharged or deserted, leaving 101 as the actual total strength at the close of the year (vide Appendix III). This was divided into 7 Indian Commissioned Officers, 7 Non-commissioned Officers and 87 fighting men.

Cost of maintenance.

66. The expenditure of the Junagadh State Forces (including that of the Lancers' Dispensary) amounted to Rs. 77,194 against Rs. 89,684 of the last year.

Duties.

67. The Junagadh State Forces are trained as regular cavalry. A party of 50 men was sent to Rajkot for escort duty to His Highness the Nawab Saheb in connection with the visit of His Excellency the Governor of Bombay to Rajkot on 29th January 1922. The duties of the City Sibandi are restricted to watch and ward as guards of State buildings, stores etc. and as such, they are a useful and reliable body of men.

Horses and ponies.

68. During the year under report 101 horses, 17 ponies and 35 mules were maintained in the Junagadh State Forces.

Nationality. 69. In the whole force there were 243 Mahomedans, 5 Hindus, while 72 posts have remained vacant.

Arms. 70. The Junagadh State Forces are armed with rifles Magazine Lee Enfield carbines, swords and lances. The City Sibandi carry match-locks and swords.

Inspection 71. The Inspector General inspected the Junagadh State Forces on 10th July 1921. The Civil Chief Master Armourer inspected the arms on 4th July 1921. The Agent to the Governor, Kathiawar, accompanied by His Highness the Nawab Saheb, visited the Junagadh State Forces on 12th January 1922. His Excellency the Governor of Bombay accompanied by His Highness the Nawab Saheb, visited the Junagadh State Forces on 4th February 1922. The Military Advisor inspected the Junagadh State Forces seven times during the year under report.

Course of Instruction. 72. One Daffedar sent to the Hotchkiss Gun Class at Satara has returned and one Daffedar has been sent for a musketry course at Satara.

Military service. 73. The Bhayats and Mul-Girasias under the State are liable for military service whenever any such need arises.

Guns. 74. There are three guns at Junagadh and three at Mangrol which are serviceable for firing salutes. The 3 guns at Junagadh are almost worn out and arrangements are being made to replace them by new ones from the Government Store.

Conclusion. 75. The efficiency of the force continues to show steady progress.

The Police.

Personnel. 76. Mr. Dhairyashanker Ambaram Chhaya continued to remain in charge of the Department as Police Commissioner throughout the year.

Strength. 77. The sanctioned strength (exclusive of Mangrol Police) of the force was 846 Foot Police as compared with 847 of the last year (as the Public Prosecutor whose pay was drawn from this Department as Inspector, has been transferred to the Judicial Department) and 87 Mounted Police. At the end of the year under report, there were 113 vacancies in the Foot Police and 16 in the Mounted Police.

Appendix IV furnishes the details regarding the Police in the State during the year under report.

Ratio. 78. The ratio of Police to the population was 1 to 498 and to area 1 to 3 square miles.

79. The cost for maintining the force during the year under report was Rs. 2,52,630 against Rs. 2,42,387 last year. There was a saving of Rs. 38,311-8-0 from the sanctioned cost chiefly owing to the cadre not being full and to the economic expenditure under budget heads. *Cost.*

80. The force is still armed with muzzle loaders. *Arms.*

81. The force (exclusive of Mangrol) consists of 561 Mahomedans and 243 Hindus. *Nationality.*

82. 299 men out of the force are literate. *Education.*

83. 17 men were dismissed, 16 punished departmentally and 5 judicially. The majority of dismissals were recruits who absconded after only a few weeks' service. *Discipline.*

84. No new police lines were made this year. *Buildings.*

85. During the year under report 1,060 cognizable offences were reported to the Police as against 1,134 of the last year (Appendix V). This figure includes 41 cases referred to the Police by the Munsiffs for inquiry. There is thus a decrease of 74 crimes showing a steady decline in the commission of offences. *Crime.*

Of the 1,060 cases registered, 219 were classed as false or noncognizable after inquiry by the Police. Of the remaining 841 cases, 440 or 52·3 were sent for trial with the result that 265 or 60·2 ended in conviction whilst 18 were still under trial at the end of the year. 70 cases were compounded, 28 were acquitted and 59 cases were classed as false after trial.

As regards the remaining 401, 262 remained undetected, 111 were pending with the Police, (prima facie cases have been established in 7 out of these) and 28 have been sent to the Munsiffs for classification, 13 in the dormant file (A) and 15 non-cognizable (C).

In connection with these cases, 709 persons have been arrested, of whom 676 were sent for trial with the result that 384 were convicted, 114 were acquitted, as the cases were compounded, and 153 were discharged and 25 accused awaited trial. Thus out of 537 actually tried, 384 or 71·5 were convicted. Out of the remaining 33, 24 were released by the Police without being sent for trial and 9 were in the Police custody at the end of the year pending commitment for trial.

86. At the end of the last year 13 cases were undisposed of. In the current year, 215 were newly admitted and 9 revived out of dormant file. Out of the total of 237 cases, 65 were classed *Pending cases of last year dealt with this year.*

as false or non-cognizable before trial, 76 classed as A (dormant), 53 ended in conviction, 2 discharged, 16 declared false after trial and 11 were compounded. Deducting these 223, there remained 14 (2 with the Police and 12 under trial) pending on 31st March 1922.

In connection with the above, 161 accused were arrested. Out of these, 160 were sent up for trial, of whom, 65 were convicted, 56 discharged, 16 compounded, and 23 were under trial, and the remaining 1 was in Police custody, pending commitment for trial. Further a sum of Rs. 1,878-15-6 worth of property was also recovered.

These pending cases included 3 dacoities, 11 robberies, 4 murders, and 2 culpable homicides; of these, 1 dacoity, 6 robberies, 3 murders, and 2 culpable homicides were detected, and 6 robberies, 1 murder, and 1 culpable homicide ended in conviction, and 2 murders, and 1 culpable homicide are still pending trial and 1 dacoity was classed as false after trial.

Value of property stolen and percentage of recoveries.

87. During the year under report the value of property stolen was Rs. 45,337 while property worth Rs. 15,257 or 33·6 p.c. was recovered as against 38·2 last year (App. VI). Of the property valued at Rs. 30,080 remaining to be recovered, Rs. 1,850 is the value of stray cattle which have not yet been found.

Efficiency of the Police.

88. The following table shows the efficiency of the Police in the usual form :—

Years.	Percentage of cases convicted to cases tried.	Percentage of accused convicted to accused tried.	Percentage of accused convicted to accused arrested.	Percentage of undetected to true cases.	Percentage of property recovered
1919–20	75·0	69·4	53·5	38·6	27·5
1920–21	70·8	65·2	44·8	32·4	38·2
1921–22	75·2	71·5	54·1	31·1	33·6

Accidental deaths.

89. There are 259 cases of accidental and unnatural deaths reported to the Police during the year under report, which have been classified as follows :—

(1)	Snake Bites.	111
(2)	Drowning.	85
(3)	Suicides.	16
(4)	Other causes.	47
		259.

Rewards.

90. In connection with the detection of crime in the State, a sum of Rs. 260 has been paid to 11 men in the State Police, 16 men in the Village Police, and 21 of the outside public.

91. The following table shows the result of the cases committed to the Sessions for trial. *Sessions.*

Nature of Crime.	Cases.				Accused.			
	Sent for trial.	Convicted.	Discharged.	Pending trial.	Sent for trial.	Convicted.	Discharged.	Pending trial.
Murder.	6	4	1	1	8	5	1	2
Culpable Homicide.	4	3	0	1	5	3	1	1
Dacoity.	1	1	0	0	4	2	2	0
Miscellaneous.	6	5	1	0	9	6	3	0
Total.	17	13	2	2	26	16	7	3

92. Out of 2 cases discharged, 1 of murder and 1 of a miscellaneous nature were declared false after trial. *Prosecution.*

The percentage of cases convicted to cases tried is 86·6 as against 51·8 last year. The percentage of accused convicted to accused tried is 69·5 as against 53·0 last year.

93. The sanctioned strength of the village police including that of Mangrol is 2,172, and is distributed as follows:— *Village Police.*

	Police Patels.			Pasaitas.			Grand Total.
	Stipendiary.	Holding land on service tenure.	Total.	Stipendiary.	Holding land on service tenure.	Total.	
Khalsa villages.	42	347	389	660	48	708	1,097
Giras and *Barkhala* villages.	316	35	351	572	45	617	968
Mangrol	.	.	26	.	.	81	107
Grand Total	358	382	766	1,232	93	1,406	2,172

The above figures re: the sanctioned strength of the village police are the same as they were in the last year.

94. The Band continues to be fully efficient. Some new instruments were very badly needed for keeping the band in working order and have been purchased from England at a cost of Rs. 2,530-10-2. *The State Band.*

95. No striking changes have been made during the year. Armed foot and mounted parties were sent to Sodhana, Vadala *General Remarks.*

and Bhadula for arresting and controlling badmashes demanded by the State of Gondal, Dhrafa Agency, Bantwa and Manavadar States. Almost all of them have been arrested. No punitive posts have been placed any where; but steps are being taken for the recovery from them of the special cost incurred re: Sodhana, Vadala and Bhadula villages.

The arrangements of the Police during the visit of His Excellency the Governor of Bombay, in February last, were satisfactory and the Police Commissioner acquitted himself creditably on the occasion.

Applications for Passports. 96. During the year under report 24 applications for passports for going to foreign places outside India were dealt with by the Police Department.

Criminal Justice.

Cases decided. 97. At the commencement of the year, there was a balance of 103 undisposed of cases as compared with 64 in the previous year, whilst 2,577 new cases were brought to trial against 2,375 in the previous year, showing an increase of 202 cases. The total number of cases that was to be dealt with by the Courts was therefore 2,680 against 2,439 last year. Of these, 2,646 were disposed of, leaving a balance of 34 cases at the close of the year (Appendix VII).

Accused persons dealt with. 98. The cases pending disposal at the close of the year involved 193 accused persons, and the new cases brought to trial during the year incriminated 3,886 persons against 3,679 last year. The aggregate number of accused persons that was to be dealt with by the Courts was 4,039 against 3,759 last year, showing an increase of 320 offenders. Of these, 1,220 were discharged, 1,970 acquitted, 792 convicted, and 37 committed, while the remaining 60 were under trial at the close of the year against 193 last year (Appendix VIII).

Old offenders. 99. During the year under report 39 persons had previous convictions, inclusive of 11 such persons in Mangrol.

Percentage of convictions. 100. The percentage of convictions, acquittals and discharges was 19, 48 and 30 respectively against 17, 32 and 46 last year. Out of 4,079 accused persons brought to trial during the year, 902 were arrested by the Police, 176 were produced on warrants, 2,998 on summonses and the remaining 3 appeared voluntarily.

Duration of trials. 101. The average duration of trials before the Criminal Courts was 7 days against 9 last year.

Appellate work. 102. The total number of appeals before the Courts during the year was 232 against 172 last year. Of these, 202 appeals

were disposed of, leaving a balance of 30 pending disposal at the close of the year. The percentage of appeals in which the decisions of the lower courts were reversed, was 14 against 24 last year. The average duration of appeals was 41 days against 52 last year (App. IX).

Civil Justice.

Suits for disposal.

103. At the beginning of the year, there was a balance of 717 undecided cases against 521 at the beginning of the last year, and 4,656 suits were filed during the year against 5,039 last year. The aggregate number of suits before the courts for disposal was therefore 5,373 against 5,560 last year (App. X).

The following summary contrasts the file, disposal and pending balance of original civil suits during the year with figures of the previous year:—

Description.	1920–21.	1921–22.
Number of suits pending at the commencement of the year.	521	717
Number of suits filed during the year, received by transfer or on remand.	5,039	4,656
Total.	5,560	5,373
Disposed of.	4,843	4,879
Pending at the close of the year.	717	494

Out of 494 suits pending at the end of the year, 438 were of less than one year's duration, and 56 of one year and above, as against 57 in the previous year. There were 15 applications before the Sadar Court for insolvency, of which 3 applications were disposed of, leaving a balance of 12 at the end of the year under report.

Value of suits.

104. The total value of suits filed in the courts of original Jurisdiction was Rs. 10,41,922 against Rs. 10,20,451 last year. The value of suits disposed of during the year was Rs. 9,21,131 against Rs. 6,66,632 last year. Money suits alone covered 84 per cent of the aggregate value of the suits decided during the year. The average value of the suits filed during the year was Rs. 223 against Rs. 202 last year and of the suits disposed of Rs. 188 against Rs. 137 last year.

Exparte suits.

105. The number of suits decided *exparte* was 882 or 18 per

cent of the total number of decisions against 951 or 19 per cent last year. The pecuniary value of the exparte decrees was Rs. 1,39,771 against Rs. 1,10,460 last year. Of the exparte decisions, 876 were for the Plaintiffs and 6 for the Defendants against 943 and 8 respectively in the previous year.

Contested and uncontested claims.

106. The number of contested claims disposed of during the year was 1,510 of the value of Rs. 4,78,237, the corresponding figures of the previous year being 1,319 of the value of Rs. 2,91,929. Of the decisions in contested suits, 1,350 were for the Plaintiffs and the remaining 160 were for the Defendants against 1,161 and 158 respectively last year.

Average duration.

107. The number, average value and average duration of contested and uncontested suits for 1920-21 and 1921-22 are compared below:—

Civil suits.	1920-21			1921-22		
	No.	Average value Rs.	Average duration days.	No.	Average value Rs.	Average duration days.
Contested.	1,319	208	96	1,510	284	81
Uncontested.	951	150	24	882	158	39

Miscellaneous.

108. 160 miscellaneous cases were before the Courts for disposal against 198 of the last year. Of these, 125 as compared with 183 in the preceding year were disposed of, leaving a balance of 35 such cases against 15 of the last year.

Appeals disposed of.

109. 512 Civil appeals were filed during the year against 449 last year. Including the balance of the previous year, the number of appeals for disposal was 820 against 698 last year. Of these, 530 appeals were decided during the year against 390 in the previous year, leaving a balance of 290 appeals pending against 308 last year. In 60 out of 100 cases under appeal the decisions of the lower courts were maintained.

Value of Appeals.

110. The value of appeals instituted during the year was Rs. 2,51,266 against Rs. 1,82,578 last year; and the value of those disposed of was Rs. 1,69,251 against Rs. 1,47,249 last year (Appendix XII).

Average duration.

111. The following is the average duration of civil appeals before the courts for the last three years:—

Year.	Duration.
	M. D.
1919-20	5—17
1920-21	7—13
1921-22	6—17

Execution of Decrees.

112. The year opened with a balance of 1,382 unexecuted decrees and 5,340 new applications for execution were received during the year. The total number of applications for disposal by the courts was therefore, 6,722 against 6,815 last year (Appendix XI). The following table shows how the applications were dealt with as compared with the figures of the previous year:—

Nature of disposal.	1920–21.	1921–22
Cases in which satisfaction was obtained in full	1,185	1,113
„ „ „ „ „ „ in part	1,766	1,709
„ „ „ „ not obtained at all	2,202	313
„ struck off the file	280	1,906
Total:—	5,433	5,041
Pending at the close of the year.	1,382	1,681

113. 122 Judgment debtors were arrested and 13 were actually imprisoned against 35 and 11 respectively in the previous year.

The Raj Prakarni Court.

Work of the Raj-Prakarni Court.

114. 27 suits between Mul-Girassias and other alienees were filed during the year in the Raj Prakarni Court against 22 in the preceding year. Inclusive of last year's balance, the total number of such suits for disposal was 86 against 78 last year, out of which, 49 against 19 of the last year were disposed of, leaving a balance of 37 at the close of the year. The total value of suits filed during the year was Rs. 15,843 against Rs. 18,673; and that of the suits disposed of was Rs. 54,365 against Rs. 1,11,747 last year. In addition to this, there were 23 suits before the Court during the year in which the State was a defendant against 19 in the preceding year. Out of these, 11 cases were disposed of against 4 last year, leaving a balance of 12 at the close of the year. There were also 18 miscellaneous cases before the Court against 14 last year, out of which, 10 were disposed of, leaving a balance of 8 at the close of the year.

Heirship cases.

115. The balance at the end of the last year was 6 and 3 were received during the year under report; out of a total of 9 cases,

8 were disposed of during the year, and the balance at the close of the year was only one.

Execution of decrees.

116. At the commencement of the year, the total number of applications for execution of decrees was 61, and 43 new applications were filed during the year, making a total of 104; out of which, 35 were disposed of, leaving a balance of 69. The number of applications for execution disposed of in the previous year was 27 out of a total of 88.

Extradition.

117. During the year under report the State made extradition demands through the Political Agent in 8 cases involving 9 persons against 3 cases involving 4 persons last year, and all these demands were complied with. Of extradited persons, 7 were convicted, 1 was acquitted, and the remaining 1 is under trial. Under the existing arrangements, extradition is regulated by the Indian Extradition Act so far as the British authorities and Baroda are concerned; while with the neighbouring Kathiawar States, there is a reciprocal compact, authorizing extradition demand for all offences under the Indian Penal Code.

Prisons.

Jails.

118. Besides the Central Jail at Junagadh, there are 11 sub-jails in different places in the State including the one at Mangrol.

Admissions.

119. The year opened with 116 convicts in State Jails and 356 convicts were incarcerated in the course of the year, making a total of 472 convicts against 739; of whom, 367 were released, leaving 105 convicts in confinement. at the close of the year (Appendix XIII).

Proportion of admissions to the free population.

120. Of the 356 new admissions, 39 were old offenders. The proportion of admissions to the free population of the State was 1 to 1,307 against 1 to 772 last year.

Nationality and sex of the convicts.

121. Of the convicts admitted to the Jails during the year there were:—

Sex.	Hindus.	Mahomedans.	Total.
Males.	205	123	328
Females.	20	8	28
Total.	225	131	356

The daily average of prisoners.

122. The daily average number of convicts in the Jails during the year was 93 against 122; of under-trial prisoners, 9 against 11 and of the prisoners under Police custody was 1 against 1 last year.

123. Of the releases during the year, 278 were on expiry of sentence, 52 on appeal, 6 on the Mohoram Day and 31 on the Mubarak Shadi of His Highness the Nawab Saheb. *Releases.*

124. The health of the convicts was good. *Health of convicts.*

125. Discipline was well maintained in the Central Jail. *Jail discipline.*

126. The convicts were employed in the Central Jail workshop and the gardens attached to the Central Jail. *Convict labour.*

127. The following figures will show the varieties and value of the articles manufactured in the Central Jail workshop during the year under report:— *Central Jail workshop.*

No.	Names of articles manufactured.	Value Rs.
1	Tapes of different kinds.	2,553
2	Carpets.	2,084
3	Daftar Bandhan	1,474
4	Money Bags	860
5	Convict suits	741
6	Savalias	385
7	Towels	354
8	Convict cloth	348
9	Double Dungry	307
10	Blankets	244
11	Warders cloth	241
12	Check cloth	234
13	Ropes	185
14	Coir work	138
15	Dusters	124
16	Chadars	99
17	Miscellaneous articles	88
18	Napkins	64
19	Handkerchiefs	52
20	Cane work	51
31	Privy pans	35
22	Dhotis	24
23	Turbans	15
	Total...	10,700

128. The value of articles manufactured during the year inclusive of the balance of articles in hand at the close of the preceding year amounted to Rs. 12,078. Goods valued at Rs. 10,417 were sold during the year, leaving a stock worth about Rs. 1,661 in hand at its close. The corresponding figures for the previous year were Rs. 11,313, 9,935 and 1,378 respectively. The net profit on the sales during the year was Rs. 1,802 against Rs. 1,540 last year. The income from the gardens attached *Proceeds of convict labour.*

to the Central Jail was Rs. 1,108 against Rs. 1,430 last year.

Cost of maintenance and control.

129. The cost of maintenance and control inclusive of the cost of paid warders and exclusive of the cost of police guards amounted to Rs. 25,593, giving an average of Rs. 263-13-6 per prisoner against Rs. 222-8-0 last year. The net balance spent for rations was Rs. 10,343 for the maintenance of a daily average strength of 97 or an average of Rs. 106-10-1 per head per annum, or Rs. 8-14-2 per mensem for dietary charges.

Application for the exercise of prerogative of mercy.

130. In a murder case in which the accused was sentenced to death by the Sadar Court and the sentence was confirmed by the Dewan and the Chief Judicial Officer, His Highness the Nawab Saheb was graciously pleased on the recommendation of the Judges who confirmed the sentence, to give a patient hearing in the case, and in the exercise of his prerogative, to commute the sentence to one of life imprisonment.

Personnel.

131. Mr. Vaz was in charge of the Jail during the year under report. Discipline was maintained and he was able to exact good work in the Jail factories and gardens.

Registration.

132. During the year under report the nnmber of registry offices at work in the State remained the same. There were 1,196 registrations during the year against 1,203 in the last year (Appendix XIV).

Value of registered documents.

133. The total declared value of property affected by the documents registered amounted to Rs. 17,66,735 against Rs. 19,17,765 last year showing a decrease of Rs. 1,51,030 (Appendix XV). The average registration fee was Rs. 13 against Rs. 16 last year.

General Remarks.

Receipts and expenditure of Courts.

134. Exclusive of Court fees and stamps and the income of Cattle pounds, the net receipts of Civil and Criminal Courts together with the registration fees amounted to Rs. 30,709, as against Rs. 29,122 last year. Of Rs. 1,04,635, realized by the sale of court fees and stamps, stamps of the value of Rs. 76,373 in all were used in the courts. This together with Rs. 18,540 from cattle pounds and Rs. 30,709 mentioned above gives a total gross income of Rs. 1,25,622 as against Rs. 1,19,637 last year. The expenditure was Rs. 1,04,185 against Rs. 86,979 last year. The aggregate receipts exceeded the expenditure by Rs. 21,437 against Rs. 32,658 last year.

Reforms.

135. A separate Munsiff has been given to Bhesan Court, which was in the preceding year linked with Visavadar and to Shil Court which was linked with Malia.

The Munsiff at Nageshri has been entrusted with the duties of a Revenue Thandar in addition to his own and has to devote 15 days in the month for the additional work.

The Munsiffs and FirstClass Magistrates at Verawal and Junagadh have been invested with summary powers under the Criminal Procedure Code to facilitate work.

The Court at Talala has been detached from Malia and Mr. Kundanlal M. Chhaya has been posted there as a Second Class Munsiff.

During the year under report an important change was made in the position of the Public Prosecutor. He used to be a Police Inspector under the control of the Police Commissioner; but he has now been removed from the Police entirely and placed under the Judicial Department.

A new appointment is created of an Assistant Public Prosecutor to help the Public Prosecutor and Mr. Prabhudas G. Kikani, a 1st Class Pleader, who used to do prosecution work in the past has been selected for the post from 28th September 1921.

A Committee consisting of the Chief Judicial Officer, the Sadar Court Judge and the Rajprakarni Court Judge is appointed for a revision of the local Civil Procedure Code. The work is steadily in progress and is nearing completion.

Inspection.

136. Three Courts were inspected during the year under report by the Chief Judicial Officer and their work was found to be satisfactory.

Pleaders.

Qualifications.

137. There are in all 131 pleaders practising in the State; of whom 1 is a Barrister, 9 LL. B.s, 2 High Court Pleaders, 2 District Pleaders, 52 1st Class Local pleaders, 57 second class local pleaders, and 8 Mukhatiars.

Political and Giras Cases.

Political.

138. The cases of importance awaiting disposal in the Agency during the year under report are:—

(1) Jhanjharia mesne profits case.

(2) Jurisdiction dispute over Vaghania Mul-Girassias' lands.

(3) Mulu Vala Virda Ness.

(4) Amipur-Kadachh boundary dispute.

(5) Bhad-Chhatrava boundary dispute.

(6) Jhampodad claim by Manavadar.

Giras Cases.

139. The following Giras cases are pending final disposal by the authorities concerned:—

(1) Mul-Giras status claim by Anandji Kalyanji's firm of Ahmedabad on behalf of the Shravak community in connection with the temples, dharamshalas etc. held by them on the Girnar Hill is rejected by the Agent to the Governor in Kathiawar. The Shravaks have preferred an appeal to the Bombay Government.

(2) Mul-Giras status claim preferred by the Khumans of Chavand, one of the six villages of Mandavad Mul Girassia, was rejected by the Agent to the Governor in Kathiawar; but the Khumans carried the matter in appeal to the Bombay Government, who reversed the order of the Agent to the Governor. Thereupon this State and the Mandavad Mul-Girassia have appealed to the Secretary of State for India.

(3) Bhavta Khokhar's Giras disputes have been disposed of by the Agent to the Governor, but the inheritance question with the Branch of Miyanji Pira is not finally disposed of and hence the execution matter with that branch is pending. The other two branches have made amicable settlement with the State.

Giras Register.

140. A general Mahalat Register of Bhayats and Mul-Girassias has been started in the Sarkari Vakil's Office and kept upto date by issue of a notification calling upon all Girassias and Bhayats to report any death or birth to the Sarkari Vakil within one month of such occurrence. 195 Khatas are kept in the aggregate and 105 Khatas have been completed in all particulars as against 91 last year.

Giras and Barkhali Jamin Vechan.

141. No Giras land was purchased during the year under report, while Barkhali land purchased comprised 73 acres and 21 gunthas and Desai Dasturi rights of the value of koris 489-11$\frac{7}{13}$ annas were also purchased. The aggregate purchase money amounted to Rs. 3,458-13-1.

Municipalities.

Junagadh Municipality.

142. In August 1920, the existing Municipality of the City was completely reformed and the management of Municipal affairs was entrusted to a body of 9 nominated members and an official President. The members look into the needs of the people and do a good deal towards the improvement of sanitation and furtherance of the cause of the public in general.

143. The general administrative staff and the City Inspection staff were maintained at a cost of Rs. 9,462 and the Fire Establishment branch at Rs. 744 against Rs. 11,932 and Rs. 812 respectively last year. The house rent work was entrusted to the Naib Daftar Adhikari. *The General Administrative Staff.*

144. This branch consisted of an establishment of 101 sweepers and was maintained at a cost of Rs. 9,996. Removal of refuse etc. were carried out departmentally and the total cost amounted to Rs. 11,740 including cost of new animals purchased during the year as against Rs. 10,080 last year. The work of lighting of public streets, road watering and road repairs was carried out at a cost of Rs. 10,000, 2,500 and 24,077 respectively as against Rs. 8,000, 2,500 and 10,000 last year. Owing to the Mubarak Shadi of His Highness the Nawab Saheb, particular attention had to be paid to the road repairing work and the ordinary grant of Rs. 10,000 had to be increased by about Rs. 14,000. *Public health & conservancy.*

145. The Municipality is maintained from the income derived from Octroi duties, Market rents, Bham and other sources of municipal income supplemented by a grant-in-aid from the State. The aggregate receipts from all sources amounted to Rs. 79,495 as against Rs. 86,490 last year (Appendix XVI), and the total expenditure incurred covered Rs. 81,223. At the end of the year the saving balance is carried forward to the new year as opening balance which amounted to Rs. 58,089 on the 1st of September 1921. *Municipal income and expenditure.*

146. Four small fires were recorded during the year in Junagadh town. These were of very insignificant nature brought on by mere accidents, without any loss to human life. The total loss involved was about Rs. 535. *Accidents by fire.*

147. The total number of births registered during the year under report for the town of Junagadh was 320 against 145 of the last year. The birth rate per mille of population was 9·80 against 4·40 of the last year. The total number of deaths registered was 649 against 1,066 last year, showing a decrease of 417 deaths over those of the last year. The death rate per mille of population was 19·88 against 30·45 last year. *Births and deaths.*

148. The cleansing of the town, road watering and lighting of public streets were all carried out satisfactorily. There was no epidemic of any sort during the year. The water cisterns built at 12 different places in the town last year, have been a real boon to the public for supplying drinking water to them. *Condition of the town.*

Mahal Municipalities.

149. There has been no change in the number of Mahal municipalities or local boards during the year under report. As has already been stated in the previous report, there are 16 municipalities and 6 local boards. The income of these bodies amounted to Rs. 74,511 during the year under report, which when added to the opening balance of Rs. 73,866 made a total of Rs. 1,48,377 available for expenditure during the year. Of this amount, a sum of Rs. 46,407 was spent during the year under report, leaving a balance of Rs. 1,01,970 at the close of the year (App. XVI).

Chemical Analysis.

150. During the year under report there were in all 48 cases sent for chemical analysis wherein 144 samples in all were examined. Out of 13 cases of suspected poisoning received for examination, opium was found in 5.

Cases of suspected blood stains were 29 and blood was detected in 23.

Cases of suspected seminal stains were 6 and in 4 of them affirmative results were obtained.

Chapter IV.

PRODUCTION AND DISTRIBUTION.

Agriculture.

The outbreak of monsoon.

151. The monsoon burst rather late this year i. e. in the third week of July 1921; but the subsequent rainfall was rather heavy and consequently the agtar crops were damaged to a great extent and resowing was necessary in certain Mahals. The surface soil also was washed away at several places to the detriment of successful cultivation. The castor crop in the Gir Mahal was destroyed by the appearance of the insect pest called semi-looper (Sandhani) and the cotton crops in the same Mahal too suffered from the pests to a certain extent. The excessive rains coupled with the appearance of pests told badly on the kharif (agtar) crop; but the conservation of moisture in the soil contributed to help the Rabi (pachtar) crop to a great extent. The prospects having thus been eventually improved, enabled the cultivators to pay up the State vighoti with a few exceptions. Extension of time for the payment of the 2nd instalment of Vighoti was granted to several cultivators deserving of such a concession.

Co-operative Societies.

152. The number of Co-operative Societies in the State remained the same as last year. There are four Agriculturists' Co-operative Credit Societies at Vadal, Vadhavi, Bamnasa and Bhesan. The number of members has increased from 147 to 164 and the total reserve funds amounted to Rs. 2,056–4–2 at the end of the year. There are also two Co-operative Store Societies, viz. the Una Co-operative Store Society and the Bahauddin College Co-operative Store Society, Junagadh. These are doing much useful work and are becoming popular day by day. Loans were advanced to the members to the extent of Rs. 2,511. The use of improved iron ploughs in the State has been popular particularly in the Una Mahal. Iron ploughs are therefore supplied to cultivators from Una Co-operative Store as well as from the depot of implements maintained at Junagadh. The distribution of seeds from the Una Co-operative Store has also been made to cultivators to the extent of 1,060 maunds and 39 lbs. over and above the English vegetables worth Rs. 65–1–5.

The Willingdon Farm.

153. This Farm in which His Highness the Nawab Saheb

takes a very keen interest, continues to flourish under the direct supervision of the Military Secretary to His Highness the Nawab Saheb.

There is no alteration in the *area* covered by the Farm which is 150 acres. Of these, about 27 acres are under cultivation and the remaining land is used as grazing land for the cattle on the Farm.

As regards *irrigation*, one oil engine and eight kos irrigate about 15 acres of land in which fodder crops, e. g. lucern, guinea grass, olia, maize, juwari, muth, chola, etc. are grown by rotation throughout the year, for the use of the cattle on the Farm as also for the animals of His Highness' private stables.

The existing *buildings* on the Farm are quite adequate to the requirements and hence no additions were made during the year under report; but it was found necessary to provide additional servants' quarters and this was done at a cost of about Rs. 650.

The *stock* in the Farm consists of:—

1 Stud Bull.
32 Cows.
9 Heifers, two years old and under.
13 Bull calves do. do.
13 Calves at foot.
22 Bullocks.

One cow and three new born calves died during the year and two bull calves, two years old, were presented by His Highness the Nawab Saheb to His Highness the Maharaja Saheb of Dhrangadhra. The Stud Bull is five years old and bred on the Farm. The young stock by him are quite good. The animals on the Farm are healthy and the milk cows have kept up their reputation as good milkers.

The Farm was visited by the following *distinguished guests* during the year under report:—

His Excellency the Governor of Bombay and party.
Lieutenant Colonel W. M. P. Wood, C. I. E.,
Agent to the Governor, Kathiawar.

His Highness the Maharaja Saheb of Bikaner.

His Highness the Maharaja Jam Saheb of Nawanagar.

His Highness the Maharaja Saheb of Dhrangadhra.

Major A. S. Meek, C. M. G., Political Agent, Sorath.

Captain A. W. T. Webb, Personal Assistant to the Agent to the Governor, Kathiawar.

Captain Tinley, Military Adviser, Kathiawar States Cavalry.

As regards the *cost*, the sanctioned budget grant of the Farm is Rs. 34,000: out of which Rs. 28,000 are allotted for miscellaneous expenses including rations and Rs. 6,000 for the establishment.

Weather and Crops.

154. Appendix XVII gives the particulars of rainfall in Junagadh town and the several districts of the State during the year under report. *Rainfall.*

155. The following table compares the rainfall during the year with that of the previous year at three principal stations in the State. The figures of the average rainfall of the last five years are also given:—

Name of place.	Average of last 5 years.		Rainfall in 1920-21. St. 1976.		Rainfall in 1921-22. St. 1977.	
	Inches.	Cents.	Inches.	Cents.	Inches.	Cents.
Junagadh.	38	43	45	90	44	82
Keshod.	28	59	39	52	27	80
Una.	30	11	36	61	28	91

The rainfall during the current year was late by a month and a half throughout the State and much anxiety was felt before the first outbreak of monsoon, and the distribution was also very irregular. As a result, the scarcity of grass was felt in the coasting villages before the rains set in; but the

Revenue Department supplied grass from the State to the cultivators at a moderate rate. In latter part of the monsoon season the rainfall was very heavy and owing to floods in many places the sowing operations were rendered impossible for a time. The floods in the Gir caused much damage and washed away rich soil from many of the villages with the crops sown therein. The cultivators were however permitted to relinquish the lands washed off and the realizations of vighoti were made in such a way as to suit the convenience of the occupants.

Crops.

156. The Kharif crops were in some places less than normal owing to excessive rain and sowings were undertaken twice or thrice in consequence of the washing off of the fields, and of the appearance of insect pests in castor and cotton crops. The outturn of Bajri and Juwar was comparatively less; but sugarcane, paddy, wheat, gram, and *unalu* flourished well and compensated the loss in the Kharif harvests. The harvests of the year on the whole turned out fairly good and all apprehensions seriously felt in the beginning vanished subsequently by the grace of God.

Grass operations.

157. At the commencement of the year, there was a balance of lbs. 97,95,232 of grass in stock to which 56,74,457 lbs. of new grass collected during the year were added, making the total stock of grass of 1,54,69,689 lbs. Out of this, 27,95,447 lbs. of grass were consumed during the year, exclusive of the consumption of Sagdi and Dungar grass. This left a balance of 1,26,74,242 lbs. in Revenue stock at the end of the year. All the grass was cut up seasonably and baled timely during the year under report; and arrangement to stack the bales was made at places where there were no grass barns. The baling arrangement materially helped the transport of grass to Junagadh for supplying the same to the State Departments of which the call exceeded the previous records. The Sagdi and Dungar Bids were also placed under the Revenue Department, and 29,09,128 lbs. of this grass were also supplied to various State Departments by the Junagadh Wahiwatdar who was entrusted with the supervision work over these Bids.

158. The year under report proved to be fairly good and Tagavi advances were not required by the cultivators save in a few exceptional cases. A sum of Rs. 11,162 was advanced to the cultivators as Tagavi during the year, and this sum being added to the accumulated arrears upto the end of the previous year, the total comes to Rs. 2,34,062. Out of this, a sum of Rs. 66,584 was recovered during the year under report and the unrecovered balance at the end of the year remained at Rs. 1,67,478 as against Rs. 2,22,900 last year. *Tagavi.*

159. The table given below gives the details of the area cropped during the year under report, as compared with those of the last year:— *Area cropped.*

Nature of crops.	Area cropped in		Increase.	Decrease
	1920-21 Acres.	1921-22 Acres.	Acres.	Acres.
Cotton.	1,75,808	1,77,579	1,771	0
Bajri.	1,62,814	1,55,893	0	6,921
Juwar.	1,09,352	1,18,940	9,588	0
Oil-seeds.	33,991	39,702	5,711	0
Paddy.	4,626	6,132	1,506	0
Wheat.	8,854	16,210	7,356	0
Sugar-cane.	1,483	1,960	477	0
Gram.	3,590	4,070	480	0
Udad.	1,395	1,135	0	260
Mug.	647	1,165	518	0
Other crops.	24,252	29,238	4,986	0
Total.	5,26,812	5,52,024	32,393	7,181
			Net increase acres,	25,212

It will be seen from the above figures that there is an excess in almost all the areas cropped except Bajri and Udad and this excess is due to the extensive sowings of the pachtar crops as a result of the partial failure of the Bajri, Castor and Cereals. The excess in cotton may be attributed to high prices of cotton during the previous year; while in Juwari, it is desirable as it serves to supply fodder wants. The outturn of agtar crops viz. Bajri, Juwar and Paddy is estimated at 9, 11 and 14 annas in the rupee respectively; while that of the pachtar crops consisting of wheat, sesamum, cotton and sugarcane is estimated at 12, 8, 12 and 12, annas in the rupee respectively.

General Condition.

Agricultural Stock.

160. Appendix XX gives the particulars of the agricultural stock in the Junagadh State in the year under report both re: cattle as also in relation to ploughs and carts. The following table gives the particulars of the agricultural stock in the State as compared with those of the previous year:—

Kind.	Number.		Increase.	Decrease.
	1920-21	1921-22		
Bullocks, cows and buffaloes.	3,20,610	3,25,693	5,083	0
Horses and ponies.	9,567	9,189	0	378
Asses.	6,497	6,531	34	0
Sheep and goats.	1,27,685	1,35,742	8,057	0
Camels.	569	580	11	0
Total ...	4,64,928	4,77,735	13,185	378
Ploughs.	41,885	42,692	807	0
Carts.	19,346	19,334	0	12

It will appear from the above statistics that the number of bullocks, cows and buffaloes and of sheep and goats has increased inspite of an extensive spread of small-pox of the most virulent type and of foot and mouth diseases and the consequent heavy mortality among the draught and other cattle during the year under report. This increase shows a marked progress towards the agricultural prosperity of the State.

Stallions.

161. Over and above a number of stallions at State Paddock at Junagadh, there are two stallions maintained at Una and Visavadar for free service in the districts in order to improve the breed of horses.

The subject of cattle breeding in the State is also receiving due consideration.

Immigration.

162. During the year under report 26 families of cultivators consisting of 30 males, 27 females and 30 children immigrated into Khalsa villages from neighbouring States and Talukas.

They took up 514 acres and 31 gunthas of land of which 380 acres and 31 gunthas were cultivated by them. Besides, 30 families consisting of 37 males, 40 females and 59 children came to the Khalsa villages from alienated villages of the State and occupied 873 acres and 20 gunthas of land of which they cultivated 756 acres and 8 gunthas. Over and above these, 79 families of Ubhads took to cultivation and these consisted of 97 males, 91 females and 143 children. The area they occupied comprised 1,494 acres and 13 gs., out of which they cultivated 1,365 acres and 30 gunthas.

Emigration.

163. 10 families of cultivators consisting of 15 males, 12 females and 21 children emigrated from Khalsa villages to neighbouring States and Talukas. 189 acres and 37 gunthas of land were thus relinquished by them of which 160 acres have been retenanted to other cultivators. One family consisting of 1 male and 1 female emigrated to an alienated village under the State and relinquished 32 acres and 21 gunthas of land which was also retenanted to another cultivator. 20 families of cultivators consisting of 23 males, 17 females and 25 children relinquished 408 acres and 28 gunthas of land and became Ubhads. Of these, 312 acres and 29 gunthas were relet to other ryots.

Prices and Wages.

164. Appendix XVIII gives the particulars of the prices of staple crops in the year under report and during the last year. Prices of staple food grains have enormously increased and other necessaries of life have equally maintained the same standard of high prices. The wages of skilled and unskilled labour have also gone up to a great extent and dearth of labour is being keenly felt especially by the Revenue, Public Works and Railway Departments.

Tree-planting.

165. At the end of the last year there were 77,404 trees both on road side and elsewhere. Out of these, 2,367 trees perished, while 8,883 trees were newly planted. The trees in existence at the end of the year under report were therefore 83,920. Thus there is an increase of 6,516 trees at the end of the year.

Fruit trees.

166. During the year under report 74 mango trees and 44 gunda trees were newly planted by the ryots as against 39 and 15 respectively last year. The total number of mango trees and gundas belonging to the ryots amounts to 44,575 and 8,089 irrespective of 9,104 mango trees, 1,987 gunda trees belonging to the State. The fruit plantations are profitable in places where the market for them is near at hand.

Industries.

167. The local industries are confined to hand-loom weaving, gold and silver embroidery, leather tanning, etc. The number

of ginning factories and cotton presses in the State are as follows:—

Ginning factories.		Cotton presses.
17	worked by steam engine.	4
4	worked by oil engine.	0
21	Total	4

Besides, there are 8 flour mills, 2 oil mills and 6 combined flour and oil mills worked by oil engines. Two water wheels working at Bahadarpur and Nagdi on the Ozat river are used for ginning purposes.

Ice factory is situated in Junagadh Talpad and is managed by one Hasanbhai Galabhai under contract system.

There is a karkhana in Junagadh where fine work of golden embroidery of various kinds is done on cloth by Jariwala Jusab Sheth. The karkhana peope do very fine work of gold embroidery of different kinds with their bed cloth and turn out excellent, though costly, *Safas*, *Sadis*, *Odhanies* etc. Chairs and sofas with beautiful carving of old style are also made with silver and gold coatings. Besides this, the work of plaster of Paris, preparation of mouldings and of Chirodi lime are also carried out here. The managing Sheth has engaged about 40 trained artisans in his karkhana and has invested a large amount of capital in the concern.

A Saw Mill is under construction about half a mile from the Verawal Harbour. It will be worked by a steam engine and is expected to be ready about the middle of September next.

Motor service for passengers etc, has been permitted within the State limits at several places as mentioned below:

1 Lushala to Mendarda.
2 Keshod to Mangrol.
3 Saradia to Kutiana.

There is a Tramway service for passengers run by horses from Verawal to Patan, a distance of 2 miles, established in February 1909 under the management of one Haji M. M. Abdulla.

The rules for the management for the stone quarries are embodied in the local Land Revenue Code. They are worked either under Ijara system or by a lease of an ascertained area for a fixed period. During the year under report stone quarries were allowed to be worked in no less than 22 places. The stone is used for local building purposes and is also exported to other centres in Kathiawar. The Dungarpore stone is popular and is much in demand.

168. There are in all 23 Canals in the State of which 6 are pacca and 17 katcha. The area of land irrigated by the water from the canals during the year under report covered 2,688 acres and 15 gunthas as against 2,674 acres 30 gunthas of lands last year. The land thus irrigated yielded a revenue of Rs. 11,756 as against Rs. 11,511 of the previous year. *Canals.*

169. At the end of the last year the number of pacca wells, katcha wells and orias was 5,221, 3,074 and 1,553 respectively making a total of 9,848. During the year under report 15 pacca wells, and 8 katcha wells were newly sunk; while there was a decrease of one in the number of orias. The net result at the end of the year was therefore as follows:— *Wells.*

Pacca wells	5,236
Katcha wells.	3,082
Orias.	1,552.
Total.	9,870

The area of the land irrigated by these wells amounts to acres 48,836 and 8 gunthas yielding an annual income of Rs. 4,24,674.

170. The total mortality among the cattle was 4,584 against 5,446 in the previous year, mainly owing to foot and mouth diseases especially at Una, Kutiana, Visavadar, Junagadh and Bhesan. The attack of small-pox was comparatively mild. Out of the total mortality, 4,346 animals died of foot and mouth diseases and also of other similar causes; and 238 died of small-pox. The mortality during the year under report was thus less by 862 as compared with that of the last year. A special Veterinary Surgeon was deputed by the Revenue Department to the centres affected in order to ensure immediate relief. *Cattle Disease.*

171. Accidental fires broke out in the Mahals at no less than 41 places and the damage done to the property in consequence of the fires covered about Rs. 5,619. In some cases the State rendered help to the distressed cultivators by advancing Tagavi in cash and by granting free tickets to import *sagvan and atkat* from the Gir. *Accidental fires.*

Horse breeding and Stable Department.

172. At the close of the year, there were 6 Kathi Stallions in the Paddock and 2 in the District. The total number of mares served by these Stallions was 161 of which, 35 belonged to the State and the remaining 126 to private owners as against 123, 35 and 88 respectively last year. The total *Stallions.*

number of Kathi brood mares was 35 against 30 of the last year.

Young stock.

173. The young stock at the end of the year comprised 24 colts and 29 fillies. 8 colts and 6 fillies being newly born during the year under report, the number of young stock came to 32 colts and 35 fillies. Out of these, 4 castrated colts were delivered over to the State Gadikhana and 2 to the Palace Gadikhana and 1 was sold away for Rs. 1,000; and 5 fillies being grown up, they were added to the strength of brood mares. Thus the young stock left at the end of the year comprised 25 colts and 30 fillies.

Cost of maintenance.

174. The total cost of maintaining the Paddock including staff, rations, etc. amounted to Rs. 28,981 as against Rs. 29,643 last year.

Tom Tom and Danka.

175. The paddock also maintains the Tom-Tom and Danka Nishan horses for use on ceremonial occasions by the State and also by the public.

Hathikhana.

176. There are 2 elephants in the State called " Zavergaj " and " Motigaj ", and the cost of maintaining them during the year inclusive of the stipends of the caretakers amounted to Rs. 2,873 against Rs. 2,290. Both these animals are in healthy condition and attractive.

Carriage Department.

177. In the State Gadikhana, the actual strength of horses is 48 against 50 last year, and total cost of maintaining them during the year amounted to Rs. 34,735 against Rs. 41,418 last year.

Rathkhana.

178. As usual, 10 Shigrams and 5 carts with 30 bullocks are maintained at the Rathkhana and the cost during the year under report amounted to Rs. 11,301 against Rs. 12,322 last year. These conveyances are specially meant for the use of State guests and satisfaction of other State demands.

Gadikhana workshop.

179. The gross expenses incurred during the year covered Rs. 69,475 out of which Rs. 2,979 have been realized from private owners for repairs to their conveyances. The balance therefore remained at Rs. 66,496. Out of this, Rs. 42,416 were spent towards execution of works done by special orders on the occasion of the Mubarak Shadi of His Highness, and the balance of Rs. 24,080 represented the usual works executed under instructions from Gadikhana, Rathkhana, Paddock, Mahabat Manzil, Raj Mehel Stables, Gardens and Motor-khana Departments. The total cost incurred last year was Rs. 24,615.

180. The amount realized during the year by the sale of unsound and aged horses and other miscellaneous income amounted to Rs. 3,967 against Rs. 6,623 last year. *Receipts.*

Forest.

181. The charge of the Gir Forest remained with the Superintendent, Gir Forest, and that of the Girnar Dungar remained with the Junagadh Wahiwatdar upto 14th February 1922 since which time it has been transferred to the Deputy Revenue Commissioner, in addition to his own duties. *Charge.*

182. The area of the Gir Forest is 494 sq. miles, 823 acres and 10 gunthas; while that of the Girnar Dungar Forest is 70 sq. miles and 230 acres. *Area.*

183. 2,914 cairns which demarcate the boundary of the Gir Forest within the State limits were kept under proper repairs and the pacca masonry pillars along the foreign frontiers were repaired under the joint supervision of the surveyors of this and the adjoining States. The Girnar Dungar Forest is demarcated by 885 cairns and 81 old pillars which were also examined and repaired. *Demarcation.*

184. No new road or bridge was undertaken during the year under report; but roads 21 miles in length were repaired at a cost of Rs. 242 in the Gir Forest and 2 miles at a cost of Rs. 89 in the Dungar Forest. *Communications.*

185. The two roomed posts at Hadala and Timberva and most of the quarters at Jamwala were completed at a cost of Rs. 6,453 during the year under report. Quarters for forester and round guard at Jamwala are under construction. Most of the guards' quarters and the establishment quarters at Jamwala were repaired at a cost of Rs. 1,635. The Naka-quarters in the Dungar were also repaired at a cost of Rs. 33. *Buildings.*

186. Owing to scarcity of labour the sinking of the new wells at Lila and Jhankia had again to be postponed. The well at Limbadhra-no-Aro was deepened at a cost of Rs. 125. *Other works.*

187. There were 155 offences this year (89 Gir and 66 Dungar) against 124 last year (60 Gir and 64 Dungar). Of these, a large number was of unauthorized cuttings. The *Forest Protection.*

details of both the Gir and the Dungar offences are as under:–

	1920–21.			1921–22.		
	Gir.	Dun-gar.	Total.	Gir.	Dun-gar.	Total.
Fires.	25	7	32	13	4	17
Unauthorized cuttings.	29	22	51	51	25	76
Unauthorized grazing.	8	19	27	16	28	44
Miscellaneous.	5	9	14	9	9	18

Protection from fire.

188. There were 17 (13 Gir and 4 Dungar) cases of fire against 32 (25 Gir and 7 Dungar) last year. Due measures are being taken as regards fire-tracing and a length of nearly 148½ miles was fire-traced at a cost of Rs. 975 (Rs. 909 Gir and Rs. 66 Dungar). The outer boundary of the Forest along the Baroda frontier was fire-traced jointly by both the States as was done in the preceding year.

Protection from cattle.

189. 1,561 cattle (823 Gir and 738 Dungar were impounded this year against 1,032 (786 Gir and 246 Dungar) last year. Illicit grazing in the reserved coups was particularly looked after and there were 35 cases (7 Gir and 28 Dungar) of this nature.

Other protection.

190. Woody climbers were destroyed as usual on a large scale with satisfactory results both in the Gir and the Dungar forest. There were no severe insect pests and the teak defoliator was also absent.

Sylviculture.

191. The sylviculture operations during the year resulted in the following:—

1. **By natural reproduction:—**

(*a*) **By Seed:—**

On account of the bad effect of last year's cyclone, trees had practically very little seeds and hence no satisfactory germination resulted from the seeds.

(*b*) **By coppice.**

There was no new coppice growth during the year in the Gir. The exploitation was confined in the fallen trees on account of cyclone. In the Girnar the coppice growth was fair. Bamboos made marked improvement.

(c) **By root-suckers.**

Reproduction from this source was fairly good, both in the Gir and the Girnar.

2. **Artificial Production:—**

Broad cast sowings of local species were made as usual in some places in the Gir and the Girnar; but the results were not satisfactory.

3. **Forest Nursery.**

The Forest Nursery is of late started at Sasan and the results are closely watched.

Exploitation.

192. Out of the 25 coups No. III to be worked this year, 19 coups together with 6 coups left unexploited in the year before last were exploited in the Gir. Out of the 6 remaining coups of No. III, 3 are not worth exploitation, there being not sufficient number of trees in them, and the remaining 3 could not be sold owing to difficulty of access and dearth of water; but arrangements are being made to overcome these difficulties. The method of treatment is coppice with standards.

As regards the Dungar Forest, there are 7 blocks containing 30 coups each already completed last year. The remaining work of laying out the coups was taken in hand by the Jarif Daftar and 8 coups covering an area of 1,134 acres and 34 gunthas were dealt with. Contracts were given for cutting 5 other coups situated in blocks I, II, V and VII comprising 722 acres and 22 gunthas at Rs. 2,285.

Forest Produce.

193. The income derived from several items during the year under report, went as follows:—

		Gir.	Dungar.
A	Timber.	Rs. 21,781	Rs. 937
B	Fuel.	„ 15,793	„ 6,181
C	Bamboos.	„ 505	„ 8,680
D	Grass and grazing.	„ 34,875	„ 5,934
E	Country cigarette leaves.	„ 562	„ 4,050
F	Soapnuts.	„ 1,016	„ 315
G	Hides.	„ 1,845	„ 235
H	Miscellaneous.	4,804	„ 1,532
I	Settlements.	„ 8,385	„ 241
		89,566.	28,105.

The revenue realized from the forest produce amounted to Rs. 1,17,671 (89,566 Gir and 28,105 Girnar) as against Rs. 1,13,883 (Rs. 83,051 Gir and 30,832 Girnar) last year.

Concessions.

194. As usual, the cattle of ubhads and cultivators were allowed free grazing in the Gir and the maldharis and the kheduts in Forest settlements were granted timber free of charge for building huts and for making agricultural implements. About 540 cattle enjoyed free grazing in the Gir and 1,055 in the Girnar Forest. About 30,000 head loads of Atkat dead-wood were removed from the Girnar forest by the people from the Junagadh town. The total concessions amounted to 2,022 (160 Gir and 1,862 Girnar) against 2,181 (150 Gir and 2,031 Girnar) last year.

Financial Results.

195. The following statement gives comparative figures of the receipts and expenditure during the year under report and the last year:—

Year.	Receipts.			Expenditure.			Aggregate surplus or deficit.
	Gir	Girnar	Total.	Gir.	Girnar	Total.	
1920–21	83,051	30,832	1,13,883	50,889	10,814	61,703	+ 52,180
1921–22	89,566	28,105	1,17,671	49,208	11,807	61,015	+ 56,656

Outstandings of Revenue.

196. The outstanding amount due by the end of the last year was Rs. 1,762 (1,619 Gir and 143 Girnar). During the year under report, the demand amount covered Rs. 5,835 (439 Gir and 5,396 Girnar) making a total of Rs. 7,597 (2,058 Gir and 5,539 Girnar). Out of these, Rs. 2,631 (1,463 Gir and 1,168 Girnar) were recovered during the year, leaving a balance of Rs. 4,966 at the end of the year (595 Gir and 4,371 Girnar).

Lions.

197. The preservation of lions in the Gir, the sole stronghold of the Indian Lion, continues with success.

Establishment.

198. The strength of establishment in the Gir covered 1 Ranger, 1 Inspector, 6 Foresters, 21 Round Guards and 123 Beat Guards; while that of the Dungar Forest covered 1 Inspector, 2 Foresters, 9 Round Guards and 43 Beat Guards.

Horticulture.

199. The various gardens in the Junagadh city, namely, Motibag, Nava Bag, Lal Bag, Sakar Bag and the Bahadur

Bag, were kept up as usual. The cost of upkeep of these gardens amounted to Rs. 37,689-4-0; whereas the income of the gardens came to Rs. 2,553.

The Diagonal Garden is kept under the supervision of the Public Works Department and maintained at an annual cost of Rs. 1,498. It is largely visited by the members of the public. The State Band plays here once a week and attracts a good number.

Ports.

200. The number of ports under the State remained the same, i. e. 16, as in the last year. The important among these consist of the *ports* of (1) Bherai, (2) Chanchuda, (3) Chorwad, (4) Mangrol, (5) Navabandar, (6) Shil, (7) Sutrapada, (8) Dhara or Vahi Bandar, (9) Verawal and the *roadsteads* of (10) Dhamlej, (11) Hirakot alias Kadwar, (12) Rajpura and (13) Simar. All these ports enjoy in virtue of agreement with the Government the full benefits of British Indian Ports.

Trade.

201. There was no change during the year under report in the export and import tariff rates referred to in appendices XXVI, XXVII and XXVIII. *Exports and Imports.*

202. The following table gives the comparative figures of trade during the past two years from 1st April to 31st March in each case:— *Trade figures.*

	1920-21.		1921-22.		Increase.		Decrease.	
	Packages & Maunds.	Rupees.	Packages & Maunds.	Rupees.	Packages & Maunds.	Rupees.	Packages & Maunds.	Rupees.
Export	4,48,057 6,45,083	94,55,958	3,70,613 6,65,900	1,22,29,860	. 20,817	27,73,902	77,444 .	.
Import	31,20,756 11,11,865	1,06,97,071	37,53,200 13,90,205	1,42,50,308	6,32,444 2,78,340	35,53,237	. .	.

It will be seen from the above, that in exports there is an increase in the weight of packages and in value but decrease in the number of packages as compared with the previous year. In imports there is an increase in the number of packages, in weight and in value.

203. The principal articles of imports are the same as those reported last year, viz. cotton seed, piece goods, dates, kerosine, cocoanuts, sugar, rice, grain; while those of exports are cotton, wool, onions, ghee, boatknees and grain. *Articles of Import and Export.*

Trade with different ports.

204. The following brief statement gives the figures of trade with different ports:—

	Kathiawar Ports. Rs.	Other Indian Ports. Rs.	Ports beyond India. Rs.	Total Rs.
Import.	4,08,941	1,21,90,909	16,50,458	1,42,50,308
Export.	3,99,901	1,15,50,078	2,79,881	1,22,29,860
Total ...	8,08,842	2,37,40,987	19,30,339	2,64,80,168

The trade with the Kathiawar Ports thus covered 3·02 p. c. and with other ports in India 86·69. The percentage of trade with ports beyond India was 7·29. Of the above, the through booking traffic with Bombay covered 33·06 per cent against 38·25 per cent of the last year.

Income of the Verawal Port.

205. The following statement contrasts the income of the Verawal Port during the present year and the past:—

Name of income.	1920–21 Rs.	1921–22 Rs.	Increase Rs.	Decrease Rs.
Duty	2,34,891	3,96,365	1,61,474	0
Port dues ...	6,374	7,870	1,496	0
Miscellaneous ..,	5,235	7,185	1,950	0
Total...	2,46,500	4,11,420	1,64,920	0

Tariff.

206. During the year under report as in the previous year, whenever a change was made in the tariff duties in force at British Indian Ports on trade to and from foreign ports, it was forthwith extended to the ports under this State and was notified in the State Dastural Amal.

Country Crafts.

207. One new 15 ton craft was built during the year at this Port. The total number of crafts now in use is 160 of an aggregate tonnage of 8,383 as against 159 of an aggregate tonnage of 8,368 last year.

Light House.

208. The light house is situated at Verawal on the foreshore at the head of the breakwater wall on the western side of the Port. It is built of stone masonry, octagonal in shape with a fixed light at a height of 56 ft. above sea level and is

visible for a distance of ten miles. A convenient depth below the level of the light, yard arms have been fixed for marine signalling purposes.

Meteorological observatory.

209. Verawal is a storm warning signal station and there is an observatory situated close to the shore on the south-western corner of the town. The staff consists of an observer and a messenger who are paid by the Government. The instruments are supplied by the Government. The Ports Commissioner is the Honorary Superintendent and he supervises the staff. The building belongs to the State and the cost of its repairs is borne by it.

Daily observations are telegraphed to Simla and Bombay Meteorological offices at 8-48 A. M. and twice daily at 8-48 A. M. and 2-48 P. M. in May, June, October and November. Whenever there are any disturbances in the weather, the Government Meteorological department wires to hoist storm warning signals and asks for extra observations at intervals of every three or six hours.

Steam Launch.

210. The Port maintains a steam launch to carry passengers from and to steamers. It is also used in towing boats in rough weather. The launch was built in Bombay by Messrs. Alcock Ashdowne and Co.

Crane.

211. The crane known as quarry crane worked by steam power, is situated at the end of the pier on the eastern side of the Port. It is a fixed crane with a reach of 38ft. and reaches 21½ ft. clear of the pier, can hoist a load 27ft. high, and its lifting capacity is one and a half tons.

Dock Estate.

212. Verawal Dock Estate is contingent to the pier mentioned above. There are three godowns one of which is built of stone masonry 154′×43′ and the other two of wood (*a*) 60′×30′ and (*b*) 30′×15′, all three roofed over with Mangalore tiles. There are two platforms opposite each other with six railway sidings running between them. One is 900ft. long a portion of which 150ft. in length, is at a higher level for the purposes of loading timber and the other platform is 680ft. long.

Kerosine Godowns.

213. Three kerosine godowns have been constructed outside the fortwall at Verawal for storing kerosine tins.

Throughbooking.

214. Goods are through booked via Verawal Bandar from Bombay to Stations on the Kathiawar Railways and vice versa during the fair season only by an agreement between the Bombay Steam Navigation Company and the Railway administrations. Special facilities are given in regard to the

conveyance of such goods in loading and unloading charges, steamer freight, shore coolies' wages, railway charges, customs rates, etc. compared with charges on local goods.

Verawal Harbour Improvements.

215. The expenditure incurred upto 31st March 1921 in connection with (1) breakwater, (2) excavation with masonary slopes to the east side of breakwater, (3) pier work, (4) construction of extra slope, (5) excavation on the west side of the pier work, (6) tools and plant and (7) contingencies amounted to Rs. 10,41,592. The expenditure incurred during the year under report in connection with items Nos. 1, 2, 5, 6 and 7 amounted to Rs. 2,74,396 and the aggregate expenses upto 31st March 1922 thus came to Rs. 13,15,988.

Public Works Department.

Expenditure. 216. The total expenditure during the year under report calculated from 1st April 1921 to 31st March 1922 amounted to Rs. 9,68,827 against Rs. 8,16,035 in the preceding year.

The outlay on original works was Rs. 6,07,749 against Rs. 4,59,235; on repairs and maintenance Rs. 3,11,729 against Rs. 2,87,979; on permanent establishment Rs. 34,649 against Rs. 31,541; and on works from Memorial and charitable funds Rs. 14,700 against Rs. 37,280 (App. XIX).

Buildings. 217. The works completed and under constructions are:—

(*a*) *Raj Mehel*–Back wing of Raj Mehel, Dog shed, Stables, Drainage etc. are all completed. The remaining work of the bungalow in the City Raj-Mehel is nearing completion.

(*b*) *Educational*—The work of adding 8 class rooms to Bahadurkhanji High School, Junagadh, is under progress and the Upper Madressah Hostels, the Patan Taluka School, and the Islami Girls School and Madressah staff quarters at Vanthali were completed.

(*c*) *Forests* -Buildings at Jamwala are completed.

In addition to the above, special repairs to several buildings have been carried out during the year under report.

Roads. 218. Vadal-Bhesan road is in progress and is nearing completion. The Surmat river causeways are completed.

Irrigation. 219. The Chhaprali Bundh at Matiana has been completed.

Waterworks. 220. Water is brought by 6" pipe lines from the Khodiar Tank and pick up weir, Chamudhri and the Bhavnath Tank

to the Upperkot where there are 4 service tanks and 4 settling tanks wherefrom the water is supplied to the Junagadh town and Para localities. Besides this, water is also supplied to the Para limits from the Dharam Aveda well by means of a steam pump and to the town area from the well of the Central Jail when the stock in the Upperkot tanks is exhausted. There are 1,050 pipe connections with private houses and the total income derived from this source amounts to Rs. 10,000 approximately per annum. Again water is moreover supplied free of charge to the public from the 12 water tanks recently built at various places in the town and also to several masjids and certain State buildings.

Electric power houses.

221. There are Electric power houses at three places viz. (1) Rasul Manzil, (2) Darbargadh, and (3) Sardarbag. The Rasul Manzil power house supplies electric lights to the Raj Mehel, the Mahabat Manzil, the Dewan's bungalow, the Naib Dewan's bungalow, the Datar Manzil and the new Guest House. The Darbargadh power house supplies electric lights to the town Raj Mehel and the Sardarbag power house supplies lights to the Sardarbag bungalow and the Fancy Bag.

Telephone.

222. A new switch board of 80 line has been purchased this year at a cost of Rs. 3,500. There are 40 connections in all at the Raj Mehel, Sarkari Offices and Officers' bungalows. The annual cost incurred in the maintenance of these connections covers Rs. 4,282.

General condition of the people.

223. The general condition of the people was good. The demand for labour has greatly increased and the wages are comparatively higher. The extension of cultivation and irrigation and the progress of Village Panchayats have added to the resources and convenience of the agricultural class. The agricultural stock has also increased and they get higher prices for the produce of their fields. The people are not much addicted to drink and indulgence in spirituous liquors is discouraged though at the sacrifice of excise revenue. There was no epidemic in the year under report and this has enabled the people to live in peace and contentment.

Chapter V.

REVENUE AND FINANCE.

Finance.

224. The figures and statistics entered in the various statements in this Chapter, are for the financial year from 1-9-1920 to 31-8-1921, and remarks have been added, where necessary, to show the state of various accounts on 31st March 1922.

SECTION I.

225. The particulars of receipts and expenditure under the various heads are given in appendix XXII.

The financial result of the year.

226. During the year under report, the total cash receipts amounted to Rs. 58,64,870 and the total expenditure was Rs. 77,85,353, showing a deficit of Rs. 19,20,483. The excess expenditure was due mainly to the Mubarak Shadi of His Highness the Nawab Saheb and was made up from the past savings.

Financial position at the end of August 1921.

227. The assets of the State for the year ending 31st August 1921 covered Rs. 1,62,29,001 as under:—

	Rs.	
1. Capital invested in Railway.		1,07,18,684.
A. The Junagadh State Railway.	1,00,85,105.	
B. The Jetalsar-Rajkot Railway.	6,33.579.	
2. Advances recoverable.		6,55,268.
3. Tehsil outstandings.		7,09,509.
4. Loans to Land-holders.		10,78,248.
5. Investment in Government Paper.		36,67,407.
6. Central Provinces Railway Shares.		1,00,000.
7. Deposits in Bank.		1,73,569.
8. Cash balance in all State treasuries.		3,99,899.
Total		1,75,02,584.
Deduct Deposit due including Local Fund		12,73,583.
Balance		1,62,29,001.

Debts and liabilities.

228. The State continues to have no debts. Its liabilities are on account of Revenue, Court and Personal Deposits. The state-

ment given below shows the condition of these accounts, at the end of the year St. 1977:—

Name of deposit.	Balance at the end of St. 1976	Receipts in St. 1977	Total.	Repayments in St. 1977	Balance at the end of St. 1977.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Revenue deposit.	48,666	1,29,952	1,78,818	1,06,498	72,320
Court deposit.	64,829	63,511	1,28,340	59,832	68,508
Personal deposit.	6,89,187	41,47,958	48,37,145	39.16,930	9,20,215
Total.	8,02,882	43,41,421	51,44,303	40,83,260	10,61,043

Local Funds. 229. The accounts of Local Funds instituted for the maintenance of Municipalities and the Village Boards in the Mahals, stood as below:—

Balance at the end of St. 1976. Rs.	Receipts in St. 1977. Rs.	Total Rs.	Repayments in St. 1977. Rs.	Balance at the end of St. 1977. Rs.
1,76.215	1,77,406	3,53,621	1,41,081	2,12,540

Aggregate deposit. 230. Adding the above amount of Rs. 2,12,540 to Rs. 10,61,043 shown above, as balance of deposit, the total comes to Rs. 12,73,583 which represents the total liabilities of the State at the end of St. 1977 i. e. on 31st August 1921, against Rs. 9,79,097 last year.

N. B. :- The balance of deposits, on 31st March 1922, after taking into account receipts and repayments during the period was Rs. 13,90,513 against Rs. 10,11,694 including deposits of Local Funds last year.

Trust funds. 231. Several Trust Funds, no less than 14 in number, of the aggregate deposit amount of Rs. 1,99,380 are administered by the State.

Investments. 232. The total investments in different accounts at the end of the year amounted to Rs. 1,57,37,908 against Rs. 1,69,32,182 last year. The total investment on 31-3-22 stood at Rs. 1,52,43,590.

Interest on investments. 233. Interest recovered on investments during the year under report, was Rs. 2,43,661 against Rs. 4,10,621 in the previous year.

Advance Accounts. 234. The balance of advance accounts at the end of the last year was Rs. 11,68,608. Debit in St. 1977 being Rs. 79,92,852, the total amount came to Rs. 91,61,460. Deducting the amount credited in St. 1977 at Rs. 85,06,192, the balance at the end of St. 1977 remains at Rs. 6,55,268

N. B. The balance on 31-3-1922 re: the advance account covers Rs. 16,51,743.

235. The balance due by stores of various departments in 30 B Account was Rs. 1,65,574 at the end of St. 1977 against Rs. 44,053 at the end of St. 1976. The balance due on this account on 31-3-1922 was Rs. 6,91,740. *Balance due by stores of various Departments.*

236. The outstanding dues of the various departments by the end of St. 1976 covered Rs. 7,42,014. Deducting the amount of Rs. 1,41,148 credited in St. 1977, balance at the of St. 1977 remained at Rs. 6,00,866. Adding the amount of Rs. 1,08,643 debited in St. 1977, the aggregate amount of outstanding dues by the end of St. 1977 covered Rs. 7,09,509. *Outstanding dues.*

237. The total results of investment and dues may be summarized as under:— *Total results of investment and dues.*

Description.	At the end of St. 1976.	At the end of St. 1977.	Remarks.
Investments.	1,69,32,182	1,57,37,908	
Advances.	11,68,608	6,55,268	
Tehesil.	7,42,014	7,09,509	
Cash balance in Treasuries.	3,02,837	3,99,899	
Total	1,91,45,641	1,75,02,584	
Deduct balance of deposits.	9,79,097	12,73,583	
Net Balance	1,81,66,544	1,62,29,001	

SECTION II.

238. The work of the Huzur Treasury in all its branches was as satisfactory as in the year before. The accounts of Patan, Keshod, Una, Vanthali, Navagadh, Shil, Visavadar, Gir, Bhesan, Junagadh, Malia and Kutiana Mahals were audited during the year under report.

239. The following table shows the state of Barkhali accounts at the end of the year under report:— *Barkhali Accounts.*

	From Bhayats & Mul-Garassias.	From Alienees.
	Rs.	Rs.
1. Outstandings at the end of St. 1976.	53,571	1,74,715
2. Subsequent adjustment.	-472	+2,343
	53,099	1,77,058
3. Recovery of arrears in St. 1977.	-3,213	-12,071
4. Demands for St. 1977.	+43,320	+81,456
5. Recovery in St. 1977 of current dues.	-40,447	-77,516
6. Arrears due at the end of St. 1977.	52,759	1,68,927

Junagadh Tankshal.

240. Particulars regarding the transactions re: Junagadh Tankshal are given below:—

Particulars.	Secured.		Unsecured.	
	No. of khatas.	Amount Rs.	No. of khatas.	Amount Rs.
Dues at the end of St. 1976.....	46	4,10,148	6	30,015
Amount added in existing khatas on account of fresh advance, interest etc.....	0	4,236	0	0
Total...	46	4,14,384	6	30,015
Deduct.				
Amount written off in St. 1977.	2	14,936	2	1,004
Amount partially written off and partially recovered.	1	31,439 6,631	0	0
Khatas squared in St. 1977.	5	3,357	0	0
Recovery in St. 1977 of the remaining khatas.	0	16,947	0	44
Total...	8	73,310	2	1,048
Balance at the end of St. 1977.	38	3,41,074	4	28,967

From the above statement it will appear that during the year under report, out of the amount of the secured khatas, Rs. 46,375 were written off and Rs. 26,935 were recovered and out of the unsecured khatas, Rs. 1,004 were written off and Rs. 44 were recovered

Thus at the end of St. 1977 there remained on the books of Junagadh Tankshal 38 secured khatas and 4 unsecured khatas with respective outstanding amounts at Rs. 3,41,074 and Rs. 28,967, and with the aggregate outstanding amount of Rs. 3,70,041.

The Tankshal possesses landed property worth Rs. 48,857 at the end of St. 1977. The rent recovered from these household properties amounted to Rs. 3,719 i. e. 7½ p. c. on the outlay.

Verawal Tankshal.

241. There were 39 khatas at the end of St. 1976 of the sum of Rs. 24,834. Out of these, 4 khatas were totally paid up, leaving 35 khatas at the end of St. 1977.

Thus, the result at the end of St. 1977 is as follows:—

Dues at the end of St. 1976.	Rs.	24,834
Newly lent in St. 1977.....	„	0
Added on account of interest in St. 1977.	„	320
Total		25,154
Deduct.		
Recovery in St. 1977 in cash.....	Rs.	4,978
Written off.....	„	0
Total		4,978
Balance at the end of St. 1977.....		20,176

Jamdarkhana.

242. As reported last year, this branch of work is in charge of Private Department of His Highness the Nawab Saheb.

A small Jamdarkhana for ready requirements of the State, such as giving of poshaks etc. has been lately opened and placed under direct control of the Hisabi Daftar Adhikari. The stock, worth Rs. 30,159-10-6 was purchased on 23-3-1922, and as nothing is withdrawn from this stock, the present stock in this small Jamdarkhana amounts to Rs. 30,159-10-6 on 31-3-1922.

Stamps.

243. The balance of stamps on 31-8-1920 was of the value of Rs. 91,434-5-0. The value of stamp-sheets and labels printed during the year ending 31st August 1921 was Rs. 2,83,100-14-0. The stamps of the value of Rs. 98,182-6-0 were sold. The balance therefore on 31-8-1921 was Rs. 2,76,352-13-0 as under:—

	Rs.
Junagadh Depot.	2,47,421-13-0
Mahals.	28,931- 0-0
Total.	2,76,352-13-0.

The total expenditure incurred during the year was Rs. 7,287-3-1 as against Rs. 6,759-11-0 and this was inclusive of commission paid to the Stamp vendors at Rs. 2, 812-6-3 as against Rs. 2,625-8-0 in the previous year.

Records.

244. There are 9 clerks for indexing the records, out of whom, three are engaged in verifying the record in separate blocks, and the rest are engaged in doing the ferist and peta ferist work.

The cost of establishment of central records is Rs. 8,880-10-6 against Rs. 10,438 0-3 in the last year.

A special officer has now been appointed to sort records with a view to separte papers meant for permanent preservation from those which may safely be destroyed on account of their being of little use in future.

The bulk of records has increased enormously and is likely to meet with an appreciable decrease under the new system adopted.

Stationery.

245. Stationery articles of the value of Rs. 22,674-1-2 were in stock on 1-9-20. During the year under report, articles of the value of Rs. 69,656-15-3 were purchased for the stationery store, making a total of Rs. 92,331-0-5; out of these, articles of the value of Rs. 50,663-1-5 were supplied to different offices, and the stock at the end of the year i. e. on 31-8-1921 was Rs. 41,667-15-0.

The cost of maintenance of stationery establishment amounted to Rs. 2,125-10-7 as against Rs. 1,699-5-10 in the last year.

Cash Payees.

246. Cash payment is made to a Girassia at Rs. 250 and to 26 Alienees at Rs. 23,032 per year.

247. 17 Amirs are paid cash allowances at Rs. 26,023 and 8 Jemadars at Rs. 1,344 per year.

248. Jivai to Bai Bibis and their servants is allowed at an annual grant of Rs. 26,127.

249. In no less than 206 cases Rs. 1,11,375 are given by way of *mamuli dharmada* allowance.

Pensioners and Parwashi holders.

250. During the year under report 18 pensioners died, and 31 old servants retired on pension. There were in all 233 pensioners at the end of St. 1977 on Pension-Register, and the total amount payable to them was Rs. 35,423-5-0; out of 233 pensioners, 35 were Military Pensioners and the amount payable to them was Rs. 4,176 and the remaining 198 were Civil Pensioners who had to be paid Rs. 31,250-5-0.

The number of persons drawing Parwashi in St. 1977 was 203 and the amount payable to them covered Rs. 16,899-8-0.

General Balance.

251. The condition of the fluid balances of the State on 31-3-1922 compares as below with those on 31-3-1921:—

	On 31-3-21.	On 31-3-22.
	Rs.	Rs.
1. Current account	6,96,265	3,57,215
2. War Bonds	.	.
3. Treasury Bills	18,60,000	5,00,000
4. G. P. Notes	25,16,000	25,16,000
5. C. P. Railway Shares	1,00,000	1,00,000
6. Cash balance in hand	12,75,782	10,16,855
7. Advances	18,37,996	16,51,743
Total...	82,86,043	61,41,713
Deduct balance of deposit	10,11,6,94	13,90,513
Net Amount...	72,74,349	47,51,200

SECTION III.

Salt.

252. The manufacture and sale of salt is carried on departmentally. The salt pans in the State are situated as shown below:-

A. In the Babariawad Prant.

(*a*) Villages having salt pans:—

1. Bherai
2. Kadiali
3. Nigala.

(*b*) Villages where salt is naturally produced:—

1. Kovaya
2. Ghespore.
3. Sarkia.
4. Barda.

B. In the Una Mahal.

Sejalia pans are in working order.

C. In the Patan Mahal.

(*a*) There are 618 salt pans at Lodhva.

(*b*) At Singsar, the salt is naturally produced.

D. In the Kutiana Mahal.

The following are the villages where salt is naturally produced:—

1. Mahiari.
2. Tarkhai.
3. Jamla.
4. Kansabad.
5. Turbo.
6. Bobdi River.

253. During the year under report, 1,89,447 maunds of salt were manufactured against 1,46,230 maunds last year, out of which, maunds 1,35,518 were sold to the subjects of Junagadh and maunds 34,147 to the merchants of other Kathiawar States, making in all 1,69,665 maunds against 1,27,766 and 23,833 respectively during the preceding year. The average annual consumption per head comes to about 11½ lbs. against 10¾ lbs. last year. The total receipts from the sale of salt amounted to Rs. 55,438 against Rs. 47,965 last year and the total expenditure came to Rs. 36,358 against Rs. 33,787 last year, the net profit to the State being Rs. 19,080 as compared with Rs. 14,178 in the previous year. The average selling price of salt comes to Re 0-5-9 per maund.

Abkari.

Tobacco, Ganja etc.

254. The system of issuing licenses for the sale of tobacco etc, prevails in Junagadh, while in the Mahals, Ijaras are given for the same purpose. The amount fixed for each license for the sale of bidis is Rs. 150, and that for the sale of tobacco is Rs. 8/12/0 in various parts of the town except in the Mandvi Chowk for which a separate Ijara along with the Ganja and Bhang is given. The revenue derived under these heads covered Rs. 89,585 during the year under report as compared with Rs. 94,112 last year.

Liquors.

255. The principal liquor farmer of the State was given a contract for 5 years and the period terminated on the 31st August 1921. His contract has been extended to a further period of 5 years. His Ijara extends over the whole of the State excepting the town of Junagadh and surrounding villages within a radius of 10 miles. A separate contract is given for Junagadh and other surrounding villages. There are in all 54 shops in the State as compared with 62 last year. The annual receipts under this head amounted to Rs. 21,225 as detailed below:—

14,225 from the principal liquor farmer of the State.

7,000 from Junagadh farmer.

21,225/-

Opium.

256. A contract for the purchase and sale of opium is given for Rs. 20,001 against Rs. 13,625 last year. The following table shows the total quantity of opium sold, purchased and retained in stock at the end of the year under report:—

	1920-21.		1921-22.	
	Quantity in Maunds.	Cost in Rs.	Quantity in Maunds.	Cost in Rs.
Balance on 1st April.	8·39	8,515	7·2	8,460
Purchase during the year.	96	1,02,600	42	52,500
Sale during the year.	97·35	1,22,337	42·18	61,561
Dryage.	.2	0	0	0
Balance at the end of the year.	7·2	8,460	6·24	7,913

The total receipts from the sale of opium amounted to Rs. 51,492 against Rs. 84,062 last year, the decrease being due to the lesser quantity of opium sold on accouut of the rise in prices all round. There are at present 49 opium shops in the State (App. XXI).

Kothar.

257. There was no change in the system adopted for obtaining supplies to most of the State Departments. Mamuli Dharmadas and Sadavrat doles and daily rations are allowed from the Kothar. The annual cost is Rs. 18,000.

Zoological Department.

258. There were at the end of the last year 24 animals at Sakarbag consisting of 6 lions, 1 Bengal Tiger, 7 lionesses and 10 cubs. Out of these, 9 cubs and the Bengal tiger died during the course of the year. A pair of lions was presented by His Highness the Nawab Saheb to the London Zoological Department. Necessary arrangements for the despatch of lions to London were made through the Superintendent, Municipal Gardens, Bombay, and the expenditure in this connection amounted to Rs. 1,944-14-0. The balance remaining at the end of the year is 12 viz, 5 lions, 6 lionesses and 1 cub. These animals are in good condition. The maintenance cost of these animals comes to Rs. 12,000 per annum.

Grass wada.

259. During the year the work of cutting grass was entrusted to the Revenue and Forest Departments. The balance in hand on

1st April 1921 was 8,95,644 lbs. (excluding balance of Verawal Depot) and 17,21,516 lbs. were received during the year making a total of 26,17,160 lbs. at the Grass wada. Out of this stock, 18,84,434 lbs. were distributed to the sevaral departments of the State and sold to the ryots, and the net balance in hand on 1st April 1922 was 7,32,726 lbs.

260. The balance in hand at Verawal Depot on the 1st April 1921 was 6,31,083 lbs. of grass and 6,53,493 lbs. were received during this year, making a total of 12.84,576 lbs. Out of this 4,36,061 lbs. were distributed, leaving a balance of 8,48,515 lbs. at the close of the year.

Memandari Department.

261. This Department continued to do good work during the year and makes upto date arrangements for guests, visitors, tours and camps. The Department is well equipped for the purpose and in spite of arduous and heavy work confronting the staff on the special occasions of the visit of Their Excellencies the Governor of Bombay and Lady Lloyd and the advent of Their Highnesses the Maharajah Sahebs of Bikaner, Jamnagar and Dhrangadhra, it discharged its duties most promptly, efficiently and creditably.

262. The total expenditure of the Memandari Department Budget is sanctioned at Rs. 53,665 as against Rs. 31,743 of the last year.

263. Over and above the distinguished guests detailed separately, the Memandari Department treated as State Guests deputations of Officers from several States on auspicious occasions and of students on excursion from the Samaldas College, Bhavnagar; Male Training College, Rajkot; Agricultural College, Poona, and the Bhavsingji High School, Porbandar.

Chapter VI.

VITAL STATISTICS AND MEDICAL RELIEF.

Births.

264. The total number of births registered for the whole State during the year was 9,852 against 9,419 in the last year. Of these, 5,275 were males, and 4,577 females against 4,987 and 4,432 respectively of the previous year. The birth rate per mille of population was 21·16 against 20·24 last year.

Deaths.

265. The total number of deaths registered during the year under report was 6,206 against 9,969 last year, showing a decrease of 3,763 deaths this year. The death rate per mille of population was 13·33 against 21·42 of the preceding year. Out of 6,206 deaths, 3,377 were males and 2,829 were females, giving male and female percentages of 54·40 and 45·58 against 51·93 and 48·07 respectively last year.

Medical Relief.

Medical staff.

266. Dr. P. T. Kothary, L. M. & S., continued to remain in charge of the Medical Department throughout the year. There are under him two Assistant Surgeons; a graduate of the Grant Medical College, Bombay; one Graduate from the National College of Physicians and Surgeons, Calcutta; one unpassed Assistant Surgeon; and twenty qualified Sub-Assistant Surgeons.

Medical Institutions.

267. Apart from the Coronation Memorial Zenana Hospital, the Junagadh Railway Dispensary, the Junagadh State Forces Dispensary, and the Mangrol Dispensary, there are in all 23 medical institutions under the direct control of the Chief Medical Officer, 4 of which are situated in Junagadh talpad viz. the Rasulkhanji General Hospital, the Prince Albert Victor Leper Asylum, the Junagadh new Dispensary, and the Central Jail Dispensary, and 19 dispensaries inclusive of the Gir Travelling Dispensary are situated in the districts.

Patients treated.

268. 1,57,635 patients were treated during the current year against 1,76,776 last year, showing a decrease of 19,141 patients. Of these, 2,532 were inpatients and 1,55,103 were outpatients, against 2,751 and 1,74,025 respectively in the preceding year.

Daily average of new admissions.

269. The daily average of new admissions was 452·93 in the current year against 510·97 last year, whilst the aggregate daily average attendance was 1,977·86 against 2,096·73 last year.

Junagadh State Forces dispensary.

270. The Junagadh State Forces Dispensary treated 2,308 patients against 2,719 last year. Of these, 187 were inpatients and 2,121 were out-patients, as compared with 253 and 2,466 respectively last year. Of 2,308 patients, 1,971 were males and 337 were females and 78 minor operations were performed during the year against no major and 77 minor operations last year.

Medical Budget.

271. The total budget grant for this Department sanctioned during the year was Rs. 1,15,140 against Rs. 1,17,271 showing a decrease of Rs. 2,131.

Post-mortem Examination.

272. 49 post-mortem examinations were conducted this year against 44 last year.

Temperature.

273. The highest temperature registered under shade was 120° at Junagadh on 3-4-1921, while the lowest was 49° at Junagadh Railway Station on the 27th of February 1922 against 118° at Junagadh on 6-3-21, and 50° at Bhesan on 26th December 1920.

Epidemic Diseases.

274. During the year under report, there was no epidemic of plague, but mild cases of cholera and influenza were seen.

Plague

275. Fortunately not a single place was infected with plague and so not a single case or death has occurred this year against 2 places, 38 attacks and 25 deaths respectively recorded last year.

Cholera.

276. There were 16 cases of cholera and 6 deaths during the year, against 576 cases and 253 deaths of the last year.

Small-pox.

277. Nine villages were infected and 81 persons were attacked causing 19 deaths this year against 4, 13, and 0 respectively in the last year.

Influenza.

278. Only 56 cases of mild type of influenza occurred in Junagadh proper causing no death.

Measles.

279. There were 166 deaths this year from measles against 182 of the last year.

Sanitation.

280. The general sanitation of the State continued to be satisfactory.

Junagadh Hospital.

281. The total number of surgical operations performed at this Hospital during the year under report was 1,086 out of which, 476 were of eye-diseases. This hospital treated 1,799 inpatients out of the aggregate number of 2,532 inpatients.

Vaccination.

282. The establishment continued to be the same as before, namely 1 Superintendent, 1 Assistant Superintendent, 1 Inspector and 9 Vaccinators. *Staff.*

283. 10,750 primary vaccinations and 43 re-vaccinations were performed this year, against 10,082 and 13 respectivelv last year, showing an increase of 668 or 6·21 in primary vaccinations. Out of 10,750 persons vaccinated, 5,374 were males and 5,376 females. Among the persons vaccinated, 8,198 were under one year of age, 2,520 were between 1 and 6, and 32 were above 6 years. *Number of Vaccinations.*

284. The number of persons successfully vaccinated was 10,129 or 98·60 against 9,452 or 97·39 last year. *Result of Vaccination.*

285. The total cost of maintaining this department amounted to Rs. 11,059 against Rs. 10,768 last year. *Cost of maintenance.*

The Coronation Memorial Zenana Hospital.

286. Miss Ruth Dewaji L. M. & S., continued as Doctor in charge of this Hospital throughout the year. The subordinate staff consisted of one Matron, one Lady Compounder, one Nurse, 2 male compounders for outdoor dispensary and 15 menials. *Staff.*

287. The total number of patients treated during the year was 13,045 against 11,202 last year. Out of these, 12,647 were out-patients and 398 indoor patients, as compared with 10,884 and 318 respectively of the last year. *Patients treated.*

288. The daily average attendance of new admissions was 33·89 against 28·82 last year, while the aggregate average attendance was 305·48 against 264·18 of the previous year. Of indoor patients, the aggregate daily average attendance was 16·54 against 13·29 of the last year. Cases of generative system amounted to 1,142 as against 876 last year. 102 major and 984 minor operatious were performed as against 73 major and 610 minor operations last year. Of these, 16 were major midwifery operations against 8 of the last year; 666 minor and 70 major gynecological operations as compared with 492 minor and 58 major of the last year and 318 minor and 16 major ordinary operations as compared with 118 minor and 7 major of the last year. *Daily average attendance of patients.*

The total number of labour cases treated was 112 as against 64 of the last year of which 71 were normal and 41 abnormal against 35 and 29 respectively of the past year. 104 cases of injuries and 34 of poison were dealt with against 100 and 21 of

the last year. The total cost for the maintenance of the hospital was Rs. 15,526-11-11 against Rs. 13,355 of the previous year. The average cost per patient during the year remained the same as in the last year, viz: Rs. 0-2-1.

Veterinary.

289. The total number of State animals treated during the year was 1,058 against 956 last year. Out of these, 1,026 were cured, 24 died and 8 discharged as incurable as against 950, 4 and 2 respectively of the last year. The number of State animals, of State subjects, private owners, and cultivators treated during the year was 468 against 914 of last year. Out of these, 455 were cured, 7 died and 6 were discharged as incurable as against 902, 6 and 6 respectively of last year. 184 animals in districts suffering from foot and mouth and rinder pest diseases were also treated by this dispensary, out of which, 180 were cured and 4 reported incurable and discharged. 25 horses of the Junagadh State Forces also took the advantage of this dispensary during the year under report. Of these, 23 animals were cured and 2 died.

The required medicines are furnished free of charge to all the owners of the animals, State as well as public; no new stock of drugs has yet been added to the last year's balance of stock in hand, as in many cases native drugs are prescribed.

The St. John Ambulance Association.

290. During the year under report, 4 classes were conducted in First-aid-to the injured; one at the Bahauddin College, one male and one female class at the Bahadurkhanji High School, Junagadh, and one at Verawal. 74 students attended the classes and in the examiuation that was subsequently held, one secured a medallion, 4 Senior certificates and 43 persons got junior certificates.

His Highness the Nawab Saheb has been graciously pleased to become the Patron of this Association in the Junagadh Centre and the Hazur Secretary has been appointed the President of the Centre.

The balance on 1st April, 1921 was Rs. 517-7-3. Adding to that the State donation of Rs. 1,000 (for two years) and miscellaneous receipts of Rs. 48-8-0, the aggregate receipts amounted to Rs. 1,565-15-3. The total expenditure covered Rs. 327-5-0 leaving a closing balance of Rs. 1,238-10-3 at the end of March 1922.

Chapter VII.

Education.

291. The following is the general summary of the Educational Institutions in the State and the number of pupils attending them during the year under report:— *General Summary.*

Class of institution.	No. in 1920–21.	No. in 1921–22.	Increase.	Decrease.	No. of pupils in 1920–21.	No. of pupils in 1921–22.	Increase.	Decrease.
Arts College.	1	1	0	0	158	164	6	0
Public Institutions.	173	167	0	6	14,651	15,178	527	0
Aided Private Institutions.	7	7	0	0	996	985	0	11
Unaided Private Institutions.	82	96	14	0	3,042	3,451	409	0
Total...	263	271	14	6	18,847	19,778	942	11

The figures above show that there is a net increase of 8 Institutions in the State and of 931 boys on the whole which is due mainly to the free primary and secondary education introduced in the State.

292. The average monthly number on the school registers increased from 13,975 to 14,928 this year and the average daily attendance increased from 10,256 to 11,123. The percentage of average daily attendance to the average monthly number was 74·5 against 74·3 of the last year. *Average attendance.*

293. Of the 15,178 children (exclusive of the College) attending the institutions maintained by the State, 12,590 were boys and 2,588 were girls. Of the boys, 10 were native Christians, 2,059 Brahmins, 862 Jains, 6,474 other Hindus, 3,181 Mahomedans, 2 Parsis and 2 of other creeds. Of the girls, 4 were native Christians, 599 Brahmins, 355 Jains, 1,330 other Hindus, 292 Mahomedans, and 8 of other creeds. The aggregate population covered 4,65,493 males and females together. The population of school going age covered 23,275 and the percentage of pupils in relation to the population was 302 and in relation to the number of school going age was 65·2. The percentage of female students in relation to aggregate population was ·4. *Nationality.*

Collegiate Education.

Junagadh College.

294. At the opening of the year in June 1921, there were 159 students on the roll of the College.

Rolls.

295. The second term's enrolment was 164 students composed of 3 Eurasians, 16 Jains, 16 Mahomedans 1 Jew, 92 Brahmins and 36 other Hindus.

University Examinations.

296. The following is the result of the University Examinations of the College:—

Examination.	Number of students appeared.	Number of students passed in		
		Pass Class.	II Class.	I Class.
1st year.	70	40	14	2
Ex-students.	4	2	0	0
Inter Arts.	38	22	7	0
Ex-students.	3	0	0	0
B. A.	29	19	1(*a*)	0
Ex-students.	2	2	0	0

(*a*) Only one student passed in Second Class Sanskrit Honours in the current year.

In the College 1st year certificate examination for the current year, 72 students appeared and out of them 54 got certificates, of whom 1 secured First Class, 8 Second Class, and 45 Pass Class marks. No student appeared as Ex-student this year.

Hostels.

297. The number of students staying at the Hostels during the 2nd term was 78 against 69 in the 1st term. All Mahomedan students from Kathiawar staying in the hostels are exempted from the payment of rent.

Outside students and Moslem scholarships.

298. His Highness the Nawab Saheb has founded 12 special scholarships of the value of Rs. 20 p. m. each for the encouragement of the Kathiawar Mahomedans studying at this Institution.

College staff.

299. There was no change in the College staff during the year.

Income and expenditure.

300. The receipts during the year amounted to Rs. 7,688 and the expenditure to Rs. 67,485 against Rs. 7,465 and Rs. 57,383 respectively in the previous year.

General.

301. The University Inspection Committee composed of the Rev. E. Blatter S. J. and Principal A. M. Masani, M. A., inspected the College in January 1922. A social gathering of the College was held in January 1922 for which a sum of Rs. 200 was subscribed by the State. A sum of Rs. 100 was also contributed by the State towards the Poor Boys' Library Fund.

The students displayed keen interest in other activities connected with the College, namely, (1) Cricket, Tennis, Foot-ball etc., (2) Debating Society (3) Poor Boys' Library, (4) College Magazine, (5) Social Club, (6) Co-operative Stores, (7) Persian-Urdu Literary Society and (8) the Gujarati Sahitya Sabha.

High Schools.

302. There are three High Schools in the State and the number of students attending them increased from 1,056 to 1,173. In the Bahadurkhanji High School, the total number of students this year rose from 788 to 899. The average monthly number rose from 687 to 928 and the average daily attendance from 496 to 668. In the Una High School, the number on the rolls decreased from 121 to 102, and the average monthly number from 106 to 102; while the average daily attendance decreased from 83 to 81. In the Mangrol High School, the number on the rolls increased from 147 to to 172, and the average monthly number increased from 160 to 177, while the average daily attendance rose from 141 to 160. The Una High School, continued for three years on probation, but the expectations entertained by the State regarding its prosperity were not realized and the attendance in the highest classes was so poor and the expenses so high that it was thought advisable to give up the experiment and reduce the school to the status of a middle school from the month of March 1922.

School leaving examination results.

303. The School leaving examination results of the Bahadurkhanji High School for the year under report, as compared with those of the previous two years, are given below:—

	1919.	1920.	1921.
No. of pupils sent up.	51	32	58
„ „ passed.	27	25	27
Percentage of success.	53	78	46·5

The Una High School sent up 4 boys and all passed this year, while out of the 4 boys sent from the Mangrol High School, one passed, the percentages of success being 100 and 25 respectively.

Drawing Examination.

304. From the Bahadurkhanji High School, 3 boys appeared at the Elementary Drawing Examination, of whom ,none passed: and out of the 4 who appeared at the Inter Examination, all passed.

Scholarships.

305. Scholarships of the value of Rs. 948, namely, Northbrook Scholarships of Rs. 300 awarded to the 1st students of all the standards, from amongst the advanced and backward classes, and Rs. 600 awarded to 10 poor students of all the standards were distributed as usual in the current year to those entitled to the same. A sum of Rs. 48 is awarded annually from the Dahyabhai Memorial Fund to a student of standard VII who comes 1st in Sanskrit in the annual examination in st. VI. In addition to the aforesaid scholarships, 3 scholarships of Rs. 360 were awarded to 3 Mahomedan students. In the Una High School two scholarships of Rs. 7 p. m. each were awarded by the State and Rs. 14 p. m. were given from the amount contributed by the late Sheth Harjiwandas Dharshi. In the Mangrol High School, Rs. 380 were distributed as scholarships.

The Bahadurkhanji High School, Junagadh

306. *Staff*:—In the Bahadurkhanji High School, besides the Head Master and the Doctor who conducts the First-aid Class, there are 11 Graduates, 8 under-graduates, 9 Matriculates, 2 non-matrics, 1 Assistant Clerk and 1 Gymnasium Teacher on the school staff.

307. *First-aid-to-the-Injured*:—33 students out of 52 passed the St. John Ambulance First-Aid-to-the-Injured Junior Course Examination in January 1922.

308. *Games*:— Cricket and Foot Ball are popular amongst the boys and there is a Cricket Coach and a Gymnasium teacher who do their best to train their students in physical exercises.

309. *Prizes*:— Prizes worth Rs. 100 are annually distributed to the successful students of the school and this was done as usual.

310. *General*:—The School being scattered in three different buildings, His Highness the Nawab Saheb has been pleased to sanction Rs. 36,480 for the erection of two additional wings on both the sides of the old High School building and the work has been taken in hand.

Mahabat Madressa.

Attendance.

311. The total number of boys under instruction were 618 against 627 last year; the average monthly number increased

from 580 to 641, while the average daily attendance decreased from 550 to 466.

312. *Staff*:—Including 1 Gymnasium teacher, there are 27 teachers in all, of whom 2 are Graduates, 2 under Graduates, 5 Matriculates, 1 Non-qualified, 2 trained and 15 untrained. The Drawing teacher has passed the Third Grade examination in Drawing. The work of the Arabic-Persian Department and of Kuran Reading Classes, which devote part of the time to the Gujarati study, also is progressing satisfactorily.

Scholarships.

313. A sum of Rs. 100 p. m. granted by the State and the annual interest amounting to Rs. 60 realized from the Ashrafalli Memorial Fund, are distributed as scholarships among the really deserving boys of this Institution. Besides this, a sum of Rs. 500 per year from the Jakat Charity Fund and 4 scholarships each of sums varying from Rs. 5 to Rs. 10 p. m. from the general scholarships fund are also given by the State for similar distribution.

Examination results.

314. The annual examination was conducted this year by the Educational Inspector assisted by the Head Master, Deputy Inspector and the Assistant Deputy Inspector; and out of 311 students, who appeared, 181 passed, the result being 57 p. c. 3 boys appeared at the Drawing Examination, and out of them 2 have passed, the result being 66 p. c.

Middle Schools.

315. The number of boys attending the six middle schools, viz. those at Verawal, Patan, Chorwad, Kutiana, Vanthali and Delwada, was 417 against 426; the average monthly number was 439 against 413, and the average daily attendance 345 against 324 last year.

Teaching Staff.

316. The number of teachers employed in these schools is 29 of whom, 5 are under graduates, 9 matriculates and 15 non-qualified.

The results of the annual examination are satisfactory. Out of 372 boys who appeared, 193 passed the examination, the percentage being 51.

English Classes.

317. There are at present 6 English Classes attached to the Vernacular Boys' Schools at (1) Ranpur (2) Bhesan (3) Malia (4) Keshod (5) Nageshri and (6) Visavadar. Out of 183 boys who appeared at the examination, 127 passed, the result being 69 p. c.

Primary Education.

Boys' schools. 318. The number of schools fell from 144 to 139, the schools at Khambhalia, Choki, Mandva, Jhalansar and Jamla having been closed this year. The number of students increased from 10,912 to 11,275. The average monthly number also rose from 10,376 to 11,081 and the average daily attendance increased from 7,894 to 8,427. Out of 8,560 boys presented for examination 6,290 passed, the result being 73 p. c. against 77 p. c. last year.

Teachers. 319. The total number of teachers employed in these schools was 467, of whom 39 were 3rd year, 37 were 2nd year, 29 were 1st year trained and 362 were untrained. A liberal increase was made in the salaries of the educational staff during the year. The initial salary of an untrained teacher has been raised to Rs. 12-8-0 and the measures taken have given a great satisfaction to most of the teachers.

Girls' Schools. 320. There are 18 girls' schools in the State. The number of girls attending them was 2,588 against 2,071 of the last year, and the average monthly number increased from 1,929 to 2,039 and the average daily attendance rose from 1,207 to 1,322. Out of these girls, 1,418 were presented for examination of whom, 1,119 passed, the result being 78 p. c. In addition to the usual subjects, the girls are taught sewing, knitting embroidery and also music at some places.. There are English classes in the Ladadi Bibi Girls' School where 28 girls receive English education in addition to Gujarati.

Teachers. 321. The number of teachers employed in the girls' schools was 81 of whom, 60 were females and 21 males;of these, 23 are trained and 58 untrained. Of the 60 females, 18 were 3rd year, 2 1st year trained and 40 were untrained. Of the 21 males, 1 was 2nd year, 2 1st year trained and 18 were untrained.

Stipends.

322. Over and above the scholarships given in different local institutions, stipends annually amounting to Rs. 1,073 were given to boys studying in other colleges in the Presidency and abroad. The total value of these scholarships amounted to Rs. 6,402 this year.

Receipts and Expenditure.

323. The education being nearly free in the whole State, excepting standards VI and VII of the High Schools, the total fee receipts amounted to Rs. 3,812 this year against Rs. 6,691 of the last year, and the expenditure incurred

during the year under report was Rs. 2,47,258 against Rs. 2.27,118 of the last year.

Moral Education.

324. Moral Education continues to be given as usual in all schools. The teachers not only read out to boys easy narratives in such a way as to create impressions upon them; but on every Sunday at the beginning of the school hours, boys of all classes are collected with a view to a recital of prayers simultaneously.

Physical Training.

325. As the day begins with prayer which serves to elevate the soul, it ends with physical exercise which enures to the development of the physic of the boys. The duty and importance of physical exercise is urged upon the boys who engage with enthusiasm every evening in several sports. Cricket, Football and other manly games are freely indulged in by the boys of the High and Middle Schools. The Gymnasia attached to the Bahadurkhanji High School and the Mahabat Madressa are well attended.

Discipline.

326. Discipline is fairly maintained in all the institutions. Every effort is being made by the Inspectors to insist on self reliance and to engender a feeling of respect and reverence in the minds of the pupils for the teachers and the elders.

Libraries.

327. The expenditure for the maintenance of the Bahadurkhanji Library amounted to Rs. 2,168 as against Rs. 1,777 last year. The total number of books on the register has been increased from 5,600 to 5,700. The cost of supplying newspapers and magazines was raised from Rs. 400 to 500.

The mofussil libraries at Verawal, Una, Patan and Gadhakda received donations from the State and are working in good order.

Pathshalas.

328. The Sanskrit Pathshala is maintained by the State in Junagadh. The attendance of the students in the current year was 39 against 24 last year. The expenses incurred amounted to Rs. 1,131 inclusive of Rs. 192 by way of scholarships.

There are 6 other pathshalas maintained in the State as a result of private munificence.

Boarding Schools.

329. The following may be enumerated under this head:—

1. The Mahabatkhan Madressah-tul-Mualla at Junagadh for Amirs.
2. The Jain Boarding, Junagadh.
3. The Modh Boarding, Junagadh.
4. The Visa Shrimali Boarding, Junagadh.
5. The Sorathia Vanik Boarding ,,
6. The Lohana Boarding ,,
7. The Chorwad Girnara Boarding, ,,
8. The Sarvajanik Vidyarthi Boarding, Junagadh.

No. 1 is a State Institution and all the rest are supported by caste enterprize and charities.

The Mahabatkhan Madressah-tul-Mualla, Junagadh.

330. One of the things that struck His Highness the Nawab Saheb on his accession to the Gadi, was the educational backwardness of the children of the Amirs of the State. With a view, therefore, to provide for them the benefits of liberal education, including religious instruction on the lines of the public schools in England, His Highness the Nawab Saheb decided to establish the Madressh-tul-Mualla with adequate educational, residential and recreational facilities.

The opening ceremony of this institution was graciously performed by His Highness the Nawab Saheb on Sunday the 8th January 1922, when the Heads of Departments, Amirs and leading gentlemen of the City were present and 28 students were admitted to the Institution at the time. The main building is situated amid attractive natural surroundings with an extensive playing ground and consists of 8 class rooms and a central hall constructed at a cost of about Rs. 44,000. The residential quarters consist of 4 blocks each having three spacious and well furnished rooms built at a cost of Rs 30,000. Besides this, a sum of Rs. 14,700 was spent to provide bath rooms and other amenities in connection with the institution.

A sum of Rs. 29,456 has been allotted for meeting the establishment expenses. The staff consists of,

(1) The Head Master and Superintendent.
(2) 1st Tutor.

(3) 2nd Tutor.
(4) English Teacher.
(5) Gujarati Teacher.
(6) Accountant, and
(7) Kitchen Supervisor.

The menial staff consists of 17 persons including butlers, hamals, cooks, peons, malis, etc. The State bears all the expenditure of students for boarding, lodging including dress and study.

The Madressah is intended for the sons of the Mahomedan Jagirdars of the State who are provided here with necessary accommodations for undisturbed study in company of the sons of the elite of Junagadh. It is gratifying to note that the Amirs of the State have shown a lively sense of appreciation for the generosity of His Highness the Nawab Saheb, since no less than 38 applications for admission were received; but under the existing arrangements only 28 students could be accommodated. Of these, 18 are in the English Branch and 10 are in the Gujarati Branch. Special attention is also paid to the physical exercise and care is taken with regard to the health of children by a competent medical officer who visits the Madressah daily.

In fine, these students placed during the impressionable years of childhood amid surroundings eminently calculated to foster the *espirit de corps*, and trained by resident teachers endowed with requisite imagination, tact and sympathy would, it is hoped, develop into fine citizens and be a valuable asset to the State.

Museum.

331. The Museum contains rare articles of archæological interest as well as copper plates and old coins of various descriptions and historical importance collected mostly from different mahals and the Upperkot. These articles have now been transferred from the Sakarbag bungalow to the spacious building adjacent to the old palace in the town (Old Kutcheri Hall), and are in charge of an Assistant Curator under the general supervision of the Principal, Bahauddin College. The annual expenditure of Rs. 2,329 was sanctioned in the last year's budget for the upkeep of this department.

The Mahabatkhanji Orphanage.

332. The education of the Orphans in this institution was conducted on the same lines as before. The Orphanage has

been removed from the Upper Madressah Building to the rooms close by in the same compound. 42 orphans are receiving education in this orphanage which has continued to show satisfactory progress in all its activities. The expenditure incurred during the year amounted to Rs. 5,934-4-9 against Rs. 7,157 of the previous year.

A sum of Rs. 100 was received by way of donation from Sheth Tar Mahomed of Verawal and Turkish caps worth about Rs. 150 were supplied to the orphans by Messrs. Ahmed Suleman Rehmattulah Mahamad and Maher Alli Mussa of Junagadh.

Kutiana Madressah.

333. The number of boys attending this Madressah which is an aided-school fell from 456 to 418. 202 out of these attend infant classes; 181 attend standards I to III; 26 standard IV and 9 English standards I to IV. With the exception of 1 Hindu, the rest are all Mahomedans.

Out of 14 teachers, 1 is an under-graduate, 1 matriculate, and 12 untrained. The grant given by the State covers Rs. 5,000 a year. The annual establishment charges amount to Rs. 4,284.

Vanthali Madressah.

334. This institution also is a State aided institution and the annual grant from the State amounts to Rs. 2,500. There were 519 boys against 512 of the last year. Out of these, 91 attended the Kindergarten class, 143 infant class, 232 attended standards I to III, 21 standard IV and 32 attended English classes from I to IV. Of these students, 496 are Mahomedans, 8 are Hindus and 15 are of other creeds.

335. Out of 24 teachers in all, 2 are under-graduates, 2 are matriculates, 6 trained and 14 untrained. The Head Master of the Institution is an energetic young official thoroughly devoted to his duties. The aggregate establishment expenditure covered Rs. 12,856.

The Islamia Girls' School and Maternity Hospital at Vanthali.

336. The defusion of education among Moslim girls and the provision of a maternity hospital for the benefit of expectant mothers of all communities formed the most pressing needs of the Vanthali public. Messers. Haji Sakoor Gani and Mahamad Patel of Vanthali contributed with commendable munificence and public spirit the necessary funds for the purpose and the State met them halfway with a generous gift of valuable land for the building. This building has now been completed at a cost of Rs. 1,25,000, is rather palatial in external appearance and internal arrangements and is a real presentation to Vanthali. It is a two storied building, the ground floor being reserved for the accommodation of 500 school girls, and the upper story providing facilities for expectant mothers and outdoor female patients. The establishment of the maternity centre with a staff of trained midwives will tend in a great measure to minimize the danger of puerperal fever which either causes the death of the mother or leads to much ill health and subsequent sterility among women.

Chapter VIII.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Saurashtra Post Office.

337. The State has its own Durbar Postal Service for official facilities and the convenience of the Junagadh State subjects. All official postal articles are carried free of charge. There are 27 branch offices at various places in the State and the Head Office is located at Junagadh. The revenue amounted to Rs. 2,201 against Rs. 1,894 of the last year and the expenditure to Rs. 9,200 against Rs. 10,098 last year.

Printing Press.

338. The State Printing Press is doing satisfactory work in addition to the printing of forms required for the different State offices and the publication of the State Gazette. Private job work is also done by the Press. During the year under report, the gross earnings of the Press amounted to Rs. 14,334 against Rs. 15,129 last year. The working expenses amounted to Rs. 13,720 against Rs. 17,017 last year.

Census.

339. The final enumeration was effected on the 18th March 1921 as stated in the last report. The Abstraction office was opened in the State Uttara at Jetalsar on 16th April 1921 with a staff of 58 members besides the staff of the Census Office. Mangrol supplied 1 supervisor and 2 copyists. The work of slip copying and sorting was finished by the middle of June and staff was reduced by 31 clerks. Tabulation and compilation of registers were done side by side and the work was concluded on the 3rd October 1921 when the office was finally closed. Certificates of merit were issued to deserving workers and His Highness the Nawab Saheb has been further pleased to bestow a liberal bonus on the Census General Superintendent and four members of the Census Staff in appreciation of good work done.

The total amount of expenditure for Census Operations amounted to Rs. 20,308-13-4.

The aggregate population of the State was shown to be at 4,65,273 in the last year's report. To this number the floating population was added after the publication of the report and the aggregate population of the State has therefore come to be 4,65,493 souls of whom, 2,37,264 are males and 2,28,229 are females.

135073

Annakshetra.

340. The Langar maintained by the State did good work during the year in distributing cooked rations to the Mahomedan poor under the supervision of the Minor Department. About 400 poor are fed daily at the Institution, and the expenditure incurred during the year amounted to Rs. 17,218 against Rs. 16,987 last year.

341. There are three Annakshetras (Private charity institutions) maintained in Junagadh, one in Keshod and one in Una by private charities. The principal among these are the Anant Dharmalaya Institution maintained from the income of the funds started by the late Dewan Anantji Amarchand and the Anathashram started at Keshod by the celebrated preceptor Mulshanker Mayaram Vyas.

The Junagadh Gymkhana Club.

342. The State set apart a valuable piece of land in the subarban area in August 1915 for Gymkhana premises. It is surrounded by picturesque scenery all round. The premises contain three tennis courts, Badminton shed, Billiard room, Ping-Pong room and two other small rooms. The main building has been erected at a cost of Rs. 20,000, the Badminton shed Rs. 6,000 and it contains furniture worth Rs. 2,750. The State further contributes a sum of Rs. 300 every year for the up-keep of the Gymkhana. The club has thus been in existence for the past six years and continues to thrive under the fostering care of its patron His Highness the Nawab Saheb who takes very keen interest in the Institution. It is maintained mainly from contributions by the members and provides recreation for them after the day's work and forms a place where the State officers and the elite mix freely and pass their evenings in playing tennis, billiards and other games.

Geological Research.

343. Mr. J. Alexander Mitchell, an expert, whose services have been engaged for a geological examination of the State, has already finished the Girnar work and is shortly expected to return and resume his work on the Gir side.

Fairs.

344. No less than 28 fairs are held at several places in the territory of this State and the principal fairs among them are held at Bhavnath temple near the foot of the Girnar Hill on the Shivratri day and the Chaitri Punam Fair held on the Girnar and at Prachi and the Tulsi Sham Fair held in the month of Bha-

darwa. A large number of people from the State as well as from outside attend these fairs.

Monuments.

345. Junagadh is a place of antiquity and there are several noteworthy monuments situated in Junagadh Talpad and outside districts. The principal ones are (1) Ashoka Edicts (2) Khapra Kodia caves (3) Upperkot (4) Bawa Pyara's math caves (5) Matri's place (6) Mai Ghadechi's place (7) Pancheshwar caves (8) Mount Girnar and (9) Khengar Wav situated in Junagadh and (10) Somnath Temple at Prabhas Patan and (11) Shana caves on the Una Side.

Railway.

The Junagadh State Railway.

346. The Junagadh State Railway was constructed in 1887 A. D. during the time of His Highness the late Nawab Saheb Sir Bahadurkhanji G. C. I. E., and with extensions made by His late Highness Sir Rasulkhanji and during the British Administration, the present line now runs to a total length of 140·46 miles as under:—

	Miles.
1 Jetalsar–Jambur (Main line)	86·86
2 Shapur–Saradiya (Branch line)	26·31
3 Junagadh–Visavadar (do.)	27·29
	140·46

Projects.

347. Projects for further extensions from (*a*) Visavadar to Dhari, a distance of 20·76 miles and (*b*) Visavadar to Talala, a distance of 26·51 miles, have been submitted to Government for sanction.

Line under construction.

348. In the Jambur to Prachi Road Section, a distance of 7·64 miles, most of the earth work and cuttings and the major bridge over the Saraswati river, near Jambur, have been completed and the minor bridges are nearing completion. In the section from Prachi Road to Jamwala, a distance of 7·50 miles, the major bridge over the Shingoda river (8 × 50′ spans) along with high approach banks on either side is completed.

Capital outlay.

349. The capital outlay of the open line from the commencement of the line upto the end of March 1921, excluding the suspense, was Rs. 74,61,702 as under:—

	Rs.
(1) Jetalsar–Talala Main line.	55,64,883
(2) Shapur–Saradiya Branch line	10,04,109
(3) Junagadh–Visavadar Branch line	8,92,710
Total ...	74,61,702.

To this amount were added Rs. 5,72,695 for the works executed during the year, viz. Rs. 5,72,749 for Jetalsar-Talala main line, and Rs. 340 for Junagadh-Visavadar Branch line minus Rs. 394 for Shapur-Saradia Branch line. Thus the capital outlay of the open line on 31st March 1922, rose from Rs. 74,61,702 to Rs. 80,34,397, excluding suspense and from Rs. 86,02,919 to Rs. 87,87,679 including suspense at the close of the year under report. Further sums of Rs. 1,44,089 and Rs. 1,31,207 were spent on the construction of Talala-Prachi Road and Prachi Road-Jamwala Sections respectively, of the Verawal-Una extension, during the year under report.

Revenue. 350. The gross earnings for the year amounted to Rs. 11,21,646 against Rs. 11,25,490 of the previous year, showing a decrease of Rs. 3,844 or 0·34 per cent.

Working expenses. 351. The working expenses amounted to Rs. 6,67,059 against Rs. 5,98,853 of the previous year, resulting in an increased expense of Rs. 68,206. Adding to this the decrease in the Revenue at Rs. 3,844, the total decrease in the net earnings comes to Rs. 72,050.

Interest on the capital outlay. 352. The interest on the Capital Outlay of Rs. 87,87,679 including Suspense, works out to a percentage of 5·17 against 6·12 on the capital of Rs. 86,02,919 of the previous year.

Traffic working. 353. (*A*) The *Open Mileage*:—inclusive of Dock Estate and Quarry line (1·03) stands as already stated at 140·46 miles.

(*B*) The *Train Mileage*:—worked during the year was 2,15,956 against 2,34,206 for the previous year, showing a decrease of 18,250 miles or 7·79 per cent.

(*C*) *Coaching Traffic*:—The gross coaching earnings amounted to Rs. 6,58,735 as compared with Rs. 6,79,381 of the previous year, showing a decrease of Rs. 20,646 or 3·04 per cent.

(*D*) *Goods Traffic*:—The gross goods earnings amounted to Rs. 4,41,708 or tons 1,93,274 against Rs. 4,21,155 or tons 1,93,840 in the previous year showing an increase of Rs. 20,553 or 4·88 per cent and decrease of 566 tons in weight carried.

(*E*) *Steam-boat Service*:— Through goods booked to and from Bombay via Verawal Docks under arrangement with the Bombay Steam Navigation Company was, export 8,721 tons and import 7,103 tons against 9,017 tons and 6,288 tons respectively in the previous year.

(*F*) *Rates and Fares*:—

(*a*) *Goods*:- (1) With effect from 1st April 1921, a minimum weight of 54 maunds was applied to consignments of cotton and Kapas, when booked in wagon loads, instead of actual weight charged. (2) Rate for dates was increased from 20 to 24 pies per maund when booked through from Verawal Bandar to Wadhwan Camp, Wadhwan Junction, and Via, from 1st December 1921. (3) Special rates quoted for charcoal in wagon loads were altered to class rates and charged on 81 maunds instead of 200 maunds with effect from 1st February 1922. (4) Special reduced rate quoted for sugar from via Verawal Docks to Rajkot was withdrawn and ordinary class rate introduced from 1st February 1922.

(*b*) *Coaching:*— (1) Minimum charge for a special train was enhanced from Rs. 100 to Rs. 250 from 1st April 1921. (2) First and second class passenger fares were enhanced from pies 15 to 18 and 8 to 9 respectively per mile from 1st February 1922.

(*G*) *Claims*:— 2,412 cases amounting to Rs. 40,018 on account of loss, damage to goods etc. against 2,154 cases amounting to Rs. 32,521 of the previous year, were dealt with during the year under report.

354. *Stores.*

	Rs.
The balance of stores on hand on 31st March 1921.	4,66,224.
Purchases made during the year ...	7,63,235.
Total.	12,29,459.
Deducting issues during the year. ...	6,71,641.
Balance on 31st March 1922. ...	5,57,818.

355. *Workshop.* One magnetting machine, one cold sawing machine and one double wheel lathe arrived from England and are under erection. The Railway workshop is provided with upto date plant and has been turning out railway requirements and serves as a model training school for young boys, training them as practical fitters and artizans and enabling them to earn a decent living. All railway work is done in the workshop including construction of rolling stock.

356. *Medical.* There were 5,700 admissions and 19,808 attendances

during the year in the Railway Dispensary at Junagadh as compared with 5,891 and 19,465 respectively in the previous year, and the principal cases treated were 1,585 cases of malaria, 419 diseases of the respiratory system, 363 diseases of the eye and 880 diseases of the digestive system.

Staff employed 357. The number of staff employed during the year was:—

Europeans.	1
Anglo Indians.	5
Indians.	962

Police. 358. During the year, the number of cognizable offences dealt with by the Police was 13 as compared with 14 and 12 respectively during the two preceding years. The number of offenders arrested during the year was 8, as compared with 7 and 7 during the two preceding years. The value of property stolen was Rs. 636 against Rs. 930 and 2,592 of the two previous years respectively. The percentage of property recovered was 29·08 against 21·50 and 19·36 respectively for the two previous years.

Flood damages. 359. On the 23rd July 1921, there was an unusually heavy rainfall causing serious damage to the line at several places and dislocating train services. The damages were:—

(1) A culvert of 5 spans of 2 ft. rail opening and the bank, at mile 4/9 to 4/13, was completely washed away between Jetalsar and Vadal and all night trains were cancelled on Junagadh-Jetalsar Section from 23rd July to 3rd August. The services continued in day light only and passengers, luggage and parcels were transhipped at the breach.

(2) Heavy breaches occurred at mile 79/2 to 79/3½ and 81/15 to 82/5 on the Verawal-Jambur section. The trains running between Verawal and Jambur were cancelled from 24th July and normal services were restored upto Talala on 2nd August and to Jambur on 20th September.

(3) The line was completely washed away from mile 3/13 to 4 on Shapur–Saradiya Branch line. The Up and Down Trains on the section were cancelled from 24th to 27th July and resumed by transhipment at the breach from 28th July and normal services restored from 5th August.

(4) The line was breached at miles 7/20 and 7/23 on the Junagadh–Visavadar Branch line and the trains were cancelled on the 24th and 25th. The trains were work-

ed upto Juni Chavand on the 26th and normal services were restored from the 27th July.

360. There was only one case of a serious accident during the year under report. Cleaner Timba Laxman accidentally slipped off the engine during shunting operations and had his foot severely crushed. He subsequently expired. *Accidents.*

Provident Institution.

361. The following figures represent the transactions of the Provident Institution during the year under report:— *Receipts.*

	Rs. a. p.
Receipts compulsory.	9,627-8-0
do Voluntary and Security.	4,789-9-4
Total.	14,417-1-4

A further sum of Rs. 7,801-12-0 was received during the year on account of deposits temporarily withdrawn from the Provident Institution by the employees.

Contributions from the Railway earnings as bonus amounted to Rs. 8,948-9-4, viz., Rs. 4,284-8-0 for the half year ending 31st March 1921 and Rs. 4,664-1-4 for the half year ending 30th September 1921.

362. The following sums were withdrawn from the Provident Fund accounts during the year under report:— *Withdrawals.*

	Rs. a. p.
Compulsory.	10,932—7—8
Voluntary and security.	5,119—1—3
Bonus.	3,800—13—5
Total.	19,852—6—4

363. The interest accounted for from April 1921 to March 1922 was as under:— *Interest.*

	Rs. a. p.
Compulsory.	3,127—1—4
Voluntary.	202—7—1
Bonus.	3,282—5—5
Total.	6,611-13-10.

364. The above transactions left a closing balance of Rs. 1,36,730-0-11 exclusive of the Fine Fund at the end of the year, detailed as under:— *Balance.*

	Rs. a. p.
Compulsory.	64,879-6—0
Voluntary.	7,355-9—7
Bonus.	64,495-1—4.
Total.	1,36,730-0-.11

Fine Fund.

365 The receipts during the year under report, including the interest of Rs. 26–11–5 amounted to Rs. 227–3–5 which with the opening balance of Rs. 910–4–10 gave a total credit to Fine Fund of Rs. 1137–8–3. The disbursements during the year amounted to Rs. 218–1–0, leaving a closing balance of Rs. 919–7–3.

Important ecents.

366. The through traffic of the Junagadh State Railway was seriously affected during the year, owing to a strike amongst the train and station staff of the Gondal Railway from 3rd July 1921 for about a month. All through train services were dislocated and booking of traffic over Gondal Railway and via was suspended. As a result, Junagadh Railway 2 Up and 5 Down through trains had to be cancelled for want of traffic from 7th to 14th July 1921, when the normal running of trains on the Gondal Railway was restored for passenger traffic only. Booking of luggage, parcels and goods was resumed from 29th July with exceptions to certain stations on the Gondal Railway.

Personnel.

367. Mr. E. W. Proctor Sims continued in charge as Manager and Engineer-in-Chief of the Railway and Railway construction and also controlled the Loco and Carriage and Wagon Departments from 1st April to 10th May 1921 and from 15th November 1921 to 31st March 1922 and Mr. A. Marks from 11th May 1921 to 14th November 1921. In addition to his own duties as Assistant Manager, Mr. A. Marks held charge of the Traffic, Audit and Accounts and Stores Departments throughout the year.

Conclusion.

368. In conclusion, it is a matter of great pleasure to tender the best thanks of the Administration to all the Heads of Departments and officers who have worked zealously and devotedly and have been largely instrumental in contributing to the efficient working of the Administration of the State. This is mainly due to the keen personal interest taken by and invaluable support and sympathetic directions received from His Highness the Nawab Saheb.

Junagadh,
24th June, 1922.

Jrbhavanrai D Rana
Dewan, Junagadh State.

STATISTICAL RETURNS.

Appendix I.

Names of High Officials in the Junagadh State, showing changes in the Personnel during the year 1921–1922.

No.	Designation	Name of Holder of substantive appointment.	Date of appointment to the post.	Cause of Vacancy.	Name of Holder of acting appointment	Remarks.
1	Huzur Secretary to His Highness.	Amir Sheikh Mahamadbhai Abdullabhai *	25—4–21			* Also holds the posts of Private & Military Secretary to His Highness.
2	Dewan, Junagadh State	Tribhuvanrai Dulerai Rana, B. A., LL. B.	25—4–21			
3	Education Secretary.	H. A. W. Bladen, B. A. (Cantab)*	1—9–20			* On previlege leave from 11th June & furlough from 11th Dec. 1921.
4	Naib Dewan.	M. A. Fakih, B. A. (Alig) Bar-at-Law.	25—4–21			
5	Manager & Engineer-in-Chief, Junagadh State Railway.	E. W. Proctor Sims, A. M. I. C. E.§	2—4–14		Mr. A. Marks from 11th May 1921 to 14th November 1921.	§ Also holds the post of Consulting Engineer and is in charge of Verawal Harbour Works.
6	Chief Judicial Officer.	E. Reuben, B. A., LL. B.	26—8–11			
7	Principal, Bahauddin College.	S. H. Hodiwala, M. A.	1—8–20			
8	Assistant Railway Manager.	A. Marks.	15—6–11			
9	Chief Medical Officer.	Dr. P. T. Kothari, L. M. & S.	2—2–21			
10	Commissioner of Ports.	Krishnalal C. Dhru.	21—5–21			
11	Police Commissioner.	Dhairyashanker Ambaram Chhaya.	1—9–20			
12	Revenue Commissioner.	Motilal J. Vasavada.*	25—4–21			*Also holds the post of Superintendent Managed Estates.
13	State Vakil, with the Agent to the Governor, Kathiawar.	Chhaganlal H. Pandya, B. A.	25—9–20			
14	Hisabi Daftar Adhikari.	Manilal K. Nanavaty, B. A. LL. B.	24—9–20			

15	Toshakhana & Jamdarkhana Officer	Khan Shri Abdullakhan Muhammadkhan.	1—4–20		
16	Assistant to the Private & Military Secretary to His Highness.	J. X. Sequeira.	15—2–22		
17	Superintendent, Public Works Department.	Rao Saheb Thakershi M. Ghia	1—4–20		
18	Sadar Court Judge.	Amritlal Motilal Parekh B. A. LL., B *	1—4–20		* Also holds the post of Municipal President.
19	Sarkari Vakil.	Shivdatrai T. Mankad, B A. LL B	18 - 1–21		
20	Education Officer.	Purushottamrai B. Nanavaty, B. A.	7—11–21		
21	Head Master Bahadurkhanji High School.	D. J. Solomon, B. A. B. L. (U. S. A.)	2—8–15		
22	Lady Doctor Coronation Memorial Zenana Hospital.	Miss Ruth Dewaji L. M. & S.	23—3–17		
23	Superintendent, Customs, Salt and Abkari Departments.	Chhotalal D. Desai, B. A. LL. B.	25—9–20		* Also holds the post of Gharbhena Officer.
24	Superintendent Dewan Office.	Dolatrai K. Jhala.	25—4–21		
25	Deputy Revenue Commissioner.	Chhelshanker D. Rana.	15—2–22		
26	Superintendent Gir Forest.	Jayantilal H. Vasavada.	1—6–21		
27	Survey Superintendent.	Mohanlal Ishwardas.	2—1–11		
28	Commanding Officer, Junagadh State Forces.	Mahamad bin Abdulla.	1 11–20		
29	Stable Superintendent.	Major Abdul Azizkhan Moladadkhan.	1—9–21		
30	Superintendent and Head Master, Mahabatkhan Madressa-Tul-Maulla.	Nasaru Mian B. Kazi.	16-10–21		

Appendix II.

List of Laws in force in the Junagadh State.

No.	Description.	Whether adapted from British Indian Acts.	Introduced during the year under report.	Remarks.
1	2	3	4	5
1	Penal Code.	Yes.	No.	
2	Criminal Procedure Code.	,,	,,	
3	Civil Procedure Code.	,,	,,	
4	Limitation Act.	,,	,,	
5	Registration Act.	,,	,,	
6	Stamp and Court Fees Acts.	,,	,,	
7	Cattle Trespass Act.	,,	,,	
8	Encumbered Estates Act.	No.	,,	
9	Whipping Act.	Yes.	,,	
10	Police Act.	,,	,,	
11	Arms Act.	,,	,,	
12	Prevention of Gambling Act.	,,	,,	
13	Opium Act.	,,	,,	
14	Prevention of Cruelty to Animals Act.	,,	,,	
15	Act for the Protection of Wild Birds and Game.	,,	,,	
16	Boilers' Inspection Act.	,,	,,	
17	Legal Practitioners Act.	No.	,,	
18	Forest Act.	Yes.	,,	
19	Explosives Act.	,,	,,	
20	Companies Act.	,,	,,	
21	Land Revenue Code.	No.	,,	
22	Account Code.	,,	,,	
23	Small Causes Court Act.	,,	,,	
24	Village Police Act.	,,	,,	
25	Conveyances Act.	,,	,,	

26	Co-operative Society Act.	Yes	No.	
27	Guardian and Wards Act.	,,	,,	
28	Act to provide for the punishment of breaches of contracts by artificers, workmen and labourers in certain cases.	,,	,,	
29	Motor Vehicles Act.	,,	,,	
30	Criminal Tribes Act.	,,	,,	

Appendix III.

Statement showing the strength, cost and other particulars of the Military Force in the Junagadh State for the year 1921-22.

Arm of service.	Number of fighting officers and men.						Details of force at the end of the current year.							Total cost on account of pay and allowances of the force including followers.	Remarks.
	At the end of the last year.	Recruited this year.	Casualties.			At the end of the current year.	Number of Regiments, Battalions or Batteries.	Number of guns.	Number of men.						
			Died.	Invalided.	Discharged, deserted, &c.				European Commissioned officers.	Native Commissioned officers.	Non-commissioned officers.	Fighting men			
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13		14	15
Junagadh State Forces.	87	44	1	2	27	101	0	6*	0	7	7	87		Rs. 77,194	*3 at Junagadh with the State Police and 3 at Mangrol, for saluting purposes.

Appendix IV.

Statement showing the strength, cost, discipline and education of the Police for the year 1921-22.

Description of Office.	Number.	Pay and Grade. Rs.	Fixed allowance. Rs.	Sanctioned cost. Rs.	Actual cost.	Punishments.				Punished judicially.	Rewards.		Education.		Remarks.
						Dismissed.	Fined.	Degraded.	Suspended.		By promotion	By money.	Literate.	Illiterate.	
Commissioner of Police.	1	525	75	7,200 0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	
Deputy Commissioner of Police	1	0	0	0	0		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	In abeyance.
Inspector I grade.	2	150-5-175	15	4,395 0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	
,, II ,,	1	125-5-145	15	1,920 0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	
,, III ,,	3	100-5-120	15	4,860 0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	0	
Fouzdar I ,,	3	80-5-95	20	4,380 0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	0	
,, II ,,	5	60-5-75	20	5,640 0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	5	0	
,, III ,,	6	45-5-55	20	5,400 0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	6	0	
Jemadar I ,,	11	35-2½-40	10	15,360 0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	11	0	
,, II ,,	20	28-2½-33		0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	20	0	

Havaldar I grade.	17	22				0	0	0	0	0	0	0	14	2	1	Vacancy.			
„ II „	26	19/8				0	0	0	0	0	0	1	18	6	2	Do.			
„ III „	41	17	$7\frac{1}{2}$ & 5	29,910	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	17	14	10	Do.			
Naiks.	51	14/8				0	0	1	0	0	0	3	26	24	1	Do.			
Lance Naiks.	10	13/8	0	1,620	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	6	1	3	Do.			
Constables I grade.	316	13/8	0	51,192	0	5	1	2	4	1	0	5	72	221	23	Do.			
„ II „	211	12/8	0	31,650	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	24	64	123	Do.			
„ III „	121	11/8	0	16,698	0	6	0	1	5	4	0	0	38	134	51	Excess. The arrangement not strictly made according to sanctioned gradations			
Mounted Police.																			
Risaldar.	1	100+25	29	1,848	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0					
Jemadar I grade.	1	40-$2\frac{1}{2}$-50	29	948	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0					
„ II „	1	25-$2\frac{1}{2}$-$37\frac{1}{2}$	29	798	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0					
Dafedar I „	1	22	29	612	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0					
„ II „	2	19/8	29	1,164	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1					
„ III „	4	17	29	2,208	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	3					
Lance Dafedars.	5	14/8	29	2,610	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	2	1	Vacancy.			

Sowars I grade.	15	14/8				0	0	0	0	0	0	0	5	8	2 Vacancies.	
„ II „	19	13/8	29 & 7	33,924	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	11	9	1 Excess. The arrangement not strictly made according to sanctioned gradations.	
„ III „	38	12/8				6	0	0	0	0	0	0	8	16	14 Vacancies.	
Total.....	933			2,24,337	0	2,00,296	17	2	4	10	5	0	11	299	535	
Miscellaneous Expenses including pay of Office Establishment, & contingencies etc.				66,604	8	52,334										
Total.....				2,90,941	8	2,52,630										
Mangrol	75			12,597		12,068										
													45	30		
Grand Total...	**1008**			**3,03,538**	**8**	**2,64,698**								**344**	**535**	

Appendix V.

Statement showing the working of the Police in the Junagadh State during the year 1921–22.

State.	Number of offences.		Number of accused arrested.		Number of accused sent for trial.		Number of accused convicted.		Number of accused acquitted or discharged.		Percentage of convictions to arrests.		Percentage of convicted to accused sent for trial.		Remarks.
	Past year.	This year.	Past year.	This year.	Past year.	This year.	Past year.	This year.	Past year.	This year.	Past year.	This year.	Past year.	This year.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
Junagadh.	1,250	1,149	823	821	771	750	367	425	285	286	44·5	51·7	47·6	56·6	All these include Mangrol figures also.

Out of 709 accused arrested in Junagadh { 9 were in Police custody at the end of the year pending committment for trial.
24 were released by Police without being sent for trial.

„ 676 „ sent for trial 25 were pending trial in Magisterial courts on 31-3-22.

„ 267 „ discharged 114 were discharged owing to cases being compounded.

Appendix VI.

Statement showing the value of property stolen and amount of recoveries made in the Junagadh State during the year 1921-22.

State.	Amount stolen.		Amount recovered.		Percentage of recoveries of property stolen.		Remarks.
	Past year. Rs.	This year. Rs.	Past year. Rs.	This year. Rs.	Past year. Rs.	This year. Rs.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Junagadh.	59,756	46,667	23,268	16,425	38·9	35·1	All these include Mangrol figures also.

Appendix VII.

Statement showing the number of crimes committed, the number of cases disposed of and cases awaiting trial in the Junagadh State during the year 1921-22.

Description of offences.	Number of offences			Number of cases disposed of during the past year.	Number of cases disposed of during the present year.	Number of persons apprehended.	Number of persons convicted.	Number of persons sentenced							Number of persons acquitted or discharged.	Number of persons confined being insane.	Number of persons died during or before trial.	Term of imprisonment.										Persons remaining at the end of the year.	Remarks.
								Imprisonment.		Imprisonment and fine.																			
	Balance from past year.	Committed during the present year.	Total.					Simple.	Rigorous.	Simple.	Rigorous.	Fine only.	Whipping.	Total.				Under 1 month.	From 1 to 2 months.	From 2 to 3 months.	From 3 to 6 months.	From 6 to 12 months.	From 1 to 2 years.	From 2 to 3 years.	From 3 to 5 years.	Above 5 years.	Transportation.	Capital punishment.	Cases awaiting trial.		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32
Offences against the public tranquilities, S. 146.	0	7	7	2	7	23	13	0	0	0	11	2	0	13	10	0	0	9	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Offences by or relating to public servants, S. 185.	7	6	13	16	12	12	2	0	0	0	2	0	0	2	10	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	
Offences relating to coin and Government stamps, S. 240.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Murder, S. 300.	0	10	10	8	2	15	9	0	2	0	0	0	0	2	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	8	0	1	1	1	
Culpable homicide, S. 299	1	8	9	4	9	18	9	0	2	0	0	0	0	2	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	
Attempt to commit murder, S. 307.	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	5	0	0	1	0	6	12	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	1	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	
Causing miscarriage, S. 312.	0	1	1	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Grievous hurt, S. 320.	18	36	54	14	53	67	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	2	4	0	0	0	1	1	
Hurt and criminal force. S. 319-350.	17	1,058	1,075	984	1,066	1,714	16	2	3	3	7	1	0	16	50	0	0	3	1	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	15	
Kidnapping, S. 359.	0	8	8	9	7	18	129	1	0	1	17	110	0	129	1,570	0	0	19	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	3	
Rape, S. 375.	1	3	4	3	4	4	2	0	0	0	2	0	0	2	13	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Unnatural offence, S. 377.	0	0	0	3	0	0	3	1	0	2	0	0	0	3	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Dacoity, S. 391.	0	18	18	3	18	28	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	
Theft, etc., S. 378-445.	11	253	264	285	261	367	247	14	29	19	77	102	6	247	117	0	0	79	16	12	20	6	5	1	0	0	0	0	3	3	
Robbery, S. 390.	1	13	14	10	14	34	16	0	4	2	7	3	0	16	18	0	0	4	2	0	1	6	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Criminal trespass, S. 441.	1	25	26	22	25	54	8	0	1	1	2	4	0	8	44	0	0	2	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	2	
Offences relating to marriage, S. 474-497-499.	5	58	63	58	62	112	11	0	4	0	7	0	0	11	96	0	0	2	2	5	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	5	
Forgery.	1	0	1	2	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Offences relating to special and local laws.	2	28	30	75	30	58	51	0	5	2	1	43	0	51	7	0	0	3	0	0	0	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Miscellaneous cases under S. 481 of Criminal Procedure Code	26	578	604	400	593	1,030	200	5	16	3	24	152	0	200	812	0	0	17	5	13	2	2	9	0	0	0	0	0	11	18	
Total.	91	2,110	2,201	1,897	2,172	3,556	716	23	78	33	157	419	6	716	2,792	0	0	142	31	35	26	20	18	4	4	10	0	1	29	48	
Mangrol.	12	467	479	439	474	523	104	1	2	13	17	71	0	104	407	0	0	21	5	1	4	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	5	12	
Grand Total.	103	2,577	2,680	2,336	2,646	4,079	820	24	80	46	174	490	6	820	3,199	0	0	163	36	36	30	20	20	4	4	10	0	1	34	60	
										324													324						

Appendix VIII.

Statement showing the number of offences reported and dealt with by the various Courts in the Junagadh State during the year 1921–22.

Class of Courts.	Number of offences reported during the year.		Number of persons dealt with.								Persons disposed of.					Persons remaining at the end of the year.	Remarks.
			Remaining at the end of the year.	Brought to trial in 1921–22.					Total.		Discharged without trial.	Acquitted.	Convicted.	Committed or referred.	Died, escaped or transferred.		
	Past year.	Present year.		Arrested by Police.	Upon warrant.	On summons.	Voluntary.	Arrested in the presence of Magistrates.	Past year.	Present year.							
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
Munsiffs' Courts.	1,616	1,659	134	674	146	2,002	3	0	2,712	2,959	648	1,663	588	25	0	35	
City Magistrate's Court.	323	451	30	155	30	382	0	0	558	597	276	196	103	9	0	13	
Sadar Adalat.	(31)	(25)	0	(34)	0	0	0	0	(46)	(34)	0	(8)	(25)	0	0	(1)	
Mangrol Munsiff's Court.	436	467	29	73	0	421	0	0	489	523	296	111	101	3	0	12	
Mangrol Sessions' Court.	(1)	(2)	0	(3)	0	0	0	0	(3)	(3)	0	(0)	(3)	0	0	0	
Total.	2,375	2,577	193	902	176	2,805	3	0	3,759	4,079	1,220	1,970	792	37	0	60	

N. B.—The figures in brackets refer to cases and persons committed to the sessions. As these are included in the figures relating to the City Magistrate's and Munsiff's Courts, they are not counted in making up the totals of columns 2, 3, 5, 10, 11, 13, 14, and 17.

Appendix IX.

Statement showing the results of appeals against decisions passed by the Criminal Courts in the Junagadh State during the year 1921-22.

Tribunal.	Number of appeals.	Number of persons and cases.																Average duration of criminal appeals.	Remarks
		Appeals rejected summarily.		Sentences.						Proceedings quashed.		Referred.		Further enquiry. &c. ordered.		Pending.			
				Confirmed.		Modified.		Reversed.											
		Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
Huzur Adalat.	80	8	5	74	42	26	18	10	7	1	1	0	0	0	0	16	7	Days 38	
Sadar Adalat.	145	0	0	89	74	38	28	31	20	0	0	0	0	0	0	37	23	62	
Mangrol Appeal Court.	7	1	1	2	2	5	3	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	23	
Total.....	232	9	6	165	118	69	49	42	28	1	1	0	0	0	0	53	30		

Appendix X.

(Civil.)—Nature and value of original suits filed and disposed of during the year 1921-22.

Tribunals.	Opening balance.		Filed during the year, received by transfer or on remand.		Total.		Disposed of during the year.		Closing balance		Suits filed during the present year.									Suits disposed of during the present year.					Average duration.		
	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Value. Rs.	Suits *re* landed property.	Suits for money transactions.	Suits for other rights.	Number of suits under Rs. 100.	Number of suits above Rs. 100 and under Rs. 500.	Number of suits above Rs. 500 and under Rs. 1,000.	Number of suits above Rs. 1,000 and under Rs. 5,000.	Above Rs. 5,000.	*Ex parte.*	Admitted or compromised.	Struck off the file.	Otherwise disposed of.	Value. Rs.	Past year.	Present year.	Remarks.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28
																									D.	D.	
Munsiffs' Courts.	485	696	4,754	4,361	5,239	5,057	4,543	4,585	696	472	10,11,643	154	3,853	354	2,988	1,089	153	111	20	864	2,190	160	1,371	8,95,023	139	114	
Mangrol Munsiff's Court.	36	21	285	295	321	316	300	294	21	22	30,279	13	266	16	236	45	8	6	0	18	128	9	139	26,108	64	75	
Total	521	717	5,039	4,656	5,560	5,373	4,843	4,879	717	494	10,41,922	167	4,119	370	3,224	1,134	161	117	20	882	2,318	169	1,510	9,21,131			

Appendix XI

(Civil.)—Results of applications for the execution of decrees during the year 1921-22.

Tribunal.	Opening balance.		Value of opening balance for present year.	Applications brought to the register.			Total.			Disposed of.			Closing balance.			Nature of applications pending disposal at the close of the year.			Remarks.
	Past year.	Present year.		Past year.	Present year.	Value for present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Value for present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Value for present year	Past year.	Present year.	Value for present year.	Below 6 months.	Below 12 months.	Above 12 months.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
			Rs			Rs			Rs			Rs			Rs				
Munsiffs' Courts.	1,565	1,366	7,79,315	5,094	5,186	11,80,784	6,659	6,552	19,60,099	5,293	4,895	10,14,123	1,366	1,657	9,45,976	1,384	135	138	
Mangrol.	18	16	5,342	138	154	19,954	156	170	25,296	140	146	13,261	16	24	12,035	12	8	4	
Total.....	1,583	1,382	7,84,657	5,232	5,340	12,00,738	6,815	6,722	19,85,395	5,433	5,041	10,27,384	1,382	1,681	9,58,011	1,396	143	142	

Appendix XII.

(Civil).—Number and results of appeals in civil suits during the year 1921–22.

Tribunals.	Opening balance.		Filed during the year.		Total.		Disposed of.		Closing balance.		Value of appeals filed during the year.		How disposed of.										Average duration.		Remarks.
													Decisions confirmed.		Decisions reversed.		Decisions amended.		Cases remained for trial.		Cases compromised or otherwise disposed of.				
	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26
											Rs.	Rs.											M. D.	M.D	
Huzur Court.	104	99	163	178	267	277	168	148	99	129	1,15,107	1,28,262	99	94	34	27	23	18	9	6	3	3	7—0	7—0	
																							M. D.	M. D	
Sadar Court.	132	201	256	307	388	508	187	359	201	149	61,189	1,17,212	113	205	35	74	17	42	8	11	14	27	7–13	6–17	
																							Y. M. D.	Y. M. D	
Mangrol Appeal Court.	13	8	30	27	43	35	35	23	8	12	6,282	5,792	8	8	14	4	5	3	1	3	7	5	2–6–16	1–0–22	
Total.	249	308	449	512	698	820	390	530	308	290	1,82,578	2,51,266	220	307	83	105	45	63	18	20	24	35			

Appendix XIII.

Statement showing the number of persons confined in the Jails and Lock-ups in the Junagadh State during the year 1921–22.

	Number of prisons.	Number of persons.				Daily Average.		Number of prisoners remaining at the end of the year.	Total cost of Jails and prisoners.	Average period of accused under trial.	Remarks showing mortality among convicts in Jails.	Remarks.
		Remaining from last year.	Admitted during the year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.		Rs.	Days.		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
Junagadh State.	× 10	116	356	739	472	122	93	105	29,386	10	0	All these figures are inclusive of Mangrol figures.

× Besides these there are two lock-ups in Mahals.

Appendix XIV.

Registration of documents in the Junagadh State during the year 1921-22.

Name of State	Documents presented.		Nature of documents presented.										Documents registered.		Value of documents registered.		Documents of which registry has been refused.		Documents remaining unregistered, pending inquiry at the close of the year.		Remarks.
			Mortgages		Sale deeds.		Wills.		Money bonds.		Miscellaneous.										
	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22
Junagadh.	1,203	1,196	519	511	571	581	20	24	11	2	82	78	1,144	1,174	Rs 18,88,351	Rs 16,65,940	16	10	43	12	

Appendix XV.

Statement showing the receipts and expenditure on account of Registration during the year 1921-22.

Description.	Past year.							Present year.							Remarks.
	Number of deeds presented	Value of property.			Fees realised.			Number of deeds presented	Value of property.			Fees realised.			
		Rs.	As.	Ps.	Rs.	As.	Ps.		Rs.	As	Ps.	Rs.	As.	Ps.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
Mortgages.	519	6,13,255	0	0	6,630	0	0	511	7,44,411	8	9	6,682	3	8	
Sale deeds.	571	12,06,221	0	0	10,815	0	0	581	8,18,500	11	7	8,270	8	6	
Wills.	20	45,029	0	0	232	0	0	24	33,316	0	0	361	11	0	
Money bonds.	11	4,697	0	0	53	0	0	2	1,500	0	0	17	7	0	
Miscellaneous.	82	48,563	0	0	446	0	0	78	1,69,007	9	3	695	7	0	
Total.	1,203	19,17,765	0	0	18,176	0	0	1,196	17,66,735	13	7	16,027	5	2	

Appendix XVI.

Statement showing the Receipts and Expenditures of the Municipalities and Village Boards in the Junagadh State during the Samvat years 1976 (1919-20) and 1977 (1920-1921).

Name of Municipality.	Opening balance on the 1st September 1920. Rs.	Receipts. St. 1976 Rs.	Receipts. St 1977 Rs.	Total in current year. Rs.	Expenditure. St. 1976 Rs.	Expenditure. St. 1977 Rs.	Balance on the 31st August 1921. Rs.	Remarks.
Junagadh.	59,817	86,490	79,495	1,39,312	1,07,881	81,223	58,089	
Verawal.	42,527	18,229	23,405	65,932	12,675	13,456	52,476	
Una.	11,525	6,565	7,631	19,156	3,733	4,741	14,415	
Delwada.	2,107	1,031	1,292	3,399	676	639	2,760	
Sutrapada.	654	514	743	1,397	400	360	1,037	
Patan.	2,884	3,790	4,083	6,967	3,463	3,559	3,408	
Chorwad.	1,512	1,710	1,781	3,293	858	828	2,465	
Malia.	11,207	4,420	7,229	18,436	2,102	4,276	14,160	
Keshod.	4,404	3,227	5,076	9,480	1,092	1,084	8,396	
Balagam.	1,778	403	505	2,283	324	348	1,935	
Shil.	822	472	647	1,469	485	448	1,021	
Kutiana.	16,284	16,097	28,811	45,095	17,579	20,316	24,779	
Vadal.	422	435	419	841	519	463	378	
Visavadar.	1,015	492	519	1,534	247	264	1,270	
Bagdu.	498	122	145	643	94	75	568	
Vanthali.	12,549	9,019	11,417	23,966	5,945	6,842	17,124	
Bhesan.	1,174	187	246	1,420	264	302	1,118	
Shahpur.	3,135	1,644	2,416	5,551	1,097	934	4,617	
Total...	1,74,314	1,54,847	1,75,860	3,50,174	1,59,434	1,40,158	2,10,016	
Village Boards.								
Nawagadh.	200	146	247	447	41	59	388	
Ajab.	686	209	206	892	60	93	799	
Bamnasa.	436	144	141	577	57	93	484	
Talala.	20	300	300	320	342	276	44	
Gadhakda.	413	478	484	897	218	204	693	
Bherai.	141	175	173	314	166	203	111	
Total.	1,896	1,452	1,551	3,447	884	928	2,519	

Appendix XVII.

Statement of rainfall in the Junagadh State during the year 1921-22.

Number.	Name of Rain-Gauge Station.	April 1921.		May 1921.		June 1921.		July 1921.		August 1921.		September 1921.		October 1921.		November 1921.		December 1921.		January 1922.		February 1922.		March 1922.		Total.		Total past year.		Average of past 5 years.		Remarks.
		Inches.	Cents.	Inches.	Cents.	Inches.	Cents.	Inches.	Cents.	Inches.	Cents.	Inches.	Cents.	Inches	Cents.	Inches.	Cents.	Inches.	Cents.	Inches.	Cents.	Inches.	Cents.	Inches.	Cents.	Inches.	Cents.	Inches.	Cents.	Inches.	Cents.	
1	Junagadh.	0	0	0	0	0	26	28	95	5	45	9	18	0	98	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	44	82	45	90	38	48	
2	Verawal.	0	0	0	0	0	89	9	0	3	11	4	29	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	0	0	17	33	34	94	28	60	
3	Una.	0	0	0	0	0	74	16	54	3	2	8	61	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	28	91	36	61	30	11	
4	Kutiyana.	0	0	0	0	0	99	8	36	2	32	5	58	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	17	27	31	55	22	98	
5	Vanthali.	0	0	0	8	1	84	19	29	2	52	9	1	0	11	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	32	85	33	91	28	11	
6	Delvada.	0	0	0	0	0	68	17	30	2	20	9	58	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	29	76	32	25	29	94	
7	Prabhas-Patan.	0	0	0	0	1	13	10	56	2	78	5	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	0	0	19	53	40	22	30	25	
8	Malia.	0	0	0	0	3	16	15	81	2	97	9	20	0	10	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	31	24	35	6	31	73	
9	Keshod.	0	0	0	0	3	43	12	64	3	97	7	20	0	56	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	27	80	39	52	28	59	
10	Chorwad.	0	0	0	0	1	31	9	82	1	89	4	6	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	17	8	30	0	21	75	

11	Visavadar.	0	0	0	0	0	29	23	11	2	28	6	60	0	9	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	32	37	34	61	30	99
12	Bhesan.	0	0	0	0	0	25	18	5	2	33	7	61	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	28	24	22	37	21	39
13	Navagadh.	0	0	0	4	0	14	16	76	4	97	8	82	0	28	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	31	1	27	16	24	2
14	Vadal.	0	0	0	0	0	67	21	33	4	34	7	47	1	35	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	35	16	44	61	32	68
15	Bherai.	0	0	0	0	0	47	14	14	2	66	6	9	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	23	36	14	89	24	77
16	Sutrapada.	0	0	0	0	2	78	12	79	3	51	5	77	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	24	85	39	48	32	12
17	Talala.	0	0	0	0	6	64	19	91	4	29	8	80	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	39	66	41	12	42	22
18	Shil.	0	0	0	0	1	23	7	89	2	60	6	36	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	18	10	27	37	21	47
19	Sanakhada.	0	0	0	0	0	22	16	53	2	73	9	35	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	28	83	34	65	36	53
20	Mangrol.	0	0	0	0	1	70	8	67	2	59	4	59	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	17	55	27	87	23	62

Appendix XVIII.

Statement as to prices of staple crops.

No.	Article.	Price per *Khandi* (31st March 1921.) Rs. A. P.	Price per *Khandi* (31st March 1922.) Rs. A P.	Remarks.
1	2	3	4	5
1	Cotton.	80—0–0	145—0–0	
2	Bajro *(Pennisetum Typhoideum)*.	57—8–0	75—0–0	
3	Juwar *(Sorghum Vulgari)*.	38–12–0	52—8–0	
4	Wheat.	57—8–0	73–12–0	
5	Gram.	65—0–0	66—4–0	
6	Urad *(Phaseolus Mungo va. Radiatus)*	78–12–0	65—0–0	
7	Tur *(Cajanus Indicus)*.	100—0–0	95—0–0	
8	Rice.	150—0–0	125—0–0	
9	Mug *(Phaseolus Mungo)*.	100—0–0	80—0–0	

Appendix XIX.

Statement of Expenditure on Public Works during the year from 1st April 1921 to 31st March 1922.

No.	Description of Works.	State Funds.			Memorial and Charitable Funds.	Total.
		Original.	Maintenance and Repairs.	Total.		
		Rs	Rs	Rs	Rs	Rs
1	Buildings.	5,31,864	1,03,122	6,34,986	14,700	6,49,686
2	Roads.	75,885	73,733	1,49,618	0	1,49,618
3	Water Works.	0	20,660	20,660	0	20,660
4	Irrigation Works.	0	4,078	4,078	0	4,078
5	Bunder Improvements.	2,74,396	4,000	2,78,396	0	2,78,396
6	Municipal Improvements.	0	1,826	1,826	0	1,826
7	Electric Light.	0	83,318	83,318	0	83,318
8	Telephone.	0	8,521	8,521	0	8,521
9	Para Municipality.	0	9,264	9,264	0	9,264
10	Technical Training	0	1,059	1,059	0	1,059
11	Miscellaneous.	0	5,033	5,033	0	5,033
12	Establishment & Contingencies.	0	34,649	34,649	0	34,649
	Total	8,82,145	3,49,263	12,31,408	14,700	12,46,108

Appendix XX.

Agricultural Stock in the Junagadh State during the year 1921–22.

	Bullocks.	Cows.	Buffaloes.		Horses.	Mares.	Colts and Fillies.	Asses.	Sheep and Goats.	Camels.	Ploughs.		Carts.		Remarks.
			Male.	Female							Drawn by two bullocks.	Drawn by four bullocks.	Riding.	Loading.	
Khalsa villages. §	99,061	72,012	1,963	50,758	1,842	2,628	1,007	4, 555	85,002	492	29,015	337	6,381	6,655	§ These figures are exclusive of Mangrol figures.
Non-Khalsa Villages*	45,621	32,270	1,160	22,848	1,233	1,609	870	1,976	50,740	88	13,334	6	2,936	3,362	* These figures are inclusive of Mangrol figures.
Total.....	1,44,682	1,04,282	3,123	73,606	3,075	4,237	1,877	6,531	1,35,742	580	42,349	343	9,317	10,017	

Appendix XXI.

Statement showing the excise shops and excise revenue of the Junagadh State during the year 1921-22.

Name of the State.	Country spirit.		Opium.		Ganja.		Toddy.		Total.		Remarks.
	Number of shops.	Revenue.	Number of shops.	Revenue.	Number of shops.	Revenue.	Number of shops.	Revenue.	Number of shops.	Revenue.	
Junagadh.	54	Rs. 21,225	49	Rs. 51,492	39	Rs. 22,019-8-0	0*	Rs. 127-0-0	142	Rs. 94,863-6-0	* Toddy is sold at the country liquor shops and hence separate shops are not shown.

Appendix XXII (A).

Statement showing Receipts during the Samvat years 1976 (1919–20) and 1977 (1920–1921).

No.	Name of receipts.	Receipts.		Difference.	Remarks.
		St. 1976 A. D. 1919-20.	St. 1977 A. D. 1920-21.		
1	Land Revenue.	24,48,527	24,68,996	+ 20,469	
2	Forests.	1,07,887	1,31,541	+ 23,654	
3	Miscellaneous cash levies	1,09,501	1,03,821	- 5,680	
4	Ganim Vero and Mahmuli.	1,50,206	1,51,413	+ 1,207	
5	Jortalbi.	86,848	85,766	- 1,082	
6	Nazrano.	4,911	6,871	+ 1,960	
7	Rayasat, Paddock, etc.	43,019	23,527	- 19,492	
8	Lancers.	1,078	683	- 395	
9	Police.	2,390	2,361	- 29	
10	General Administration.	7,301	4,580	- 2,721	
11	Ports.	2,80,789	3,38,170	+ 57,381	
12	Law and Justice.	48,295	43,884	- 4,411	
13	Stamps.	99,752	1,04,627	+ 4,875	
14	Jail.	8,448	2,448	- 6,000	
15	Printing Press.	25,165	25,640	+ 475	
16	Customs.	1,54,842	1,75,454	+ 20,612	
17	Medical.	463	308	- 155	
18	Public Works Department.	17,296	11,364	- 5,932	
19	Abkari, etc.	2,17,937	2,11,687	- 6,250	
20	Municipality.	0	0	0	
21	Educational.	18,392	10,030	- 8,362	
22	Revenue Survey.	700	482	- 218	
23	Land-Rent and Quarries.	2,09,713	96,987	- 1,12,726	

24	Interest & Exchange.	4,30,932	2,56,785	- 1,74,147
25	Varad.	10,315	7,513	- 2,802
26	Saurashtra Post.	1,815	2,015	+ 200
27	Railway.	13,19,770	14,22,633	+1,02,863
28	Miscellaneous.	21,787	55,693	+ 33,906
29	Recovery of out-standings.	3,82,443	1,19,591	- 2,62,852
	Total Rs.	**62,10,522**	**58,64,870**	**- 3,45,652**

Appendix XXII (B).

Statement showing Expenditure during the Samvat years 1976 (1919-20) and 1977 (1920-21).

No.	Name of expenditure.	Expenditure. St. 1976 A. D. 1919-20.	Expenditure. St. 1977 A. D. 1920-21.	Difference.	Remarks.
1	Raj-kutumb.	5,43,300	13,29,493	+7,86,193	
2	Amirs.	28,272	25,746	- 2,526	
3	Peshkashi and Contributions.	1,11,435	1,11,448	+ 13	
4	Pension Parwashi & Contributions.	1,27,991	2,16,567	+ 88,576	
5	Mahmuli.	1,03,986	95,724	- 8,262	
6	Payment according to Rajasthanik and Alienation Decisions.	40,331	48,672	+ 8,341	
7	Rayasat.	3,27,879	4,71,259	+1,43,380	
8	Lancers.	80,383	72,106	- 8,277	
9	Police.	3,44,276	3 54,399	+ 10,123	
10	General Administration.	6,75,114	6,71,288	- 3,826	
11	Port.	37,261	29,604	- 7,657	
12	Law and Justice.	1,06,518	1,05,365	- 1,153	
13	Stamps.	6,973	7,062	+ 89	
14	Jail.	35,205	27,952	- 7,253	
15	Printing Press.	27,790	27,764	- 26	
16	Customs.	9,383	8,686	- 697	
17	Medical.	1,20,509	1,29,545	+ 9,036	
18	Public Works Department.	7,51,720	12,19,213	+4,67,492	
19	Abkari, Salt and Opium.	13,997	16,063	+ 2,066	
20	Municipality.	0	0	0	
21	Education.	2,49,805	2,38,461	- 11,344	
22	Revenue Survey.	31,135	30,582	- 553	
23	Land-Rent and Quarries.	19,184	13,856	- 5,328	
24	Interest and Exchange.	67,057	48,959	- 18,098	
25	Varad	2,855	2,678	- 177	
26	Saurashtra Post.	10,163	9,584	- 579	
27	Railway.	7,00,513	8,53,468	+1,52,955	
28	Miscellaneous.	2,64,132	16,19,809	+13,55,677	
	Total Rs.	**48,37,167**	**77,85,353**	**+29,48,186**	

Appendix XXIII.

Statement of Medical Relief afforded in Junagadh State during the year 1921-22.

No.	Name of Dispensary.	Number of patients treated.		Results of in-door patients.				Expenditure.	Daily average attendance	Remarks.
		Out-door.	In-door.	Cured or relieved.	Absented.	Died.	Remaining at the end of the year.	Rs. A. P.		
1	Junagadh Hospital	30,987	1,799	1,451	227	50	71	66,668--9--3*	463·69	*Including C M. O.'s Office.
2	,, C. M. Zenana Hospital	12,647	398	385	0	5	8	15,526-11-11	322·02	
3	,, Leper Asylum.	0	84	47	3	7	27	4,300—5—5	27·55	
4	,, New Dispensary.	9,969	0	0	0	0	0	1,959--2—1	134·30	
5	,, Jail ,,	1,737	11	10	1	0	0	977--7—6	24·9	
6	,, Railway ,,	5,732	0	0	0	0	0	2,559—3-11	53·8	
7	,, State Forces ,,	2,121	187	186	0	0	1	2,563-15--9	37·46	
8	Verawal Dispensary.	14,489	39	33	0	5	1	3,314—4-11	159·10	
9	Una ,,	10,253	12	10	1	0	1	2,404—0--0	124·05	
10	Kutiana ,,	10,104	2	2	0	0	0	2,286—0—0	113·53	
11	Delwada ,,	3,239	0	0	0	0	0	1,543-14—0	51·60	
12	Prabhas Patan ,,	7,156	0	0	0	0	0	1,432--0—0	101·07	

13	Vanthali Dispensary.	5,438	0	0	0	0	0	1,357-13-10	51·15	
14	Malia „	3,996	0	0	0	0	0	1,411--5--0	38·43	
15	Keshod „	3,507	0	0	0	0	0	1,276--1--4	33·37	
16	Chorwad „	4,194	0	0	0	0	0	1,122-11-11	52·47	
17	Visavadar „	3,220	0	0	0	0	0	1,240--7--3	32·95	
18	Bhesan „	2,471	0	0	0	0	0	1,180--0--0	20·89	
19	Navagadh „	2,467	0	0	0	0	0	1,038-10—1	6·7	
20	Vadal „	2,707	0	0	0	0	0	1,001—8—2	15·8	
21	Bherai „	1,935	0	0	0	0	0	1,241--0--0	15·55	
22	Sutrapada „	2,435	0	0	0	0	0	996--8—0	19·38	
23	Talala „	1,872	0	0	0	0	0	1,491--0—7	15·76	
24	Shil „	1,897	0	0	0	0	0	1,303--9—6	23·82	
25	Gir Travelling „	1,314	0	0	0	0	0	654—5—9	12·59	
26	Sanakhada „	1,363	0	0	0	0	0	1,302--5—0	8·78	
27	Mangrol „	7,853	0	0	0	0	0	4,260--0--0	21·3	
	Total.	1,55,103	2,532	2,124	232	67	109	1,26,513-1-2	1,977·86	

Appendix XXIV.

Vital statistics of the Junagadh State for the year 1921–1922.

Name of the State.	Population.	Births.		Increase.	Decrease.	Deaths.		Increase.	Decrease.	Ratio per 1,000 of population.				Remarks.
		Past year.	Present year.			Past year.	Present year.			Births.		Deaths.		
										Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
Junagadh.	4,65,493	9,419	9,852	433	0	9,969	6,206	0	3,763	20·24	21·16	21·42	13·33	These include Mangrol figures also.

Appendix XXV.

Particulars as to schools maintained by the Junagadh State for the year 1921-22.

No. of schools.		Description of schools.	No. of pupils on the 31st March.		Daily average attendance.		Expenditure.			Remarks
Past year.	Present year.		Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	High Schools. Rs.	Secondary. Schools. Rs.	Primary. Schools Rs.	
173	167	3 High Schools. 6 Middle Schools. 1 Madressa. 1 Sanskrit Pathshala. 136 Primary Schools for boys. 1 Night School. 1 Arabic and Persian School attached to the Madressa. 17 Girls' Schools (Guj.) 1 Islami Girls' School. 167	14,651	15,178	10,255	11,123·1	49,716 (*a*)	24,419 (*b*)	1,45,967 (*c*)	The figures are inclusive of Mangrol figures. (*a*) Rs. 44,777 Establishment charges 4,939 Repairs. 49,716 (*b*) Rs. 24,318 Establishment charges 101 Repairs. 24,419 (*c*) Rs. 1,40,613 Establishment charges 5,354 Repairs. 1,45,967.

Appendix XXVI.

Statement showing the rate of customs duty on goods through-booked from Bombay via Veraval.

Name of imported articles.	Rate. Rs. as. ps	On weight or value or number.
(1) Grain of all kinds, *rice, tur, khorasani til* seeds:—		
(*a*) Booked to all stations from Jambur to Junagadh, Saradiya and Visavadar branches	0—1—0	Per Railway maund.
(*b*) ,, Vadal	0—0—9	Do.
(*c*) ,, Jetalsar and all stations beyond, ‡ except those between Supedi & Porbandar Docks	0—0—3	Do.
(*d*) ,, All stations between Supedi and Porbandar Docks...	Free.	
(*e*) ,, Dhoraji	0—0—5	Do.
(2) Ghee:—		
(*a*) ,, All stations from Jambur to Vadal and Saradiya and Visavadar Branches.	0—4—0	Do.
(*b*) ,, Jetalsar and beyond. ‡	0—0—3	Do.
(*c*) ,, Dhoraji.	0—0—9	Do.
(3) Tobacco leaves:—		
(*a*) ,, All stations from Jambur to Vadal and Saradiya and Visavadar Branches.	0—2—0	Do.
(*b*) ,, Jetalsar and all stations beyond, ‡ except those between Supedi & Porbandar Dock.	0— 0—4	Do.
(*c*) ,, All stations between Supedi & Porbandar Docks.	Free.	
(*d*) ,, Tobacco (in bags) for Dhoraji. ...	0—1—7	Do.
(4) Jaggery:—		
(*a*) ,, All stations from Jambur to Keshod. ...	0—1—6	Do.
(*b*) ,, Lushala, Manavadar, Bantwa and Saradiya.	0—1—4	Do.
(*c*) ,, Junagadh, Vadal, Shahpur, Sorath Vanthali and Visavadar Branch.	0—1—0	Do.
(*d*) ,, Jetalsar and all stations beyond, ‡except those on the Porbandar line ...	0—0—2	Do.
(*e*) ,, Dhoraji.	0—0—9	Do.
(*f*) ,, Stations between Supedi & Porbandar Docks	Free.	
(5) Sugar:—		
(*a*) ,, All stations from Jambur to Lushala ...	0—1—9	Do.
(*b*) ,, Shahpur, Junagadh, Saradiya and Visavadar Branches.	0—1—6	Do.
(*c*) ,, Vadal.	0—0—9	Do.
(*d*) ,, Jetalsar and all stations beyond, ‡ except those on the Porbandar line. ...	0—0—2	Do.
(*e*) ,, Dhoraji.	0—1—0	Do.
(*f*) ,, Stations between Supedi & Porbandar Docks	Free.	
(6) Sugarcandy:—		
(*a*) ,, All stations from Jambur to Vadal, Saradiya and Visavadar Branches	0—2—7	Do.
(*b*) ,, Stations beyond ‡ Jetalsar except those between Supedi and Porbandar Docks	0—0—6	Do.
(*c*) ,, Supedi to Porbandar Docks... ...	0—1—0	Do.
(*d*) ,, Jetalsar.	0—2—0	Do.
(*e*) ,, Dhoraji	0—1—0	Do.
(7) Cocoanuts:—		
(*a*) ,, All stations from Jambur to Vadal, Saradiya and Visavadar Branches. ...	0—9—9	Per 1000 cocoanuts.

Name of imported articles.	Rate. Rs. AS. PS	On weight or value or number.
(*b*) Booked to Jetalsar and all stations beyond, ‡ except those between Supedi & Porbandar Docks	0—2—0	Per 1000 cocoanuts.
(*c*) „ Stations between Supedi & Porbandar Docks	Free.	
(*d*) „ Dhoraji.	0—3—0	Do.
(8) Yarn and cotton twist:—		
(*a*) „ All stations from Jambur to Vadal, Sorath-Vanthali and Visavadar Branch	1–12—0	Per Rs. 100 value declared.
(*b*) „ Bantwa, Manavadar and Saradiya.... ...	0—8—0	Do.
(*c*) „ Jetalsar and beyond‡	0—4—0	Do.
(*d*) „ Dhoraji.	0—5—0	Do
(9) Timber:—		
(*a*) „ All stations from Jambur to Vadal, Saradiya and Visavadar Branches.	1—9—0	Do.
(*b*) „ Jetalsar and beyond	0—8—0	Do.
(*c*) „ Dhoraji.	1—0—0	Do.
(10) Piece-goods:—		
(*a*) „ All stations from Jambur to Vadal, Sorath-Vanthali and Visavadar Branch	0—4—0	Do.
(*b*) „ Bantwa, Manavadar and Saradiya	0—4—0	Do.
(*c*) „ Jetalsar and all stations beyond, ‡ except those between Supedi & Porbandar Docks	0—4—0	Do.
(*d*) „ Stations between Supedi & Porbandar Docks	Free.	
(11) Cotton seeds:		
(*a*) „ All stations from Jambur to Vadal, Saradiya and Visavadar Branches.	0—0—6	Per Railway maund.
(*b*) „ Jetalsar and stations beyond,‡ except those between Supedi and Porbandar Docks	0—0—2	Do.
(*c*) „ Stations between Supedi & Porbandar Docks	Free.	
(*d*) „ Dhoraji.	0—0—3	Do.
(12) Betelnuts:—		
(*a*) „ All stations from Jambur to Lushala.	0—3—3	Do.
(*b*) „ Junagadh, Visavadar Branch, Shahpur and Sorath Vanthali, Manavadar, Bantwa and Saradiya	0—3—0	Do
(*c*) „ Vadal.	0—2—6	Do.
(*d*) „ Jetalsar and all stations beyond, ‡ except Jetpur and those between Supedi and Porbandar	0—1—0	Do.
(*e*) „ Dhoraji.....	0—1—0	Do.
(*f*) „ Jetpur.	0—0—3	Do.
(*g*) „ Stations between Supedi and Porbandar...	Free.	
(13) Copper, brass, iron, haberdashery, machinery, chinaware, glassware, earthenware, cutlery, all kinds of seeds (except til and cotton seeds), silk, oil and miscellaneous articles:—		
(*a*) „ All stations from Jambur to Vadal, Sorath-Vanthali and Visavadar Branch.....	1–12—0	Per Rs. 100 value declared.
(*b*) „ Jetalsar and beyond.‡	0—4—0	Do.
(*c*) „ Stations Bantwa, Manavader and Saradiya:		
(*a*) all kinds of seeds (except til and cotton seeds), oil and miscellaneous articles ...	1–12—0	Do.
(*b*) Copper, brass, iron, haberdashery machinery, chinaware, glassware, earthenware and cutlery.	0—8—0	Do.
(*c*) Silk.	0—7—0	Do.

Name of imported articles.	Rate. Rs. AS. PS	On weight or value or number.
(14) *Attar*, printed books, used household articles, old bags, *khâro* (used for washing), Chorwad stone, gold, silver, British currency and private furniture for Europeans.	Free	
(15) Snuff:—		
(*a*) Booked to all stations from Jambur to Vadal, Saradiya and Visavadar Branches. ...	0—3—0	Per Railway Maund
(*b*) ,, Jetalsar and all stations beyond,‡ except those between Supedi and Porbandar...	0—0—9	Do.
(*c*) ,, All stations between Supedi and Porbandar.	Free.	
(*d*) ,, Dhoraji	0—2—0	Do.

‡ All goods booked to Rajkot Para, Rajkot Junction and any stations on the Jamnagar and Morvi Railways "Free."

Note:—The minimum charge for imports is one anna per each consignment and six pies and over will be taken as one anna and less than six pies dropped.

Appendix XXVII.

Statement showing the rate of customs duty on goods through-booked to Bombay via Veraval.

Name of export articles.	Rate. Rs. As. Ps.	On weight or value or number.
(1) Cotton full pressed, bales, borries or loose:—		
a Booked from stations Jambur to Veraval and upto Lushala.	0—3—0	Per Railway maund.
b „ Shapur.	0—2—1	Do.
c „ Sorath Vanthali, Manawadar, Bantwa and Saradiya.	0—1—8	Do.
d „ Junagadh to Visavadar.	0—1—10	Do.
e „ Vadal.	0—1—0	Do.
f Cotton from Sardargadh pressed at any of the presses on the Junagadh Railway and booked through to Bombay Harbour via Veraval Bandar on production of a certificate from the Press Managers.	0—0—6	Do.
g Cotton from Kutiana pressed at any of the presses on the Junagadh Railway and booked through to Bombay on production of a certificate from the Press Managers.	Free.	
h „ booked from Amreli, Chital and Kunkavav...	Free.	
i „ „ „ Lunidhar, and stations between Jetalsar and Ribda. ...	0—0—3	Do.
j „ „ „ stations between Supedi and Porbandar Docks (excepting for full pressed cotton)	0—0—3	Do.
k „ „ „ any other stations	Free.	
l Full pressed cotton booked from any station ... from Supedi to Porbandar Docks... ...	Free.	
m Cotton from Dhoraji...	0— 0—5	Do.
n Cotton from Jetpur, Gondal and surrounding villages pressed at any station on this line with certificate from the Press Managers.	0—0—3	Do.
(2) Grain of all kinds and til seeds:—		
a booked from Rajkot Para and beyond.*	Free.	
b „ Jetalsar, Jetpur and stations on the Jetalsar-Rajkot Junction section upto Ribda (excepting wheat from Gondal)	0—0—2	Do.
c „ all stations from Vadal to Jambur and Saradiya and Visavadar Branches....	0—1—0	Do.
d „ all stations from Vavdi on the Dhola Jn. section and from Supedi on the Porbandar section.	Free.	
e Wheat from Gondal...	Free.	
f „ „ Dhoraji.	0—0—3	Do.
g „ „ Bagasra and its surrounding villages via. Visavadar under Vahivatdar's certificate.	Free.	
(3) Wool:—		
a booked from Gondal, Kunkavav, Rajkot Para and beyond.*	Free.	
b „ Dhoraji.	0—1—2	Do.
c „ all stations between Upleta and Porbandar Docks.	Free.	
d „ all stations from Vadal to Jambur, Saradiya and Visavadar Branches.	0—2—9	Do.

Name of export articles.	Rate. Rs. As. Ps.	On weight or value or number.
e booked from Jetalsar and all other stations. ...	0—0—8	Per Railway maund.
(4) Copper, brass, tin and bell metal manufactured:—		
a booked from stations from Vadal to Jambur, Saradiya and Visavadar Branches. ...	0—2—0	Do.
b „ Jetalsar & other stations (except Dhoraji).	0—1—0	Do.
c „ Rajkot Para and beyond.*	Free.	
d „ Dhoraji	0—1—6	Do.
(5) Ghee:—		
a booked from Dhoraji...	0—8—0	Do.
b „ Jetalsar and beyond...	0—2—0	Do.
c „ stations on Junagadh Ry.	0—4—0	Do.
(6) Castor seeds:—		
a booked from Jetalsar, Nawagadh and Virpur	0—0—4	Do.
b „ Gondal and stations beyond.*	Free.	
c „ stations from Kunkavav to Jetpur (except Vavdi).	0—0—5	Do.
d „ Vavdi, Lunidhar and stations beyond on the Dhola Jn. section.	Free.	
e „ stations between Supedi and Porbandar Docks.	Free.	
f „ stations from Vadal to Jambur, Saradiya and Visavadar Branches.	0—1—0	Do.
g „ Dhoraji.....	0—0—3	Do.
(7) Oil.	0—0—6	Do.
(8) Other goods:—		
a booked from Jetalsar and stations beyond* on the Dhola Jn. and Jetalsar-Rajkot section upto Ribda...	0—8—0	Per Rs. 100 Value declared.
b „ stations from Vadal to Jambur, Saradiya and Visavadar Branches	1—9—0	Do.
c „ stations between Supedi and Porbandar Docks.	0—4—0	Do.
d „ Dhoraji.	0—8—0	Do.

*All goods from Rajkot Para, Rajkot Jn. and stations on the Jamnagar and Morvi Railways "free."

NOTE—Veraval Customs duty on Kuppas (cotton with seeds) and loose cotton from areas beyond Jetalsar Junction to be ginned and pressed in factories situated on Junagadh Railway and through-booked thence to Bombay via Veraval Bandar will on production of a certificate from the Press Manager, be charged at the rates quoted above.

NOTE—The minimum charge for exports is one anna per each consignment and six pies and over will be taken as one anna and less than six pies dropped.

Appendix

Statement showing the rates of customs duty at

EXPORT TARIFF.

Names of articles.	Rate.
Cotton from:—	
Shipped locally (except on cotton from Sardargadh, Kutiana, and stations beyond Jetalsar Jn.)	Rs. 0—3—0 per Ry. md
Sardargadh	„ 0—0—6 „
Kutiana	Free.
Dhoraji, Virpur, Gondal, Ribda. Jetalsar. Jetpur, Vavdi, Khakharia & Lunidhar.	„ 0—0—3 „
All other stations beyond Jetalsar ...	Free.
Ghee export to Bombay:—	
If brought to Veraval by Road	„ 1—0—0 „
Do. Do. by rail from J. S. Railway Stations.	„ 1—0—0 „
Do. Do. beyond Jetalsar Jn.	„ 0—4—0 „
Export to any other ports (except Bombay)	„ 1—0—0 per case.
Fire-wood...	5 *per cent.* on declared value.
Chunam	Rs. 0—1—6 per *khandi*.
Chorwad stone.....	„ 1—0—0 per 100 stones.
Bidi leaves.....	„ 0—3—0 per *dhokdi* (bundle).
Other goods generally if booked from stations between Jetalsar and Veraval...	2 *per cent.* on declared value.
Do. beyond Jetalsar...	1 „ „
Octroi-paid goods...	$\frac{1}{2}$ „ „
Onion. Til seeds and Castor seeds.	$1\frac{9}{16}$ „ „
Horses:—	
Above 14 hands in measure...	Rs. 5—0—0 per each.
Under „ „	„ 2—0—0 „

NOTE—Goods exported to Foreign ports will be charged at the British rates of Customs duty.

XXVIII.

Veraval for locally booked goods.

IMPORT TARIFF.

Names of articles.	Rate.
Piece-goods booked for Veraval	8 as. *per cent.* on declared value.
Do. Do. for all other stations beyond Veraval	4 as. Do. Do.
Grain, sugar, jaggery, coir, yarn, cocoanuts and betelnuts (if booked to Jetalsar and beyond).....	$\frac{1}{8}$,,
Attar, books, old furniture, empty cases, gunny bags, Chorwad stone, *Kharo* (from Jafrabad), gold and gold ornaments, British and Junagadh coins...	Free.
Silver and silver ornaments (from British ports).....	Free.
Bombil fish...	$1\frac{1}{4}$ anna per 1000.
Other goods generally	$1\frac{9}{16}$ *per cent.* on declared value.
Coal	2 annas per ton.
Any goods for Bantwa, Manavadar and Sardargadh...	1 *per cent.* on declared value.
Do. for Kutiana...	$\frac{9}{16}$
Grain and seeds imported from Bombay, Broach, Surat, or Karachi and rebooked locally at Veraval by rail to Rajkot under certain specified provisions	Free.

NOTE—Goods imported from Foreign ports will be charged at the British rates of Customs duty.

№ 47756
4

REPORT

ON THE

ADMINISTRATION

OF THE

JUNAGADH STATE

FOR THE

YEAR 1922-23.

JUNAGADH
PRINTED AT THE STATE PRESS.
1923.

To,

HIS HIGHNESS THE NAWAB SAHEB,

JUNAGADH.

Your Highness,

With profound respect I beg to lay before Your Highness the accompanying report on the Administration of the Junagadh State for the year ending 31st March 1923, together with Appendices I to XXVIII.

I have the honour to be,

Your Highness,

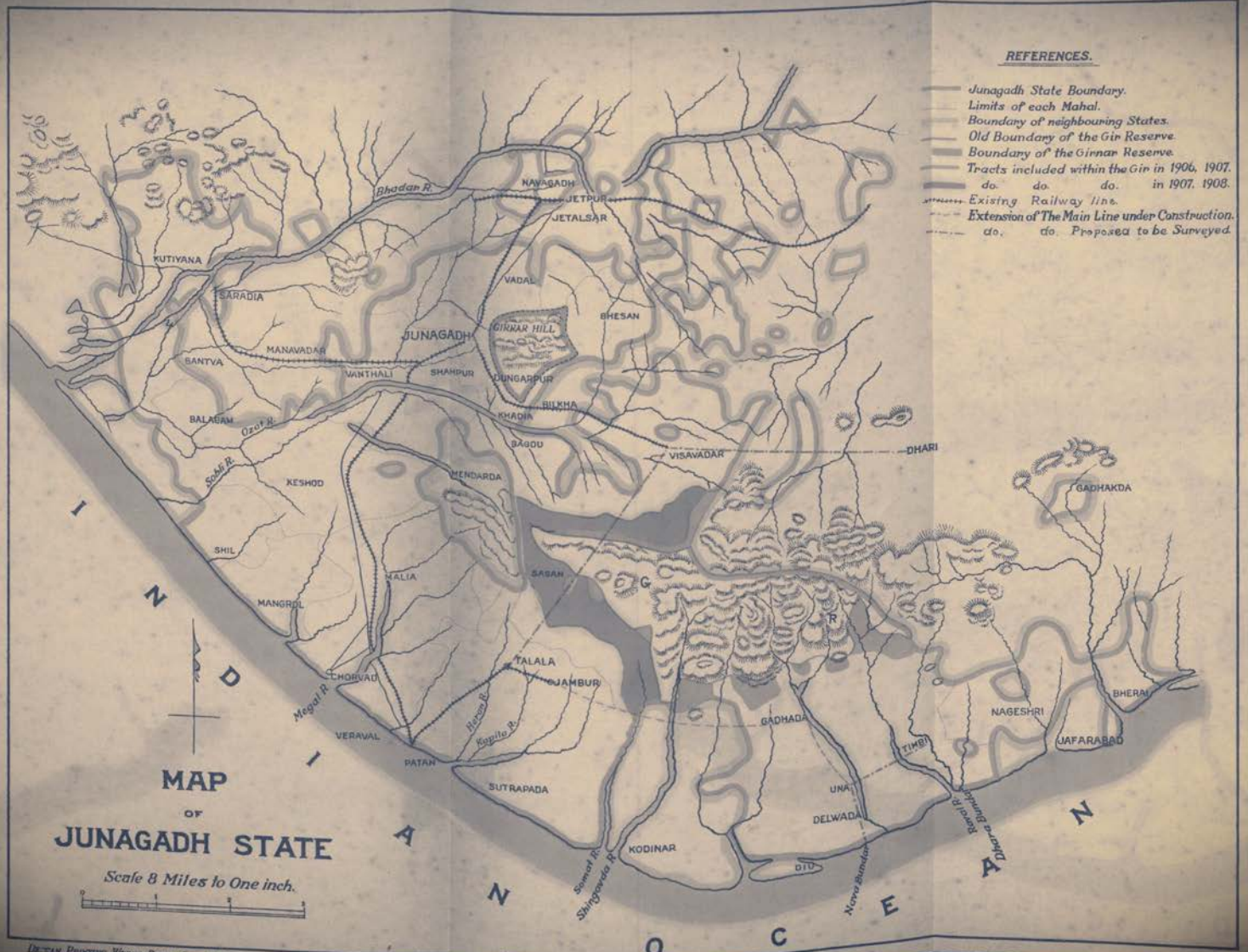
Your Highness' most obedient servant,

Junagadh,

22nd June, 1923.

Tribhavanrai D Rana

Dewan.



Deccan Printing Works, Poona City. 1923.

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Chapter I.

GENERAL AND POLITICAL.

Introduction.

Physical Aspect.

The State of Junagadh lies in the south-western portion of the Kathiawar Peninsula between 24°44′ and 21°53′ north latitude, and 70° and 72° east longitude, with the Halar Division of the province as its northern boundary, and Gohelwad Prant to its east. It is bounded on the south and west by the Arabian sea. It comprises 864 villages inclusive of Mangrol and the swang villages. It has 16 Ports, of which the principal are Verawal and Mangrol. The principal rivers in the State are the Bhadar, Uben, Ozat, Hiran, Saraswati, Machhundri, Singhaoda, Megal, Vrajni, Raval and Sabli. The capital town of Junagadh is situated on the slope of the famous Girnar Hill, sacred to the Jains, the Shivaites, Vaishnavites and other Hindus. Fort, Gaumukh, Ambaji, Gorakhnath, Guru Dattatraya and Kalika form the principal peaks of the Girnar Hill and the highest peak is that of Gorakhnath which rises to a height of 3,666 feet above sea level, whence fine views of the shrine of the Datar sacred to the Mahomedans can be obtained. To the south-west of the Girnar Hill lies the extensive forest of Gir, which supplies timber and other natural products to the residents of the State and the neighbouring districts and is unique as the sole stronghold of the Indian Lion. The principal peaks in the Junagadh portion of the Gir are:— (1) Karakia, (2) Dundi, (3) Lapala and (4) Ratno in the vicinity of Visavadar; (5) Rosemal in the vicinity of Malia; (6) Hadalidhar in the vicinity of Una and (7) Saylo in the vicinity of Patan.

2. The soil is divided into numerous classes; but three kinds are principal, namely, garden land, dry crop land and rice land. There is a fourth kind of land called *Ghed* or low-lying land extending 10 miles from sea-shore. It is always inundated during the rains and assumes the appearance of vast swamp. A long strip of land along the coast extending from Patan to Una is called *Nagher* and in this portion three crops are harvested annually.

3. The climate of the Junagadh districts is most varied. On the one hand is found the salubrious climate of the sea-coast and on the summit of the lofty hills of Girnar and Datar, and on the other, the hot climate of the plains and the comparatively unhealthy climate of the Gir Forest. Junagadh itself is always hot and the climate of the town is fairly healthy.

4. The average rainfall of Junagadh from recorded observations for the last five years is 38 Inches 53 cents.

Map. 5. The attached map shows the head-quarters of the Revenue divisions of the State, the principal ports and rivers, lines of railways and other important details.

Area. 6. The area of the State is 3,336·9 square miles inclusive of Mangrol figures.

Population. 7. The total population according to the Census of 1921 was 4,65,493 of which 3,68,003 were Hindus, 90,091 Mahomedans, 7,216 Jains, 90 Christians, 53 Parsis; while 40 were of other castes. Not less than 1,73,936 i. e. 37·3 of the total population are agriculturists in occupation.

Receipts and expenditure. 8. The total revenue of the State for the year under report was Rs. 60,65,880 exclusive of the alienated revenue amounting to about Rs. 9,54,912 and Mangrol revenue at about Rs. 3 lakhs; whilst the expenditure amounted to Rs. 61,71,329. The average receipts and disbursements based on the figures of the past five years cover respectively Rs. 56,60,945 and Rs. 55,36,245.

Tribute paid and received. 9. The State pays a tribute of Rs. 28,394 annually to the Paramount Power and a *Peshkashi* of Rs. 37,210 to His Highness the Gaekwar; on the other hand the State of Junagadh receives a tribute styled *Zortalbi*, from 134 States amounting to Rs. 92,421 of which the largest item of Rs. 22,858 is paid by Bhavnagar. It is under existing treaty engagements recovered and paid to the State by the British authorities who charge 25 per cent on account of the expenses of collection.

Principal articles of production and manufacture. 10. The principal articles of production in the State are cotton, bajri, juwar, sesamum, wheat, rice, sugarcane, cereals, grass, timber, stone, castor-seed, fish, country-tobacco, ground-nuts, cocoanuts, bamboos, etc., while those of manufacture are ghee, molasses, sugar-candy, copper and brassware, dyed cloth, gold and silver embroidery, pottery, hard-ware, leather, bamboo furniture etc.

Ruler and His Family.

Age, Salute etc. 11. The Chief bears the title of Nawab. The present Ruler is His Highness Mahabat Khan III and is ninth in succession and seventh in descent from His Highness Bahadurkhanji I, the founder of the Babi family of Junagadh in 1735 A. D. His Highness the Nawab Saheb was born on 2nd August 1900 and will complete the 23rd year of his age on 2nd August 1923. His Highness succeeded to the Gadi on 22nd January 1911,

visited England in 1913-14, received his education at the Mayo College, Ajmer, and has been invested with full powers on 31st March 1920. His Highness the Nawab Saheb is the Ruler of the Premier State in Kathiawar, ranks first among the Chiefs of Kathiawar enjoying plenary powers and enjoys a salute of 15 guns personal, 13 permanent and 15 local within the territorial limits of the Junagadh State.

His Highness the Nawab Saheb commenced soon after His Highness' accession to the Gadi to evince the same solicitude and sympathetic concern in the promotion of public weal as were evinced in the past by His Highness' distinguished ancestors. Measures calculated to promote the welfare of the people were accordingly inaugurated and it was directed that the existing municipality of the city should be completely reformed and the municipal government entrusted to a corporation consisting of 9 non-official members and an official President. The welfare and prosperity of the agriculturist class has been also very near to His Highness' heart and in order to ensure special protection to the agricultural population as a whole, and to afford proper opportunities of the expression of their wants and aspirations, His Highness has been pleased to abolish the existing system of Village Patel and to substitute in lieu thereof Village Panch who have been given the right of direct appeal to His Highness in cases where they found it difficult to obtain redress of their grievances. The construction of 12 cisterns at several important centres in Junagadh Talpad, for the supply of water and the provision of pasture grounds on the four sides of the city have satisfied a long felt desideratum. Cooked rations are daily distributed to no less than 400 poor Mahomedans at the State Lungarkhana and munificent donations are made for the benefit of public institutions within and outside the State. His Highness the Nawab Saheb has thus in spite of the shortness of His Highness' regime already endeared himself to the people by sympathy to the poor and the afflicted no less than by his just and liberal administration.

His Highness the Nawab Saheb enjoyed good health throughout the year.

His Highness' Tour.

12. During the year under report His Highness the Nawab Saheb left Junagadh on 9th November 1922 for Poona and after paying a visit to His Excellency the Governor of Bombay on the 11th returned to Junagadh on the night of the 13th.

13. In connection with His Excellency the Governor's visit to Talala for lion shoot during the month of January 1923, His Highness the Nawab Saheb accompanied by the members of

His Highness' staff left Junagadh at 6-45 A. M. for Talala on 6th January 1923 by special train and reached there at 10-30 A. M. After staying at Sasan with His Excellency the Governor on the 6th and 7th January 1923, His Highness the Nawab Saheb returned to Junagadh on 8th January 1923 at 12 noon.

Birth-day of His Highness.

14. His Highness the Nawab Saheb's birth day fell this year on Friday, the 24th November 1922, a weekly holiday in the State and hence a general holiday on Saturday the 25th November 1922 was observed throughout the State. The customary Darbar was held on the auspicious day at the Raj Mehel and was largely attended by State Officers, Amirs, Bhayats, Garassias, Alienees and subjects. His Highness the Nawab Saheb having reached 24th year of his age according to Mahomedan calculations, a salute of 24 guns was fired in the evening to commemorate the joyful event. Sweet food was distributed among the prisoners of the Junagadh Central Jail as well as among the boys of the Mahabatkhanji Orphanage and the auspicious occasion was celebrated with great eclat.

Anniversary day of the Investiture Darbar.

15. Saturday, the 31st March 1923 being the anniversary day of the Investiture Durbar, it was observed as a public holiday throughout the State as usual. In honour of the auspicious occasion, a salute of 15 guns was fired at sun-rise and sweet food was distributed among the poor at the Langarkhana and among the in-patients of the Leper asylum and a life parwashi of an aggregate sum of Rs. 21 per mensem was distributed among four destitute widows,

Rajkutumb.

16. Her Highness Bibi Saheba Manuvvar Jahan Begum of Bhopal, Mahamad Dilavar Khan Heir-Apparent and Bima Saheb Lal Bakhte continued to be in good health. Her Highness Masaheb Asha Bibi Saheba's health has been indifferent during the year under report.

Important events of the year.

Birth of Heir-Apparent.

17. The most outstanding event of the year was the birth of Vali-Ahad Shahzada Saheb to Her Highness Bibi Saheba Manuvvar Jahan Begam of Bhopal on 23rd June 1922 at 9-5 p. m. The occasion of the kind having not been witnessed in Junagadh for over 60 years past, all classes of people eagerly looked forward to such a happy event and hence the same was hailed with unbounded joy and gratification throughout the length

and breadth of the Junagadh State. In honour of the auspicious occasion, 15 guns were fired in the early morning of the 24th June, a Kacheri was held at 10 A. M. in the Palace compound and 24th and 25th were observed as public holidays. Numerous telegrams of congratulations poured forth from His Imperial Majesty the King Emperor of India and also from His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor General of India, Their excellencies the Governors of Bombay and Madras, the Rulers of some of the sister States and other distinguished Officers and personages. A splendid Durbar was held in the Durbar Hall, Huzur Office on the 30th June in honour of the *Chhathi* day. His Highness the Nawab Saheb was pleased to be present personally and the Durbar was also attended by Officers, Bhayats, Mulgarasias, Alienees and representatives of all classes of people from Junagadh Talpad and the districts. Mr. Girdharlal Madhavrai Dholakia having read the congratulatory address on behalf of Junagadh subjects at the Darbar, the same was suitably replied to by the Dewan on behalf of His Highness the Nawab Saheb, and various concessions of a liberal character were announced in joyful commemoration of the auspicious event in favour of the following:—

1. **Land holders.**

   (*a*) Vahiwat regarding the recovery of Jhok and Punchhi Vero on cattle grazing within the limits of the lands of Bhayats, Garassias, and Alienees be discontinued.

   (*b*) Recovery of Bham and bones and horns *babat* from within the limits of the lands of Bhayats, Garassias and Alienees be abolished.

   (*c*) Jakat on produce of the lands of Bhayats, Garassias or Alienees brought to Junagadh for household consumption be abolished.

   (*d*) Interest for one year from 1/9/21 to 31/8/22 recoverable from Bhayats, Garassias or Alienees for Tankshal debt be foregone.

   (*e*) Succession Nazarano in case of Alienees dying without male issue between 23-6-22 and 22-6-23 be remitted.

2. **State Servants.**

   (*a*) Refund amount due on account of the introduction of the Pension Rules from the teachers of the Education Department for contribution by the State to the Education Provident Fund be foregone.

(*b*) One month's amount be allowed by way of bonus to the State officials, pensioners, parwashidars and menials drawing a monthly sum of Rs. 50 and less.

(*c*) The proportion of the pension grant to State servants drawing Rs. 150 p. m. and over and retiring after 23-6-1922 be raised from $\frac{1}{3}$ to $\frac{1}{2}$.

(*d*) The maximum limit of the pension amount be raised from Rs. 3,600 to Rs. 5,000 per year.

(*e*) The age limit for superannuation pension be raised from 55 to 60 years.

3. **Cultivators.**

(*a*) The outstanding non-kabulati tehesil due by the cultivators for the period between St. 1975 and 1977 be remitted.

(*b*) Interest on Tagavi advanced to cultivators be remitted for the period between St. 1968 and 1977.

4. **Public in General.**

(*a*) Sweet-food be given to the inmates of Lungarkhana, Yatimkhana, Central jail and Leper asylum.

(*b*) The brahmins of all communities in Junagadh Talpad be fed on days suitable to the communities.

(*c*) The Mahomedans of the whole town be fed on a suitable day.

(*d*) Sweets be distributed to the students of the vernacular local school and the girl students of the Girls schools.

(*e*) Prizes be awarded to the first four students of the Bahadurkhanji High School and the Mahabat Madressah in all the standards.

(*f*) Clothing be distributed of the value of Rs. 5,000 to the poor residents of the Junagadh Talpad and the districts.

(*g*) Fuel Depot be opened on 1st September 1922 in Junagadh Talpad in order to remove the hardships felt on account of high rates prevailing in the matter.

(*h*) Rupees 501 be allowed by way of bonus to the Anathashram at Keshod.

(*i*) Rs. 1,200 be annually added for parwashi distribu-

tion to the annual sum of Rs. 17,925 hitherto allowed.

(*j*) Rs. 1,000 be distributed by way of charity among several Hindu temples and Rs. 1,000 among Moslem religious institutions.

(*k*) An evening party be held at the Huzur Office building in honour of the occasion.

5. **Prisoners.**

(*a*) Prisoners (1) Jivan Mula (2) Sidi Piru and (3) Fatu Rahim of long term sentence be released as also those who committed no heinous offence and who had already served half the period of their sentence and the unexpired term whereof did not exceed six months on 23-6-22.

(*b*) Remission of sentence be allowed at the rate of one month per year and half a month per half year of the sentence remaining unserved.

(*c*) The sentence of death inflicted on Dhedh Devsur Vala be commutted into life imprisonment.

(*d*) Half the sentence remaining unserved in the case of dacoits (1) Jamal Musa (2) Giga Rana (3) Ibrahim Jakhra (4) Vali Tar and (5) Kalu Nanekhan be remitted.

6. **Animals.**

Rs. 251 be allowed by way of charity for the benefit of the dumb cattle of the local Panjrapole.

18. The joyful event gladdened the hearts of all the land-holders and subjects and a number of them rushed forward to present formal *vadhavas* in pomp and splendour befitting the auspicious occasion. The *vadhava* presentations of the kind lasted for about a month and a half and the enthusiasm which the joyful event called for among all the classes of the people bore ample testimony to the cordial and intimate relations subsisting in the State between the Ruler and the ruled.

Visit of His Excellency the Governor of Bombay.

19. Another notable event during the year under report was the auspicious visit of His Excellency Sir George Ambrose Lloyd, G. C. I. E., D. S. O., Governor of Bombay, to the Gir during the month of January 1923. His Excellency was accompanied by the Honourable Angela Manners; Major J. Nethersole, M. C., Commandant, Bombay Body Guard; Captian C. P. Hancock, M. C.,

Assistant Private Secretary; Captain G. S. Rawstorne, M. C., Aid-de-Camp; Captain J. H. Carmichael, Aid-de-Camp; Captain R. G. G. Byron, Aid-de-Camp; Mr. C. M. E. Warner, I. S. M. D., Assistant Surgeon and Sheikh Abdul Khalique of Mangrol, Honorary Aid-de-Camp.

20. It is a matter of regret that the honour of welcoming Her Excellency Lady Lloyd was denied to us owing to Her Excellency's illness. Her Excellency has already endeared herself to the people of the Presidency by numerous acts of kindness and sympathy and the subjects of Junagadh State were eagerly looking forward for the opportunity of welcoming Her Excellency once more in Junagadh territory, but it was a great disappointment to all that at the last moment ill health prevented Her Excellency from accompanying the gubernatorial party.

21. The party of the Agent to the Governor, Lieut. Colonel W. M. P. Wood, C. I. E., consisted of Major A. S. Meek, C. M. G., Political Agent, Sorath Prant, and Mr. H. G. Lang, Superintendent, Kathiawar Agency Police.

22. His Excellency's special train arrived at Talala on 6th January 1923 at 12 noon. The arrival was private. His Highness the Nawab Saheb, the Huzur Secretary, the Dewan, the Railway Manager, the Military Secretary and some principal Officers were present at the Talala Railway Station to receive His Excellency. The party having been garlanded, they motored to Sasan 10 miles away from Talala.

23. Elaborate preparations were made on a fitting scale at the Sasan Camp for the comforts and convenience of the distinguished guests. His Excellency was accommodated in the bungalow; a separate camp was pitched for His Highness the Nawab Saheb on the north east and other members were accommodated in the tents pitched up in the maidan to the east of the bungalow. Two large Shamianas were put up on the verandah in front of the bungalow and the whole camp decorated with flags, buntings and arches presented a picturesque appearance.

24. The party arrived at the camp at about 1 P. M. and left for lion shooting a short while after the luncheon. The result of the first beat however was not satisfactory, as the lion marked out by the shikaris bolted away from the other side of the hill and could not be traced. On the next day however the exertions on the part of the forest officials met with a better result and happily His Excellency the Governor and Captain Carmichael were successful each in shooting a big lion measuring 9 ft. and 8 ft.-9½ inches respectively at about 5 p. m. The party returned to Sasan at about 6 p. m. and bon-fires ablaze on the neighbour-

ing hills and visible from long distances announced the successful termination of the shikar operations.

25. The party then returned to Talala by motors and after a quiet dinner in the Railway saloon at 8-30 p. m. His Excellency and staff left Talala by special train at 10-30 p. m. on the 7th for Viramgam via Junagadh. The departure was private.

26. The special train of His Highness the Nawab Saheb and the party left Talala at 11 p. m. and halted for the night at Verawal. His Highness the Nawab Saheb returned to Junagadh at 12 noon on the 8th January.

Visit of the Commanding-in-Chief, Western Command.

27. Lieut. General Sir John Shea, K. C. M. G., C. B., D. S. O., Commanding-in-Chief, Western Command, accompanied by Lady Shea, Miss Shea, Lady Guensey, Mrs. Stanley and Major G. C. Bruce M. C., A. M. S. Military Secretary paid a visit to this State during the year under report. The party arrived in Junagadh at 8 a. m. on 6th February 1923 and were received by His Highness the Nawab Saheb and the principal officers of the State. They visited certain principal State buildings on 6th, went up to Girnar on 7th and left Junagadh by the 5-20 a. m. train on8th February.

The celebration of His Imperial Majesty the King Emperor's birth day.

28. The birth-day of His Imperial Majesty the King Emperor was duly celebrated on Saturday, the 3rd June 1922, the day announced for the purpose. The Royal Standard was hoisted on the city flag staff, and a salute of 31 guns was fired at sunrise and the day was observed as a general holiday throughout the State. Sweet food was distributed to the poor at the Lungarkhana.

The Armistice Day.

29. In accordance with the gracious wishes of His Imperial Majesty the King Emperor, there was arranged as usual a complete suspension of all business and locomotion throughout the Junagadh State territory for a couple of minutes, commencing from 11 A. M. at gunfire on the 11th November 1922, in order to perpetuate the memory of the Armistice Day and as a silent tribute to those Indians and Europeans who laid down their lives in the cause of freedom.

The Coronation day.

30. In memory of the Coronation Durbar at Delhi, the 12th December 1922 was observed as a general public holiday as usual and 31 guns were fired at sun rise at Junagadh in celebration of that day.

The Red-Cross Week-Celebration at Bombay and Rajkot.

31. A very important and interesting function during the year under report was the celebration of the Red Cross Week from 9th to 16th December 1922 at Bombay and Rajkot.

32. The movement was inaugurated with a view to collect

money urgently needed to relieve distress and suffering throughout the Presidency. His Highness the Nawab Saheb was pleased to permit His Highness' name being entered as the *supporter* of the Red Cross movement and contributed Rs. 500 towards the Bombay Fete. Forty six tickets of the Grand Raffle in connection with the Red Cross Week, Bombay, at Rs. 5 each were also purchased by some of the officials of the State. The services of the Junagadh State Bag-Pipe Band were placed at the disposal of the Red Cross Fete Bombay. The pipes were immensely appreciated by vast crowds and added enormously to the attraction of the Red Cross Fete.

33. A programme somewhat similar to that held in the celebration of "*Our Day*" in 1917 was determined to be followed at Rajkot for the celebration of the Red Cross Week on 14th and 15th December and His Highness the Nawab Saheb contributed a donation of Rs. 5,000 for the purpose.

34. A local influential committee was accordingly appointed for the settlement of details for Rajkot celebrations and it was decided that the committee should exercise its good offices for a wide distribution of the two-foot rules, the collection cards and circulation of Grand Raffle tickets.

35. Immediately on receipt of the circular letter from the President, Working Committee of the Red Cross Week, Kathiawar, different local committees were organised both at Junagadh proper and several Mahal head-quarters of the State for the purpose of popularising the movement among the public and for collection of funds. All the heads of departments formed the members of the local committee at Junagadh and the district committees consisted of the Vahiwatdar, the Munsiff the Fouzdar and the Doctor. All classes of people in the State were thus given every opportunity to help in the matter and the public in general were not slow in responding to the appeal in as much as the aggregate collection made by the different committees from officers, land-holders, gentry and villagers amounted to Rs. 8,153-15-9.

36. One carriage, one Kathi Stallion, one three years old filly, one cow and one calf were given by the Junagadh State for public auction for purposes of Red Cross Fund, Rajkot, on 14th and 15th December.

37. In addition to the above animals, articles of the value of Rs. 8,002 were purchased by the Junagadh State at the auction held at Rajkot on 14th and 15th December in connection with the Red Cross Week.

38. The contributions and donations made by the State during the year under report were as detailed below:— *Donations.*

		Rs.
1.	The building fund of the Past Kumars' Association Rajkot.	16,000
2.	Purchase value of the animals, articles and vehicles sold by public auction held at Rajkot on December 14th and 15th for Red Cross fund purposes.	8,002
3.	The Red Cross Week Fund Rajkot.	5,000
4.	Reparation of local Masjids.	3,389
5.	Reparation of the Badminton shed, Junagadh Gymkhana Club.	3,064
6.	The building fund of the Willingdon College at Sangli.	3,000
7.	The Talukdari Garassia School Endowment Fund, Wadhwan.	2,500
8.	Repairs to Juma Masjid, Mehsana.	2,000
9.	The Building Fund of the Vanita Vishram, Rajkot.	2,000
10.	The Building Fund of the Saurashtra High School, Rajkot.	2,000
11.	Expenses of the Rasulkhanji Cup, Kathiawar Race Club, Rajkot.	1,000
12.	Contribution for the maintenance of Pathshala at Indupalli, Godavari District.	1,000
13.	Kherat on Ramzan Id and Bakri Id.	1,000
14.	War Medal expenses.	607
15.	The Red Cross Week celebration Bombay.	500
16.	Contribution in Inam Falo raised for apprehension of Malia Miana dacoits.	500
17.	Reparation of the Wegheshwari Temple, Junagadh.	500
18.	Anathashram, Keshod.	202
19.	Jala Bhagat's Dharmada Place, Virpur.	200
20.	The Sorath Cricket Club.	200
21.	The Salvation Army, Byculla, Bombay.	150
22.	The Yatimkhana, Ajmer.	100
23.	The Poor Boys' Library Fund, Bahauddin College, Junagadh.	100

24.	Annual contribution to the General Fund of the Kathiawar Central Institutions:—		10,847
	Contribution to the General Fund of the Kathiawar Central Institutions.	10,148	
	Contribution to the State Garas Record Fala.	699	
		10,847	
25.	Contribution to the Scholarship Fund and high prices allowance at the Barton Female Training College, Rajkot.		211
26.	Gratuity to certain teachers of the Hunter Male Training College and servants of the Raj Kumar College, Rajkot.		899
27.	Miscellaneous charities.		22,882
		Total Rs.	87,853

Distinguished Visitors.

Visit of His Highness Maha-Rajah Rana Saheb of Porbandar.

39. His Highness Maharaja Rana Saheb of Porbandar arrived at Verawal by special train at 7-30 A. M. on the 1st November 1922, visited Prabhas Patan and Prachi for pilgrimage purposes and returned to Porbandar on the 5th November.

Visit of the Agent to the Governor.

40. During the month of April 1922, Lieut. Col. W. M. P. Wood, C. I. E., Agent to the Governor, Kathiawar, encamped at Sasan in the Gir Forest and during his stay there he successfully shot two lions.

Lieut. Col. W. M. P. Wood, C. I. E., Agent to the Governor, Kathiawar, accompanied by his Personal Assistant, Captain A. W. T. Webb, again visited Junagadh on 30th July 1922. The party arrived in Junagadh by the ordinary train at 3-16 P. M. and the arrival was private. The Agent to the Governor was met at the station by His Highness the Nawab Saheb and the principal Officers of the State. After being garlanded at the Darbar Hall, the party motored to the Mahabat Manzil. On the next day at 3 P. M. official visit and return visit were exchanged by His Highness the Nawab Saheb and the Agent to the Governor. On 1st August at 11 A. M. the principal Officers of the State paid a call upon the Agent to the Governor at the Mahabat Manzil and an evening party was held at 6 P. M. at the Darbar Kacheri Hall in honour of the Agent to the Governor, Kathiawar, and was attended by the principal Officers, Amirs, Garassias, Alienees, and the elite of Junagadh town. The Agent to the Governor and party left Junagadh for Rajkot at 5-10 A. M. on 3rd August. The departure was private.

41. His Highness Agakhan Sir Sultan Mahomed Shah, G. C. S. I., G. C. I. E., paid a visit to Keshod on 16th February 1923. During his stay there he was met by a large number of the followers of his faith from the surrounding areas. Suitable arrangements were made by the State for his accommodation at the State bungalow there. *Visit of H. H. Agakhan.*

42. Other distinguished guests who visited Junagadh during the year were Darbar Shri Amra Vala of Thana Devli; Major A. S. Meek, C. M. G. Political Agent, Sorath Prant; Captain F., B. N. Tinley, M. C., Military Advisor, Kathiawar States Cavalry ; Colonel A. Hooton I. M. S., Agency Surgeon, Kathiawar ; Colonel and Mrs. Barron ; Mr. and Mrs. Hardy Mr. and Mrs. Bulkley; Mr. and Mrs. Wade ; Mr. J. Alexander Mitchell ; Shahdat Mahmed Khan of Bhopal; Lieut. Colonel Dr. R. Row, M. D.; Mr. V. S. Rao Pandit of Rajkot; the Heir-apparent of Sayla; the Patiala Deputation; St. Nihalsing, Special Correspondent, "Observer" and Dewan Bahadur, Raghavacharya, Indian Representative of the British Empire Exhibition. *Other Distinguished Guests.*

43. Mangrol and the swang villages are included in and form an integral portion of the State of Junagadh as stated in the Parwana of St. 1864 (A. D. 1808) issued by Colonel Walker to the Junagadh State. Under the arrangement of 1879 A. D. the Sheikh has been granted by His Highness the Nawab Saheb the administrative powers commensurate with those of 2nd Class States under the Agency, and to be exercised in his swang estate in subordination to Junagadh. Outside the limits of Mangrol, the status of the Sheikh is that of a vassal and dependent of Junagadh. The swang villages in which the Sheikh enjoys administrative powers are 23 in number and yield an income of about 2 lakhs of Rupees. The allotted villages are 21 in number and in them the Sheikh enjoys revenue rights, but the jurisdiction belongs to the Junagadh State. The present Sheikh is Meherban Mahamad Jehangirmian Valad Mahamad Badrudeen. He is born on the 29th Octobar 1860 and has four sons, the name of the eldest son being Abdul Khalique. *Mangrol Estate.*

44. The relations of this State with the Paramount Power and the neighbouring States continued to be cordial and friendly as in the past. *Relations with British Government and neighbouring States.*

45. A list of the principal Officers of the State showing changes in the personnel is appended (Appendix I.) *Personnel of the administration.*

Chapter II.

REVENUE ADMINISTRATION.

Financial Year.

46. As the State financial year commences from September 1st, this report covers the period from September 1st 1921 to 31st August 1922 for the purpose of Revenue Accounts and the period from 1st April 1922 to 31st March 1923 for the purpose of general statistics.

Administrative divisions.

47. For administrative purposes, the State is divided into 13 Mahals viz:—

1. Junagadh.
2. Vanthali.
3. Kutiana.
4. Navagadh.
5. Visavadar.
6. Bhesan.
7. Keshod.
8. Shil.
9. Malia.
10. Patan.
11. Talala.
12. Una.
13. Bherai.

Each of these Mahals is in charge of a Wahivatdar with executive powers only. Besides these, Gadhakda with 2 villages of Ramgadh and Padargadh is kept under the charge of a separate Tehsildar, subordinate to the Babariawad Thandar only in respect of Treasury matters.

48. The State consists of 511 Khalsa villages including 24 Nesses and Forest Settlements in the Gir forest and 330 Barkhali villages against 512 Khalsa and 329 Barkhali villages shown in the last year's report. There is thus a decrease of one village in the number of Khalsa and the corresponding increase in that of Barkhali villages on account of the village of Gangetha under Patan Mahal having been wholly handed over to the Saiyad alienees in pursuance of Administrator's No. 5832 of 23-6-1912.

Personnel.

49. During the year under report, the charge of the Revenue department continued with Mr. Motilal Jhaverchand Vasavada. Mr. Chhelshanker D. Rana continued as Deputy Revenue Commissioner with the additional charge of the Dungar forest Office; while Mr. Mugatrai Kalyanji remained as Personal Assistant to the Revenue Commissioner, throughout the year. Mr. Jayantilal H. Vasavada, Superintendent, Gir Forest, was transferred to the Revenue Department as District and Jamabandhi Officer and he held this post from 1st September to 7th

November 1922. After this date, the post was abolished and Mr. Jayantilal was transferred to the Abkari department.

Revenue Survey.

50. As stated in the last year's report, the three villages, namely, Ghodasaran, Mal and Ujad Thepda yet remained to be surveyed in detail pending disposal of disputes with the Garassias. The khalsa Pati in Samadhiala village under Malia, Sankhadavadar under Visavadar and Galath under Bhesan Mahal are shared jointly with their respective land-holders and so remain to be surveyed in detail for purposes of classification and assessment. The survey work in the newly populated villages of Hiranvel, Lushala and Devgam under the Gir Mahal awaits completion.

New assessment.

51. The work of assessment in the villages of Javantri under the Gir Mahal and Dharampur under Malia Mahal has been finished during the year under report while the work of assessment is in progress in the villages of Bherala under Patan Mahal and Khalsa Pati in Nava Zanzaria under Visavadar Mahal, surveyed in detail. The division of the State's share in Nava Zanzaria was effected during the year under report and the lands allotted to the State have been separated from those of the alienees and the assessment work will be taken in hand next year.

City Survey.

52. As already stated in the last year's report, the work of the Junagadh City Survey has been completed. At the beginning of the year under report, the number of houses surveyed amounted to 9,292 comprising a total area of 447 acres and 3 gunthas equal to 48,70,014 Sq. gajs. During the year under report, 18 new numbers covering an area of 962 square gajs surveyed from the Sarkari Padtar have been added while 15 numbers covering an area of 1,087 square gajs have been taken out for purposes of public roads. The net result therefore is that at the end of the year, the total number of houses covered an area of 48,69,889 Sq. Gajs equal to 447 acres and 2 ¾ gunthas. The number of houses outside the Vagheshwari gate surveyed upto the end of the year under report amounted to 154 comprising an area of 1,58,048 square Gajs. The number of houses outside the Veraval gate surveyed upto the end of the year under report amounted to 9 covering an area of 2,68,887 Square Gajs.

Gharbheni Operations.

53. As mentioned in the last year's report, enquiries by the Gharbheni Officer are confined to 10 big towns and Kasbas, They are:—

Junagadh	Malia
Vanthali	Una

Veraval	Keshod
Patan	Chorvad
Kutiana	Delwada.

54. The balance of cases of Junagadh Talpad at the end of the last year was 800, to which 306 new cases were added as necessary maps were received from the Survey department. The total number thus came to 1,106 cases. Out of these, 455 cases were disposed of, leaving a balance of 651 cases. The proceeds re: Junagadh cases during the year covered Rs. 1,074-8-9 and Rs. 1,130-11-9 (inclusive of arrears) were recovered during the year under report.

55. During the year under report, Gharbheni settlement of Pir Bava Gor Makan in Junagadh proper was effected by the Revenue department and the settlement sanad issued in favour of the manager of the *makan*.

56. As regards the Mahalat cases, the balance of pending cases last year was 520, to which 1,411 new cases were added as necessary maps were received from the Survey department during the year under report. The total thus came to 1,931 cases. Out of these, 839 cases were disposed of leaving a balance of 1,092 cases at the end of the year under report. The proceeds of the Mahalat cases during the year covered Rs. 19,916-6-6 and Rs. 9,946-9-6 (inclusive of arrears) were recovered during the year under report.

57. The city survey work in Vanthali, Veraval Malia and Kutiana has been completed. The work in Keshod has been taken in hand and nearing completion.

Land Tenures.

58. The principal tenures on which the lands are held in the State cover the following:—

(1) Khalsa lands

(2) Garas lands

A. Bhayati lands

B. Mulgaras lands

(3) Alienated lands

A. Inami

B. Kherati

a. Public

b. Personal

C. Religious

a. Devasthan

b. Pirasthan

D. Hereditary Service lands

(4) Palat lands occupied by Dhudias.

Mode of Revenue Administration.

59. The Vighoti system continued to be in force in all the Khalsa villages of the State during the year. The rates have not been altered though there has been a great enhancement in the prices of commodities in general. It is however a matter of great satisfaction that the cultivators are practically free from the burden of State debt, and the system in vogue has given them a great impetus and enabled them to stand upon their own legs even during the adverse season.

60. Other minor tenures under which occupancy rights are held by the Ryots are as under:—

A. *Bhagami tenure*—under which only a share in the produce is levied.

B. *Bhagbatai Tenure*—under which a share in kind called Vaje and in cash called Vero are recovered.

C. *Bhagbatai with JansiVighoti*—under which Vaje and Vero on certain crops and Vero plus cash assessment on produce per Vigha instead of a share in kind are levied.

D. *Vighoti plus special levy on certain crops like sugarcane* are levied.

E. *Udhad Tenure*—under which fixed cash in lieu of Vaje and Vero per Vigha or per Santi (Chavbandhi) without any regular classification of land is recovered.

Garas and Barkhali Department.

61. The Revenue Commissioner continued to supervise the Garas and Barkhali branches.

The areas of the holdings of the Bhayats, Mulgarasias and Alienees, as compared with the areas of the last year, go as under:-

Figures of the last year.		Figures of the year under report.		Remarks.
	A. G.		A. G.	
Bhayats.	57,144—2		57,065-34	Decrease of A. 78 G. 8 on account of the sale to the State per Garas Vechan Committee.
Mul-garasias.	2,29,515-18		2,29,515-18	
Alienees.	3,52,784—6		3,50,026—0	A. 2,758 G. 6 decrease on account of the difference found as a result of verification of records made by the Revenue and Survey departments.
Total	6,39,443-26	6,36,607-12,		— A. 2,833 G. 14.

62. During the year under report, disputed interstatal boundary settlements were effected as shown below by the Dewan as sole Arbitrator:— *Boundary Settlements.*

(1) The disputes with Durbar Shri Vajsur Wala of Bagasra re: the following villages of Junagadh State against Bagasra villages mentioned against them:—

(a) Nava Piparia versus Juna Piparia.
(b) Adpore versus Bagasra Pati.
(c) Adpore versus Munjiasar.
(d) Damrala versus Kantasara Pati.
(e) Vavdi versus Kadaya.
(f) Ghodasaran versus Kadaya.

(2) The boundary dispute between the villages of Charania of Junagadh and Vadia proper of Durbar Shri Bava Wala of Vadia.

63. The boundary between the villages of Samadhiala of Junagadh and Thana Galol of the late Azam Kanthad wala of Bilkha was amicably settled by the representatives of both sides.

64. The boundary dispute between Bheda Pipalia under Junagadh and Devki Galol under Bilkha was disposed of by the Agent to the Governor, Kathiawar during the year under report.

65. The following boundary disputes were disposed of by the Political Agent, Sorath Prant, during the year under report:-

(1) Pedhla versus Sardarpore under Chital.
(2) Khambhalia versus Devki Galol under Bilkha.
(3) Wadasada versus Devalki under Thana Devli.
(4) Meghpur versus Bodka under Manavadar.

66. The following boundary disputes were disposed of by the Deputy Political Agent, Sorath Prant during the year under report:—

(1) Barpatoli versus Lonthpur under Jafarabad.
(2) Jikadri versus Chotra under Dedan.
(3) Katar versus Gorana under Dedan.

67. Arrangements were made for the rectification or replacement of 188 boundary marks or stones on the boundaries between villages of this State and those of other States compared with 87 in the preceding year. *Boundary marks.*

Collection of Land Revenue.

68. The receipts under the principal heads of Land Revenue for St. 1978 ending 31st August 1922, as compared with those of the previous year were as under:—

Heads of Receipts.	St. Year 1977. Rs.	St. Year 1978. Rs.	Increase. Rs.	Decrease. Rs.
I. Cash Assessment of Vaje or State share of the field produce in kind.	24,68,996	25,06,610	37,614	0
II. Vero and other cash levies.	1,03,820	1,05,607	1,787	0
III. Income of stone quarries and rent and sale of lands.	96,987	1,21,500	24,513	0
Total...	26,69,803	27,33,717	63,914	0

It will be seen that there is an increase under all the items of land revenue mentioned in the above table. This fact bears unmistakable testimony to the strenuous efforts brought to bear by the Revenue department and the successful result thereof.

Tenancy Nazarano.

69. The receipts under the head of the Nazarano during the year under report amounted to Rs. 49,647 against Rs. 56,914 last year.

The decrease of Rs. 7,267 is due to the liberal policy of the State in letting out lands on *Betha Thala* system in some hard cases instead of putting the same to public auction.

70. The gross demand of the Revenue department was Rs. 30,78,379 in the year under report as against Rs. 30,15,422 last year showing an increase of Rs. 62,957. Out of this amount, Rs. 30,03,440 were collected, leaving a balance of Rs. 74,939 left unrecovered during the year under report.

Customs.

71. The levy of customs duty is regulated according to the land customs rules of the State which are found by practice to have worked well. The revenue derived from the customs duty at Junagadh and at different mahals of the State (exclusive of the port of Veraval) amounted to Rs. 2,45,226 (Rs. 1,80,912 of Mahals plus Rs. 64,314 of Junagadh) as against Rs. 1,75,453 re: Mahals and Rs. 60,230 re: Junagadh of the previous year. The customs dues realized at the port of Veraval amounted to Rs. 5,12,562

against Rs. 3,38,170 last year. This was due to the progress of port trade during the year under report.

72. As stated in the previous report, the amount of arrears by the end of St. 1977 was Rs. 6,19,710. Out of this Rs. 93,795 were recovered during the year under report and Rs. 66,780 were written off and Rs. 10,233 had to be wiped out on account of audit difference leaving thus a balance of Rs. 4,48,902. To this may be added the sum of Rs. 74,939 left unrecovered out of the current year's demand. The total arrears at the end of St. 1978 thus amounted to Rs. 5,23,841. *Arrears.*

73. The total area of the State lands including Mangrol and the swang villages is 3,336·9 square miles corresponding to 21,35,616 acres and 24 gunthas as against 3,336·86 square miles i. e. 21,35,591 acres stated last year. The increase is due to rectification of boundaries of Bhutdi under Visavadar Mahal and Kuba Taluka and to the revision survey of Mahiyari village effected during the year under report. *Total area.*

74. The area of Mangrol and the swang villages comprises 76·5 square miles equal to 48,956 acres. The allotted villages cover an area of 67·5 square miles equal to 43,082 acres. Deducting these from the aggregate area, the balance remains at 20,43,578 acres and 24 gunthas.

75. The Bhayati lands cover 57,065 acres 34 gunthas, the mulgarasias lands comprise 2,29,515 acres and 18 gunthas and the alienated holdings cover 3,50,026 acres. Deducting these 6,36,607 acres and 12 gunthas, the balance remains at 14,06,971 acres and 12 gunthas.

76. The forest and kharabo lands cover 6,29,464 acres and 12 gunthas and deducting these from the khalsa area, the balance of cultivable lands covers the following:— *Cultivation.*

	A.	G.
Baret	7,25,979	0
Pit exclusive of canal irrigation	48,836	0
Canal irrigation	2,692	0
Total	7,77,507	0

Out of these, 6,14,533 acres are occupied and 1,62,974 acres are unoccupied.

In the year under report, 5,213 acres of unoccupied lands have been brought under cultivation. Efforts are being made to bring more lands under cultivation.

Status of cultivators. 77. The cultivators are tenants-at-will and none of them has any such interest in his holding as can be alienated by mortgage, sale etc. Much regard, however, is shown to continuity of tenure and they are not turned out of their lands without good and sufficient reason with the result that cultivators have continued in their holdings from generations to generations.

Touring. 78. The Revenue Commissioner and the Deputy Revenue Commissioner constantly moved into the districts and visited all the head quarters of the Mahals in addition to several villages where certain questions awaited local enquiry and disposal. Some of the villages of Una, Kutiana and Patan Mahals affected by scarcity were inspected by the Revenue Commissioner and special attention was paid by him to the amelioration of the condition of the ryots and their live-stock. Tagavi advances were ordered for sinking and building wells wherever required and prompt steps were taken to initiate works of public utility for the advancement of agricultural interest.

Mahal Darbars. 79. As contemplated in Hazur Farman No. 13 of 25-7-1920, public Darbars were held at all the Mahal head-quarters of the State under the Presidentship of the Dewan. These Darbars were fully represented by Patels and Panch together with leading cultivators of each village. The present condition of the ryots of each Mahal, of their agricultural cattle and live-stock, of the implements of husbandry used by them and of the facilities for irrigation-all these were reviewed in careful detail. The necessities of using improved implements of agriculture, of the economic use of fodder, of improving the breed of agricultural cattle, of sinking and building new wells and of using suitable manures and good seed were also impressed upon the cultivators. Another special feature of these Darbars was the organization of cattle show at each of them. Here fine specimens of *Deshi* and *Vadhiara* bullocks, cows and young stock were exhibited and prizes were distributed to the best of them selected by committees of intelligent patels under the Presidentship of Mahal Vahivatdar. Free fodder was supplied by the State to animals brought to these shows and *bhattas* were given to the owners of all the cattle exhibited at the show as also to the Patels and Panch present at the Darbar. The arrangement afforded a good stimulus to the cattle breeders and had the effect of creating a spirit of healthy competition among them for the improvement of the breed of the agricultural live-stock. These Darbars evoked a lively interest among the peasantry who were full of grateful appreciation for the anxious efforts of the State for the amelioration of their condition in general.

Reforms. 80. Important reforms introduced in the working of the Revenue administration during the year under report are summarized below:—

(1) With a view to ensure proper supervision over the working of the Mahals by the Revenue department, the numbers of groups and circles of the khalsa and Barkhali villages were enlarged and placed under closer supervision of the Mahaldars and some of the Circle Inspectors and Talatis that were found to be superfluous were reduced. The designations of the Circle Inspectors and Talatis were changed to General Duty and Vahivati clerks respectively from 1st September 1922. The scheme for the distribution of Revenue work in the Mahals was revised and modified. Owing to the introduction of the Vighoti system in the State, it was found necessary to reduce the number of permanent *havaldars* who were formerly maintained to look after the khalawads. A reasonable saving has thus been effected in the expenditure of the Revenue department by the reduction of Circle Inspectors, Talatis, Havaldars and other superfluous staff without detriment to the efficient working of the department.

(2) Under Hazur Farman No. 13 of 25-7-1920 only one Patel was selected for the whole village although, there were tribal patels more than one in number in some of the villages. The reduction of tribal Patels was not appreciated by the village people, who prayed for their re instatement and the system of maintaining tribal Patels was accordingly resumed; with the condition that the selection of such Patels, should be made by the members of the tribes concerned in each of such villages.

(3) All cases of *Jetsam* and *flotsam* were to be notified in the Dastural Amal irrespective of the price of such *Jetsam* and *flotsam*, under the existing Rules. This publication entailed unnecessary delay in the disposal of such property. Hence it was ordered that such *Jetsam* and *flotsam*, the price whereof did not exceed Rs. 10 should not be notified in the Dastural Amal but the publication should be made by posting notices in Vahivatdar's Kacheri.

(4) The number of trees within the State territory having been reduced by *vis major* and other causes of a like nature, it was ordered that every cultivator who had water facilities in the vicinity of his field should grow at least five new trees and should also plant at least five mango trees of good quality.

(5) Sanction for the confirmation of bids made at public auction was unduly delayed in some cases and the bidders having prayed for being relieved from the awkward position they were put in, it was ordered that in the case of such bidders of such bids and Ijaras of every description and of sales of State buildings and house-sites &c., the bidders should be considered free from any liability regarding the bids offered, after three months from the date of the bid, provided that no specific agreement was made in regard to the period of confirmation of the bid at the time of the public auction.

(6) The prohibition against khalsa land being tenanted to an alienee who held alienated lands in the same village was not enforced during the administration period. This relaxation resulted in the trespass of State lands by the alienees and hence it was ordered that no khalsa land contiguous to an alienated holding should be tenanted to an alienee for cultivation purposes.

(7) Owing to the import of sugar, matches and soap, within the limits of the State by land route from foreign territories, it was found that the commercial interests of Veraval Port, were prejudicially affected and hence it was ordered that extra customs duty of 12½, 20 and 7½ p.c. should be levied on such sugar, matches and soap respectively and that such goods imported via Mangrol Bundar should be charged half the amount of the said extra duty.

(8) The rate of sea customs duty on full pressed cotton through-booked from Shahpur and Manavadar via Veraval Bundar to Bombay was modified and enhancement of seven pies and one anna respectively per Railway maund was made in this duty on such cotton with effect from 15th January 1923.

(9) It was likewise ordered that cotton imported by sea to Veraval from Nava Bundar and full pressed at any of the presses on the Junagadh State Railway should be charged customs duty at Rs. 0-0-5 per Railway maund when exported either through or locally, via Veraval Bunder on production of the certificate to that effect from any of the managers of the presses situated on the Junagadh State Railway.

(10) As reported last year, the experiments of ganja cultivation at Vadal continued to show satisfactory progress during the year under report. The cultivators had

good crops of ganja and permission was granted to try *Rabi* cultivation of this drug at that place. The harvest turned out was also excellent. This shows that the soil here is congenial to the cultivation of ganja though the expenses of the cultivation are prohibitory.

Wards' Estates.

81. The supervision and control of the Managed Estates remained with the Revenue Commissioner during the year under report. A comparison of the figures of the past and the current year goes as under:—

	Past year.		Estates added.		Estates released.		Total estates in the current year.	
	No.	Value	No.	Value	No.	Value	No.	Value.
		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.
(1) Minors' Estates.	31	59,165	2	4,300	2	7,096	31	56,369
(2) Others' Estates.	7	25,277	0	0	2	19,000	5	6,277
	38	84,442	2	4,300	4	26,096	36	62,646

Thus at the end of the year there were 36 estates of the aggregate revenue of Rs. 62,646.

Education of the Wards.

82. The education of the State wards is receiving special attention. The three minor sons of Saiyad Dadamiya Nanamiya are progressing favourably in their studies at the Talukdari Garassia School at Wadhwan while the eldest son of Jemadar Umarbhai Mahamadbhai and three minor sons of Jemadar Lalbhai Nathubhai are being trained at the local Amirs School called the Mahabat Khan Madressah-Tul-Mualla. Other Estates are small and the wards are being imparted elementary education in the local Vernacular schools at their respective villages.

Encumbered Estates.

83. At the close of the last year there were 112 estates with an aggregate annual revenue of Rs. 42,124-9-4 under the State management. No new estate was added, but 19 estates with a total revenue of Rs. 10,722 were discharged during the year under report, leaving a balance of 93 estates with an annual revenue of Rs. 31,402-9-4 at the close of the year. Out of these 93 estates, schemes for liquidation of 87 estates have been made and put into force; while no scheme has yet been made with regard to the remaining 6 estates.

84. As regards the estates in connection whereof liquidation schemes were formulated and put into force, they were at the beginning of the year 106 in number with a liability of Rs.

2,03,521. Out of these, 19 estates with a liability of Rs. 31,956 were discharged during the year under report. Thus at the end of the year under report, there remained 87 estates with total liability of Rs. 1,71,565.

Religious and charitable Institutions.

85. The Revenue Commissioner continued to be in charge of what is called the management of public religious and charitable institutions. Four cases of the kind were dealt with during the year under report with the assistance of Barkhali Branch as custodian of public property. With a view to promote the interests of the public religious institutions of the kind, 7,264 gajs of lands were transferred, without taking, any charge, to Mangrolishah Pir of Patan, 137¾ gajs to Narsinh Mandir of Malia and 130 gajs to Wagheshwari Mata temple at Junagadh.

The Income and expenditure of the Revenue department.

86. The gross income of the Revenue department during the year under report was Rs. 30,78,379 and the expenses of the Revenue department inclusive of Survey Daftar, Jariff Daftar, Gharbheni, Customs and Dungar Forest Establishments covered Rs. 6,09,549-7-1.

Chapter III.

PROTECTION.

Legislation.

Acts and legislation.

87. Appendix II gives a list of the laws in force in the State. They are the same as those in the preceding year. The Administration of civil and criminal justice in the State is conducted on the lines laid down in the State Civil and Criminal Codes, in which the spirit of the British Indian Codes is generally followed:—

Military.

Composition and numerical strength.

88. The Military forces of the State consist of:—

	Regular.	Irregular.	Total.
Junagadh State Forces	173	0	173
City Sibandi.	0	144	144
Total	173	144	317

89. The sanctioned strength of the Junagadh State Forces during the year under report was 173. At the close of the year preceding, the actul total strength of the force consisted of 101. During the year under report 109 recruits were enlisted, 1 invalided and 47 were discharged or deserted leaving 162 as the actual total strength at the close of the year. This was divided into 9 Native Commissioned Officers, 14 Non-commissioned Officers and 139 fighting men. (Appendix III).

Cost of maintenance.

90. The expenditue of the Junagadh State Forces (including that of the Lancers' Dispensary) amounted to Rs. 1,02,855 against Rs. 77,194 of the last year.

Duties.

91. The Junagadh State Forces are trained as regular cavalry. During the year under report, a party of 6 sowars and 1 Daffedar was deputed on escort duty in connection with His Highness the Nawab Saheb's visit to Poona in the month of November 1922. Again when His Excellency the Governor of Bombay visited the Gir forest for lion shooting in the month of January last, a party consisting of 2 Daffedars and 13 sowars was detailed for escort duty. Three officers and forty sowars were sent to Kharaghoda under the Superintendent, Kathiwar Agency Police for the suppression of Miana dacoits and 2 officers, 24 sowars and 5 syces were sent in pursuit of them within the State limits. The duties of the City Sibandi are restricted to watch and ward as guards of State buildings,

stores etc., and as such they are a useful and reliable body of men.

Horses and mules. 92. During the year under report, the total number of horses and mules of the Junagadh State Forces was 116 and 40 respectively. The number of ponies has been dispensed with.

Nationality. 93. In the whole force there were 298 Mahomedans and 8 Hindus; while 11 posts have remained vacant.

Arms. 94. The Junagadh State Forces are armed with 2 hotchkiss guns, 303 service rifles, swords and lances. The City Sibandi carry match-locks and swords.

Inspection. 95. The Commanding-in-Chief, Western Command, inspected the Junagadh State Forces on 6th February 1923. The Civil Chief Master Armourer inspected the arms on 20th June 1922. The Military Adviser, Kathiawar State Forces, inspected the Junagadh State Forces four times during the year.

Course of Instruction. 96. One Daffedar and one Lance Daffedar were sent for training at the signalling class, Poona; one Daffedar to the Physical training Course at Ambala; one Daffedar and one Lance Daffedar to Satara to obtain training in the Musketry course and one sowar to the Veterinary College at Lahore to undergo training in Farrier's course.

Military service. 97. The Bhayats and Mul-Garassias under the State are liable for military service whenever any such need arises.

Guns. 98. There are three guns at Junagadh and three at Mangrol which are serviceable for firing salutes. The three guns at Junagadh are almost worn out and sanction has been obtained from the Government of India to replace them by three new nine pounder guns from the Kirkee Arsenal.

Conclusion. 99. The efficiency of the force under the charge of the Commanding Officer, Major Hyat Mirkhan, continues to show steady progress.

The Police.

Personnel. 100. Mr. Dhairyashanker Ambaram Chhaya continued to remain in charge as Commissioner of Police throughout the year.

Strength. 101. The sanctioned strength (exclusive of Mangrol Police) of the force is 831 Foot Police and 71 Mounted Police as compared with 846 and 87 respectively last year, the former having been reduced by 15 men and the latter by 16. At

the end of the year under report, there were 18 vacancies in the Foot Police and the same number in the Mounted Police. Appendix IV furnishes the details regarding the Police in the State during the year under report.

Ratio.

102. The ratio of the Police to the population was 1 to 516 and to area 1 to 3 square miles and that of the police including village police was 1 to 156 and 1 to 1 square mile.

Cost.

103. The cost for maintaining the force during the year under report was Rs 2,57,327 against Rs. 2,52,630 last year. The sanctioned cost being Rs. 2,98,565, there is a saving of Rs. 41,238 and that is due chiefly to the cadre being not full and to the economic expenditure under budget heads.

Arms.

104. The force is still armed with muzzle loaders, sanction to rearm with the breech loaders having not yet been received.

Nationality.

105. The force (exclusive of Mangrol) consists of 606 Mahomedans and 260 Hindus making in all 866 (902 sanctioned minus 36 vacancies).

Education.

106. 313 men out of the force are literate.

Discipline.

107. 15 men were dismissed, 14 punished departmentally and 1 judicially. The majority of dismissals were recruits who absconded after only a few weeks' service.

Buildings.

108. No new police lines were made during the year under report.

Crime.

109. During the year under report, 954 cognizable offences (exclusive of 97 in Mangrol) were reported to the police as against 1,060 of the last year (Appendix V). This figure includes 52 cases referred to the police by the Munsiffs for inquiry. There is thus a decrease of 106 crimes showing a steady decline in the commission of offences.

Of the 954 cases registered, 208 were classed as false or non-cognizable after inquiry by the Police. Of the remaining 746 cases, 377 or 50·5 were sent up for trial with the result that 211 or 55·9 ended in conviction whilst 17 were still under trial at the end of the year, 59 cases were compounded, 4 were acquitted and 86 cases were classified as false after trial. As regards the remaining 369 cases, 250 remained undetected, 99 were pending with the police, (prima facie cases have been established in 2 out of these) and 20 have been sent to the Munsiffs for classification (4 in the dormant file (A) and 16 non-cognizable (C).

In connection with these cases, 630 persons have been arrested, of whom 579 were sent for trial with the result that 279 were convicted, 110 were acquitted as the cases were compounded, 163 were discharged and 27 accused

awaited trial. Out of the remaining 51 arrested, 36 were released by the police without being sent for trial and 15 were in the police custody at the end of the year pending commitment for trial. Thus out of 442 (279 convicted plus 163 discharged) actually tried, 279 or 63·1 were convicted.

Pending cases of last year dealt with this year.

110. At the end of the last year, 14 cases were undisposed of. In the current year, 157 were newly admitted and 4 revived out of dormant file. Out of the total of 175 cases, 31 were classed as false or non-cognizable before trial and there remained a balance of 144, with the result that 72 were classed as A (dormant), 35 ended in conviction, 2 discharged, 15 declared false after trial and 7 were compounded. Deducting 31 classed as false and 131 thus dealt with, there remained 13 (4 with the police and 9 under trial) pending on 31st March 1923.

In connection with the above, 102 accused were arrested. All of them were sent for trial, with the result that 53 were convicted, 24 discharged, 12 compounded and 13 were under trial. Further a sum of Rs. 1,031-14-0 worth of property was also discovered.

These pending cases included 2 dacoities, 8 robberies, 4 murders and 3 culpable homicides; of these, 1 dacoity, 3 robberies, 2 murders and 3 culpable homicides were detected, and 1 dacoity, 2 robberies, 2 murders and 3 culpable homicides ended in conviction and 1 robbery is still pending trial.

Value of property stolen and percentage of recoveries.

111. During the year under report, the value of property stolen was Rs. 62,860 (67,117 total minus 4,257 Mangrol), while property worth Rs 18,538 (18,831 total minus 293 Mangrol) or 29·4 was recovered as against property worth Rs. 15,257 or 33·6 last year (Appendix VI). The percentage of property has fallen because of the large amount of cash stolen in 2 or 3 cases of house breaking with thefts which remain undetected. Of the property valued at Rs. 44,322 (Rs. 62,860 amount stolen minus Rs. 18,538 amount recovered) remaining to be recovered, Rs. 1,082 is the value of stray cattle which have not yet been found.

Efficiency of the Police.

112. The following table shows the efficiency of the police in the usual form:—

Years.	Percentage of cases convicted to cases tried.	Percentage of accused convicted to accused tried.	Percentage of accused convicted to accused arrested.	Percentage of undetected to true cases.	Percentage of property recovered.
1920–21	70·8	65·2	44·8	32·4	38·2
1921–22	75·2	71·5	54·1	31·1	33·6
1922–23	70·0	63·1	44·2	33·5	29·4

113. There are 233 cases of accidental and unnatural deaths reported to the police during the year under report, which have been classified as follows:— *Accidental deaths.*

(1)	Snake bites	111
(2)	Drowning	107
(3)	Suicides	9
(4)	Other causes	6
		233.

114. A sum of Rs. 105 has been paid in connection with the detection of crime in the State to 17 men in the State police, 14 men in the Village police and 14 of the outside public. *Rewards.*

115. The following table shows the result of the cases committed to Sessions for trial:— *Sessions.*

Nature of Crime.	Cases.				Accused.			
	Sent for trial.	Convicted.	Discharged.	Pending trial.	Sent for trial.	Convicted.	Discharged.	Pending trial.
Murder.	5	4	1	0	7	4	3	0
Culpable-Homicide.	4	4	0	0	7	5	2	0
Miscellaneous.	12	10	2	0	15	10	5	0
Total.	21	18	3	0	29	19	10	0

116. Out of 3 cases discharged, 2 of miscellaneous nature were declared false after trial. *Prosecution.*

The percentage of cases convicted to cases tried is 85·7 as against 86·6 last year. The percentage of accused convicted to accused tried is 65·5 as against 69·5 of last year.

117. The sanctioned strength of the village police including that of Mangrol is 2,174, and is distributed as follows:— *Village Police.*

	Police Patels.			Pasaitas.			Grand Total.
	Stipendiary.	Holding land on service tenure.	Total.	Stipendiary.	Holding land on service tenure.	Total.	
Khalsa villages	57	332	389	684	26	710	1,099
Garas and *Barkhali* villages.	316	35	351	572	45	617	968
Mangrol	26	0	26	0	81	81	107
Grand Total	399	367	766	1,256	152	1,408	2,174

The pasaitas in khalsa villages were 708 last year and the increase of 2 pasaitas in the current year is due to the appointments of 2 Tapal chokiyats for Pipli and Chandigal under Keshod Mahal.

Punitive post. 118. One Jamadar and a few policemen are still kept at Sodhana, Vadala and Bhadula villages for keeping the Sindhis of those villages under proper control.

Miana dacoits. 119. There have been frequent dacoities committed by armed men of Miana gangs in different parts of Kathiawar and sometimes in territories bordering this State. A conference was held at the Residency, Rajkot, on the 28th September 1922 to discuss operations to be taken for the suppression of dacoity in Kathiawar. It was decided to gather a composite force of state troops and Agency police with a view to finally exterminate the gang as soon as possible and this State promised 1 field troop of lancers, 2 guns with teams of 6 men each and 1 ford car. Two officers, 24 sowars and 5 syces of the Junagadh State Forces were sent accordingly in pursuit of the dacoits at Bordi under Visavadar Mahal and the party was equipped with 25 rifles, 2,000 cartridges and 25 horses. Three officers and 40 sowars were sent to Kharaghoda to act under the command of the Superintendent of Police, Kathiawar Agency. The party was equipped with 1 hotchkiss gun with 1,000 cartridges, 35 rifles with 3,300 cartridges and 36 horses. This State also contributed a sum of Rs. 500 towards the *falo* of Rs. 10,000 raised by the Superintendent, Kathiawar Agency Police, for purposes of rewards for the capture of the Miana Gang or individual members thereof in proportion to the importance of the criminals. Police Inspectors and Fouzdars of adjoining districts of Gir were directed to keep a general look out and to give all necessary information and instructions were also issued to the Forest authorities to give immediate intimation to the Junagadh Police Officials in the matter.

The State Band. 120. The sanctioned strength of the State Band is 21 including the Band Master. It is chiefly recruited from Goanese and partially from local Mahomedans. It continues to be fairly efficient.

Applications for Passports. 121. During the year under report, 8 applications for new passports and 4 for renewal of passports for travel in foreign countries were dealt with by the Police department.

General Remarks. 122. No striking changes hav been made during the year under report. The arrangements of the police during the visit of His Excellency the Governor of Bombay in January last in the Gir were satisfactory. The Police

Commissioner maintained in spite of many difficulties a high standard of general efficiency.

Judicial Department.

Courts and their Constitution.

123. Besides the Huzur and the Sadar Adalat, the Diwani Court at Junagadh, which is purely a Civil Court and the Junagadh Fouzdari Adalat which is purely Criminal, there are 11 Sub-Courts in the Mahals exercising Civil as well as Criminal powers. One of the Courts, viz Bhesan is linked to Visavadar.

Powers of sub-courts.

124. The powers exercised by the subordinate courts go as under:—

(1) *Criminal*–All the Munsiffs including the City Magistrate at Junagadh are invested with powers of the Magistrates of the First Class with the exception of Talala, where the Munsiff exercises Second Class Magisterial powers. One of them is given summary powers, viz, the Veraval Munsiff.

(2) *Civil*–The Dewani Adalats' monetary jurisdiction is unlimited. The Civil powers of the Munsiffs at Veraval, Kutiana, Una and Nageshri extend upto Rs. 5,000 and in other cases they extend upto Rs. 2,500 and in the case of Talala, the Munsiff being of the 2nd Class, tries suits upto Rs. 500. All the Munsiffs, with the exception of Talala, are invested with Small Cause powers over suits upto Rs. 25 except at Veraval and Junagadh, where the Munsiffs' Small Cause powers extend upto Rs. 50.

(3) *Miscellaneous*–The Mahal courts and the City Magistrate at Junagadh are given jurisdiction over E. E. cases, Heirship and Probate cases and are also Sub-Registrars under the State Registration Act I of St. 1973.

Original Jurisdiction of Sadar Adalat.

125. All the Criminal cases triable under the Criminal Procedure Code by the Sessions Court go before the Sadar Adalat, which also exercises original jurisdiction in the cases under the Guardian and Wards Act and under the Insolvency chapters of the Civil Procedure Code.

Appellate and Revisional Jurisdiction.

126. First appeals from the decisions of the Munsiffs in Criminal and Civil cases lie to the Sadar Adalat and 2nd appeals to the Huzur Adalat. These Courts also exercise Revisional Powers in Civil as well as Criminal cases.

Delegated powers of the Chief Judicial Officer.

127. Though under Circular No. 2 dated the 31st May 1922, the Dewan and the Chief Judicial Officer who preside over the Huzur Court, are to hear and decide cases jointly,

the Chief Judicial Officer has been delegated by the Dewan the powers of doing the work singly.

Extraordinary powers of His Highness the Nawab Saheb.

128. His Highness the Nawab Saheb receives applications, where it is deemed necessary to correct gross injustice or flagrant violation of law, in cases finally decided by the ordinary tribunals.

Personnel.

129. The Judiciary of the State with Mr. E. Reuben, B. A. L L. B., as Chief Judicial Officer, have maintained the reputation of dealing prompt and impartial justice and the relations with the Police continued to be of a cordial nature.

Criminal Justice.

Cases decided.

130. At the commencement of the year, there was a balance of 34 undisposed of cases as compared with 103 in the previous year, whilst 2,373 new cases were brought to trial against 2,577 in the previous year, showing a decrease of 204 cases. The total number of cases that was to be dealt with by the Courts was therefore 2,407 against 2,680 last year. Of these, 2,366 were disposed of, leaving a balance of 41 cases at the close of the year (Appendix VII).

Accused persons dealt with.

131. The cases pending disposal at the close of the last year involved 60 accused persons, and the new cases brought to trial during the year incriminated 3,437 (3,497 of the current year minus 60 of last year) persons against 3,886 (4,079 of past year minus 93 of the year before) last year. The aggregate number of accused persons that was to be dealt with by the Courts was 3,497 against 4,079 last year, showing a decrease of 582 offenders. Of these, 1,342 were discharged, 1,448 acquitted, 621 convicted, 31 committed, and 1 died during the trial; while the remaining 54 were under trial at the close of the year against 60 last year (Appendix VIII). Of the persons awaiting trial at the end of the year, 52 were before the Junagadh Courts.

Old offenders.

132. During the year under report, 24 persons had previous convictions, inclusive of 10 such persons in Mangrol against 39 of last year inclusive of 11 of Mangrol.

Percentage of convictions.

133. The percentage of convictions, acquitals and discharges was 18, 41, and 39 respectively against 19, 48 and 30 last year. Out of 3,497 accused persons brought to trial during the year, 907 were arrested by the police, 167 were produced on warrants, 2,413 on summonses, 4 were arrested in the presence of the Magistrates and the remaining 6 appeared voluntarily.

Duration of trials.

134. The average duration of trials before the Criminal Courts was 6 days against 7 days last year.

135. The following table gives necessary information about fines inflicted by the Courts:— *Fines.*

	Amount of fine remaining unrecovered at the beginning of the year. Rs.	Amount inflicted during the year. Rs.	Amount recovered during the year. Rs.	Amount remitted during the year. Rs.	Balance remaining unrecovered at the end of the year. Rs.
Junagadh Courts.	2,136	7,459	6,508	1,080	2,007
Mangrol Courts.	917	1,598	999	231	1,285
Total.	3,053	9,057	7,507	1,311	3,292

136. The total number of appeals before the Courts during the year was 245 against 232 last year. Of these, 242 appeals were disposed of, leaving a balance of 3 pending disposal at the close of the year. The percentage of appeals in which the decisions of the lower courts were reversed, was 14 against the same percentage last year. The average duration of appeals was 31 days against 41 last year. (Appendix IX). *Appellate work.*

137. Mr. Abdul Gani continued to be Public Prosecutor. *Public Prosecutor.*

138. A convict Dhed Devsur Vala was sentenced to be hanged by the Sadar Adalat whose decision was confirmed by the Dewan and the Chief Judicial Officer and also by His Highness the Nawab Saheb. But on the auspicious occasion of the birth of the Heir-Apparent Mahamad Dilavarkhanji, the death penalty was commuted and the sentence was reduced to life imprisonment. *Application for the exercise of prerogative of mercy.*

Convict Sindhi Taiyab Fool of Vadla was also sentenced to be hanged by the Sadar Adalat whose decision was confirmed by the Dewan and the Chief Judicial Officer. His Highness the Nawab Saheb was approached by the convict for the exercise of the prerogative of mercy; but the prayer was refused.

Civil Justice.

139. At the beginning of the year, there was a balance of 494 undecided cases against 717 at the beginning of the last year, and 4,336 suits were filed during the year against 4,656 last year. The aggregate number of suits before the *Suits for disposal.*

Courts for disposal was therefore 4,830 against 5,373 last year (Appendix X.)

The following summary contrasts the file, disposal and pending balance of original Civil suits during the year with figures of the previous year:—

Description.	1921-22.	1922-23.
Number of suits pending at the commencement of the year.	717	494
Number of suits filed during the year, received by transfer or on remand.	4,656	4,336
Total.	5,373	4,830
Disposed of.	4,879	4,367
Pending at the close of the year.	494	463

Out of 463 suits pending at the end of the year, 406 were of less than one year's duration, and 57 of one year and above as against 56 in the previous year.

Applications for insolvency. 140. The balance in the beginning of the year was 12 and 8 applications were newly received. There were thus 20 applications before the Sadar Court for insolvency, of which, 16 applications were disposed of, leaving a balance of 4 at the end of the year under report.

Value of suits. 141. The total value of suits filed in the courts of original jurisdiction was Rs. 11,11,908 against Rs. 10,41,922 last year. The value of suits disposed of during the year was Rs. 11,22,888 against Rs. 9,21,131 last year. The money suits alone covered 90 per cent of the aggregate value of the suits decided during the year. These suits varied in value from eight annas to Rs. 2,00,000. The average value of the suits filed during the year was Rs. 256 against 223, and of the suits disposed of, Rs. 257 against Rs. 188 last year.

Ex-parte suits. 142. The number of suits decided *ex-parte* was 828 or 19 percent of the total number of decisions against 882 or 18 percent last year. The pecuniary value of *ex-parte* decrees was Rs. 1,07,670 against Rs. 1,39,771 last year. Of the *ex-parte* decisions, 822 were for the plaintiffs and 6 for the defendants against 876 and 6 respectively in the previous year (Appendix X).

Contested and uncontested claims. 143. The number of contested claims disposed of during the year was 1,361 of the value of Rs. 4,39,997, the correspond-

ing figures of the previous year being 1,510 of the value of Rs. 4,78,237. Of the dicisions in contested suits, 1,195 were for the plaintiffs, and the remaining 166 were for the defendants against 1,350 and 160 respectively last year.

Average value and duration.

144. The number, average value and average duration of contested and uncontested suits for 1921–22 and 1922–23 are compared below:—

Civil suits.	1921-22			1922-23		
	No.	Average value Rs.	Average duration days.	No.	Average value Rs.	Average duration days.
Contested.	1,510	284	81	1,361	323	69
Uncontested.	882	158	39	828	169	30

Miscellaneous.

145. The balance in the beginning of the year was 35. Two hundred twenty five cases were newly admitted. 260 Miscellaneous cases were thus before the Courts for disposal against 160 of the last year. Of these, 223 as compared with 125 in the preceding year were disposed of, leaving a balance of 37 cases against 35 of the last year.

Execution of Decrees.

146. The year opened with a balance of 1,681 unexecuted decrees and 5,814 new applications for execution were received during the year. The total number of applications for disposal by the Courts was therefore 7,495 against 6,722 of the last year (Appendix XI). The following table will show how the applications were dealt with as compared with the figures of the previous year:—

Nature of disposal.	1921–22.	1922–23
Cases in which satisfaction was obtained in full	1,113	1,190
„ „ „ „ „ „ in part	1,709	2,125
„ „ „ „ not obtained at all	313	2,169
„ struck off the file	1,906	223
Total:—	5,041	5,707
Pending at the close of the year.	1,681	1,788

147. 105 Judgment-Debtors were arrested and 12 were actually imprisoned against 122 and 13 respectively in the previous year.

Civil Appellate Work.

Appeals disposed of.

148. 598 Civil appeals were filed during the year against 512 last year. Including the balance of the previous year, the number of appeals for disposal was 888 against 820 last year. Of these, 634 appeals were decided during the year, leaving a balance of 254 appeals pending against 290 last year. 59 percent of the cases under appeal were confirmed (Appendix XII.)

Value of Appeals.

149. The value of appeals instituted during the year was Rs. 2,83,974 against Rs. 2,51,266 last year, and the value of those disposed of was Rs. 1,76,169 against Rs. 1,69,251 last year (Appendix XII).

Average duration.

150. The following is the average duration of Civil Appeals before the courts (including Mangrol) for the last three years:—

Year.	Duration.	
	Months	Days.
1920–21	7	13
1921–22	6	17
1922–23	5	15

Extradition.

151. During the year under report, the State made extraditio n demands through the Political Agent in 7 cases involving 7 persons against 8 cases involving 9 persons last year, and all of these demands were complied with. Of extradited persons, 6 were convicted and the remaining 1 was acquitted. Under the existing arrangements, extradition is regulated by the Indian Extradition Act so far as the British Authorities and Baroda are concerned, whilst with the neighbouring Kathiawar States, there is a reciprocal compact authorizing extradition demand for all offences under the Indian Penal Code.

Prisons.

Jails.

152. Besides the Central Jail at Junagadh, there are 9 sub-jails and 2 lock-ups located in different Mahals in the State including the one at Mangrol.

Admissions.

153. The year opened with 105 convicts in State Jails and 322 convicts were incarcerated in the course of the year,

making a total of 427 convicts against 472 last year. Of these, 327 were released and 1 was hanged, leaving 99 convicts in confinement at the close of the year (Appendix XIII). The proportion of admissions to the free population of the State was 1 to 1,445 against 1 to 1,307 last year.

154. Of the convicts admitted to the jails during the year, there were:— *Nationality and sex of the convicts.*

Sex.	Hindus.	Mahomedans.	Total.
Males.	203	88	291
Females.	24	7	31
Total.	227	95	322

155. The daily average number, of convicts in the Jails during the year was 108 against 93, of under trial prisoners, 6 against 9, and of the prisoners under police custody, none against one last year. *The daily average of prisoners.*

156. Of the releases during the year, 247 were on expiry of sentence, 12 on expiry of sentence including remissions, 53 on appeal, 9 on the Moharam day, and 6 on the auspicious occasion of the Birth-day of Namdar Vali-Ahad Shahzada Saheb. It may be added here that on the auspicious occasion referred to last, each prisoner was given a remission of one month per every unexpired year of sentence and of fifteen days per six months. *Releases.*

157. The health of the convicts was good. *Health of convicts.*

158. Discipline was well maintained in the Central Jail. The illicit use of tobacco is the main cause of breaches of Jail discipline directly or indirectly. Every endeavour was made to stop its introduction partly by vigilance on the subordinate staff, and partly by the infliction of repressive punishments on the offenders. *Jail discipline.*

159. The convicts were employed in the Central Jail Workshop and the gardens attached to the Central Jail. *Convict labour.*

160. The following figures will show the variety of the industries carried on and value of the articles manufactured *Central Jail workshop.*

by the prisoners in the Central Jail Workshop during the year under report:—

No.	Names of articles manufactured.	Value Rs.
1	Tapes of different kinds.	3,157
2	Carpets -do-	1,048
3	Daftar Bandhan	575
4	Safas	66
5	Convict suits	646
6	Savalias	402
7	Towels of different kinds.	317
8	Convict cloth	562
9	Double Dungry	277
10	Warders cloth	371
11	Check cloth	68
12	Ropes	364
13	Dusters	46
14	Chadars	405
15	Miscellaneous	274
16	Napkins	102
17	Handkerchiefs	38
18	Cane work	73
	Total...	8,791

Proceeds of convict labour.

161. The value of articles manufactured during the year inclusive of the balance of articles in hand at the close of the preceding year amounted to Rs. 10,452. Goods valued at Rs. 9,441 were sold during the year, leaving a stock worth Rs. 1,011 in hand at its close. The corresponding figures for the previous year were Rs 12,078, 10,417 and 1,661 respectively. The net profit on the sales during the year was Rs 2,309 against Rs. 1,802 last year. The income from the gardens attached to the Central Jail amounted to Rs. 1,352 against Rs. 1,108 last year.

Cost of maintenance and control.

162. The cost of maintenance and control inclusive of the cost of paid warders and exclusive of the cost of police guards, amounted to Rs. 27,120, giving an average of Rs. 248–12–11 per prisoner against Rs. 263–13–6 last year. The net balance spent for rations was Rs. 8,601 for the maintenance of a daily average strength of 109 or an average of Rs. 78-14-6 per head per annum or Rs. 6–9–2½ per mensem for dietary charges.

Personnel.

163. Mr. Vaz continued in office as Jail Superintendent throughout the year. Discipline was well maintained and good work exacted in the factories and gardens.

Registration.

164. During the year under report, the number of registry offices at work in the State including Mangrol was 12. There were 1,407 registrations during the year including 124 of Mangrol against 1,196 in the last year (Appendix XIV).

Value of registered documents.

165. The total declared value of property affected by the documents registered amounted to Rs. 19,89,404 inclusive of Mangrol amount covering Rs. 1,12,650 against Rs. 17,66,735 last year, showing an increase of Rs. 2,22,669 (Appendix XV). The average registration fee was Rs. 14 against Rs. 13 last year.

General.

Receipts and expenditure of Courts.

166. Exclusive of Court-fees and stamps and the income from cattle pounds, the net receipts of Civil and Criminal courts together with the registration fees amounted to Rs. 32,728 as against Rs. 30,709 last year. Of Rs. 1,05,841 realised by the sale of court-fees and stamps, stamps of the value of Rs. 80,017, in all were used in the Courts. This together with Rs. 22,761 from cattle pounds and Rs. 32,728 mentioned above gives a total gross income of Rs. 1,35,506 as against Rs. 1,25,622 last year. The expenditure was Rs. 1,00,668 against Rs. 1,04,185 last year. The aggregate receipts exceeded the expenditure by Rs. 34,838 against Rs. 21,437 last year.

Reforms.

167. The following reforms were introduced in the Judicial department during the year under report:—

(1) The post of the Naib Dewan having been abolished since December 1922, the Judicial department is placed under the Dewan.

(2) For convenience of work, the Raj-Prakarni Court is now placed entirely under the Dewan from 8th November 1922 and appeals in all Raj-Prakarni cases lie direct to the Dewan.

(3) The appeals in encumbered estate cases similarly lie direct to the Dewan with effect from 8th November 1922.

(4) The court at Bhesan is again linked with Visavadar and Mr. Ahmed Abdur Rahim, Munsiff at Visavadar, is in charge of both the Courts.

(5) The work of revision of the local Civil Procedure Code and other kindred acts has been completed.

The drafts are now in the press and are expected to be out at an early date for the information of the public.

(6) With the increase of court-fees from Rs. 5 to 6¼ per cent with effect from 1st September 1922, there has been a corresponding increase of about Rs. 8,500 in the revenue during the last seven months of the year under report.

(7) The work of regulating weights and measures which was hitherto done by the Revenue department is transferred to the Judicial department with effect from 11th February 1923.

Inspection. 168. Three Courts were inspected during the year under report by the Chief Judicial Officer and the work was found to be generally satisfactory.

Pleaders.

169. At the end of the last year, there were 131 pleaders practising in the State. During the year under report, 3 LL. B.s, 1 first class and 1 second class local pleaders having not paid in their annual Vakilat fees, their names have been struck off the list and there are therefore 126 pleaders practising in the State. Of these, 1 is a Barrister, 6 LL. B.s, 2 High Court Pleaders, 2 District Pleaders, 51 First class, 56 Second class local pleaders and 8 Mukhatiars.

The Raj Prakarni Court.

Work of the Raj-Prakarni Court. 170. 22 suits between Mulgarasias and other alienees were filed during the year in the Rajprakarni Court against 27 in the preceding year. Inclusive of last year's balance, the total number of such suits for disposal was 59 against 86 last year out of which, 28 against 49 of the last year were disposed of leaving a balance of 31 at the close of the year. The total value of suits filed during the year was Rs. 9,166 against Rs. 15,843 last year and that of the suits disposed of was Rs. 34,731 against Rs. 54,365 of the last year. In addition to this, there were 14 suits before the court during the year in which the State was a defendant against 23 in the preceding year. Out of these, 3 cases were disposed of against 11 last year, leaving a balance of 11 at the close of the year. There were also 22 miscellaneous cases before the court against 18 last year, out of which 16 were disposed of, leaving a balance of 6 at the close of the year.

Heirship cases. 171. The balance at the end of the last year was 1 and 12 were received during the year under report. Out of a total

of 13 cases, 8 were disposed of during the year and the balance at the close of the year was 5.

Execution of decrees.

172. At the commencement of the year, the total number of applications for execution of decrees was 69 and 42 new applications were filed during the year making a total of 111; out of which 44 were disposed of, leaving a balance of 67. The number of applications for execution disposed of in the previous year was 35 out of a total of 104.

Political and Garas Cases.

Political.

173. Political cases of importance awaiting disposal in the Agency during the year under report are:—

(1) Jhanjharia mesne profits case.

(2) Jurisdiction dispute over Vaghania Mulgarassias' lands.

(3) Mulu Vala Virda Ness case.

(4) Manekwada Vas dispute.

(5) Bhad-Chhatrava boundary dispute.

(6) Jhampodar claim by Manavadar.

Under the orders of Government, the jurisdiction over the swang pati of Ranpur Bhayat in Manekwada was transferred to this State and the jurisdiction of Agency Thana ceased to exist on that Pati during the year under report.

Garas Cases.

174. The following Garas cases are pending final disposal by the authorities concerned:—

(1) Mul Garas status claim by Anandji Kallyanji's firm of Ahmedabad, on behalf of the Shravak community in connection with the temples, Dharamshalas etc. held by them on the Girnar Hill is rejected by the Agent to the Governor in Kathiawar. The Shravaks have preferred an appeal in the matter to the Bombay Government whose decision is awaited.

(2) Bhavta Khokhars' Garas disputes have been disposed of by the Agent to the Governor, Kathiawar, but the inheritance question with the branch of Miyanji Pira is not yet finally settled and hence the execution matter with that branch is pending. The other two branches have made an amicable settlement with the State.

175. An amicable settlement is effected on 5-12-22 with Khokhars Nathu Valiji and other Garassias of Kutiana both in the matter of their rights and the extent of their lands.

Garas Register.

176. A general Mahalat Register of Bhayats and Mul-Garassias has been maintained in the Sarkari Vakil's Office and kept upto date by issue of a notification calling upon all Bhayats and Garassias to report any death or birth to the Sarkari Vakil within one month from the date of such occurrence. 195 Khatas are kept in the aggregate and out of them 106 khatas have been completed in all particulars as against 105 last year.

Garas and Barkhali Jamin Vechan.

177. The Garas lands purchased during the year under report comprised 78 acres and 8 gunthas; while Barkhali lands purchased during the period covered 19 acres and 34 gunthas. The aggregate purchase money under both the heads amounted to Rs. 4,052-2-6 (3,310-0-2 for Garas lands and Rs. 742-2-4 for Barkhali lands).

Junagadh Municipality.

Constitution.

178. In August 1920, the Municipal management of the city was entrusted to a body of 9 nominated members and an official President.

The General Administrative Staff.

179. The general administrative staff and the City Inspection staff were maintained at a cost of Rs 10,218 and the Fire establishment branch at Rs. 768 against Rs. 9,462 and Rs. 744 respectively last year.

Public health & conservancy.

180. This branch consisted of an establishment of 101 sweepers for scavenging roads and was maintained at a cost of Rs. 10,000 against Rs 9,996 last year. The work of *removing refuse* etc., was carried out departmentally at a total cost of Rs. 11,749 against Rs. 11,740 last year. This amount includes the cost of new animals purchased during the year. The work of *lighting* of public streets was also tried departmentally as an experimental measure during the year under report; but this arrangement was found to be more expensive and far from producing any satisfactory result and hence it was given up and the work is now being done by a contract system. There are in all 450 lanterns and 6 kitson lights maintained by the Municipality within the town limits. The total expenditure incurred for lighting the streets during the year amounted to Rs. 11,767 against Rs. 10,000 last year. The work of road repairs and road watering within the town limits is supervised by the Junagadh Municipality and the expenditure during the year covered Rs. 10,000 and Rs. 2,500 respectively against Rs. 24,077 and Rs. 2,500 in the previous year.

181. The Municipality is maintained from the income derived from Octroi duties, market rent, Bham and other sources of municipal income. The aggregate receipts from all sources amounted to Rs. 79,297 during the year as against Rs. 79,495 last year, and the total expenditure covered Rs. 71,617 against Rs. 81,223 last year (Appendix XVI). At the end of the year, the saving balance is carried forward to the new year as opening balance which amounted to Rs. 65,749 on the 1st September 1922. *Income and expenditure.*

182. The Members of the Municipal Board under the chairmanship of the Municipal President, Mr. Maneklal Dharanji, B. A., L L. B , have been rendering valuable help to the Municipality and do a good deal towards the improvement of sanitation and furtherance of the cause of the public in general. There were 23 meetings of the board during the year under report and the average attendance of members was 4·39. *Municipal Board.*

183. Seven fires against four in the previous year were recorded during the year in Junagadh town. These were of an insignificant nature and originated from dry fodder collected in dwelling places; no damage was done to human life or animals. The total loss involved was about Rs. 1,400. *Accidents by fire.*

184. The total number of births registered during the year under report for the town of Junagadh was 166 against 320 of the last year. The birth rate per mille of population was 5·08, against 9·80 of the last year. The total number of deaths registered was 567 against 649 last year, showing a decrease of 82 deaths over those of the last year. The death rate per mille of population was 17 36 against 19·88 of the last year. *Births and deaths.*

185. The cleansing of the town, road watering and the lighting of public streets were all carried out satisfactorily. There was no epidemic of any sort during the year. The water cisterns built at 12 different places in the town in the past year, have been, as already reported last year, a real boon to the public for supplying drinking water to them. *Condition of the town.*

186. The conservancy of the Junagadh Para limits outside the town wall is looked after by the Superintendent, Public Works department who manages the Para Municipality, the public garden and the golf links. The cleansing, road watering and lighting of the localities were carried out satisfactorily during the year and the expenditure for this work during the year amounted to Rs. 10,625 namely, Rs. 9,084 for Para Municipality, Rs. 1,139 for public garden and Rs. 402 for golf links. *Para Municipality.*

Mahal Municipalities and Village Boards.

Municipalities. 187. There are 16 municipalities exclusive of Veraval Municipality. They are looked after by the Wahivatdars assisted by the local Committees. They are financed by the State and concern themselves with conservancy and lighting. The income of these municipalities during the year under report amounted to Rs. 79,249 (Appendix XVI) exclusive of Junagadh and Veraval as against Rs. 72,960 last year and the expenditure covered 49,184 as against Rs. 45,479 last year exclusive of Junagadh and Veraval.

Veraval Municipality. 188. Veraval Municipality is managed by the Municipal Secretary appointed by the State and acting under the control of the Port Commissioner. The income of Veraval Municipality covered Rs. 32,914 against 23,405 last year and the expenditure covered Rs. 13,394 against Rs. 13,456 last year.

Village Boards. 189. There are 6 local boards working under the supervision of the Mahal Wahivatdars. The income covered Rs. 2,047 against Rs. 1,551 last year and the expenditure amounted to Rs. 1,025 against Rs. 928 last year (Appendix XVI).

Chemical Analysis.

190. During the year under report, there were in all 54 cases sent for chemical analysis wherein 185 samples had to be examined. Out of 7 cases of suspected poisoning received for examination, opium was found in 2, gugal in 1 and rice in 1. No poison was detected in the remaining 3 cases.

191. Cases of suspected blood stains were 42 and blood was detected in 38.

Cases of suspected seminal stains were 5 and in 4 of them affirmative results were obtained.

Chapter IV.

PRODUCTION AND DISTRIBUTION.

Agriculture.

The outbreak of monsoon.

192. Like last year, the monsoon burst rather late this year also. In fact regular monsoon commenced about the middle of the month of July. The distribution of rain within the State areas was spasmodic and indifferent. In some parts there was no rain at all, while in others there was constant and heavy rainfall. This unequal distribution of rains belated sowing operations and hampered the germination and growth of crops to a certain extent. Nearly all the districts were however more or less favoured with rains about the end of July. Although the rains were scanty, they were mostly seasonable and helped the growth of crops as weedings were few and were made carefully and completely.

Rainfall.

193. Appendix XVII gives the particulars of rainfall in Junagadh Town and the several districts of the State during the year under report.

194. The following table compares the rainfall during the year under report with that of the previous year at three principal stations in the State:—

Name of place.	Average of last 5 years.		Rainfall in St. 1977.		Rainfall in St. 1978.	
	Inches.	Cents.	Inches.	Cents.	Inches.	Cents.
Junagadh.	38	53	44	82	24	84
Keshod.	27	77	27	80	17	84
Una.	30	11	28	91	10	83

Crops.

195. The unequal distribution of rains in some places and the scarcity in others told upon the areas cropped, but the subsequent harvest of crops both Agtar and Pachtar turned out normal on the whole; except the crops of bajri, sugarcane and gram, the areas of all the crops decreased in comparison with the areas cropped last year, but the deficiency in other crops was compensated to some extent by the out-turn of bajri, sugarcane and gram. The prices of cotton which remained at a high pitch throughout the year, enabled the cultivators to withstand the effects of insufficient rain and to pay up the assessment in full to a large extent. Want of irrigation water for *Unalu* Juwari

was felt throughout the State and scarcity for drinking water was also experienced in some of the affected villages. The out-turn of wheat was satisfactory and on the whole, the harvest of khariff or agtar crops ranged between 8 to 10 annas in the rupee, while that of the Pachtar or rabi crops ranged between 10 to 12 annas in the rupee.

Cotton.

196. The initial growth of cotton crop was excellent; but before the plants were matured, they were affected by leafroller pest which damaged the crop materially in many places. The cotton plants sown in rich soil were more seriously affected by the pest as compared with those standing in inferior soils. Further damage was however stopped but the crop was nearly destroyed in some places before the evil could be remedied by deputation of the agricultural probationer, and hence first pickings of the crop were less than normal. Subsequent weather conditions, however, helped the out-turn of the crop and the second and the third pickings were excellent.

Area cropped.

197. The total area cropped during the year under report, was 5,13,107 acres, being 38,917 acres less than that of the previous year. The following table gives the details of the area cropped during the year under report as compared with that of the previous year:--

Name of crops.	Area cropped in		Increase.	Decrease
	1921-22 Acres.	1922-23 Acres.	Acres.	Acres.
Cotton.	1,77,579	1,59,627	0	17,952
Bajri.	1,55,893	1,58,239	2,346	0
Juwar.	1,18,940	1,17,320	0	1,620
Oil-seeds.	39,702	26,846	0	12,856
Paddy.	6,132	4,201	0	1,931
Wheat.	16,210	12,955	0	3,255
Sugar-cane.	1,960	2,448	488	0
Gram.	4,070	4,767	697	0
Udad.	1,135	431	0	704
Mug.	1,165	696	0	469
Other crops.	29,238	25,577	0	3,661
Total.	5,52,024	5,13,107	3,531	42,448
			Net decrease acres,	38,917

The scanty rainfall during the year of the report, accounts for the net decrease in the area cropped. The partial flooding of the Ghed lands has resulted in the substantial decrease in the area under cotton and oilseeds although the prices were good

throughout the year. The excess in bajri, sugarcane and gram is not enough to make good the decrease in the area under other crops. The outturn of the crops was however generally normal.

198. Appendix XX gives the particulars of the Agricultural stock in the Junagadh State in the year under report both re: cattle as also in relation to ploughs and carts. The following table gives the particulars of the agricultural stock in the State as compared with those of the previous year:— *Agricultural Stock.*

Kind.	Number.		Increase.	Decrease.
	1921–22	1922–23		
Bullocks, cows and buffaloes.	3,25,693	3,24,088	0	1,605
Horses and ponies.	9,189	9,468	279	0
Asses.	6,531	6,442	0	89
Sheep and goats.	1,35,742	1,45,316	9,574	0
Camels.	580	580	0	0
Total ...	4,77,735	4,85,894	9,853	1,694
Ploughs.	42,692	42,884	192	0
Carts.	19,334	20,738	1,404	0

It will appear from the above statistics that there is a marked decrease in the number of bullocks, cows and buffaloes due mostly to the constant outbreaks of small-pox and foot and mouth diseases among cattle during the year under report. The decrease among the asses is very small, while the increase in the number of horses and ponies and that of ploughs is predicative of some progress and prosperity. The marked increase in the number of sheep and goats also points to the same conclusion. The appreciable increase in the number of carts is a clear index pointing to the advancement of the agriculturists.

199. The rains having commenced rather late and the distribution of subsequent rainfall having been unequal and indifferent, Tagavi advances had to be made in order to render timely assistance to the cultivators. Preliminary demands for Kos, Varat, seeds and grain for the maintenance of cultivators and for grass for the cattle were promptly met with. But the later rains favoured *Tagavi.*

the growth of crops materially. A sum of Rs. 13,097 was advanced to the cultivators as Tagavi during the year, and this being added to the accumulated arrears upto the end of the previous year, amounting to Rs. 1,67,478, the total comes to Rs. 1,80,575. Out of this, Rs. 50,426 were recovered during the year under report and the unrecovered balance at the end of the year remained at Rs. 1,30,149 as against Rs. 1,67,478 last year.

Co-operative Societies.

200. The number of Co-operative Societies in the State remained the same as last year. There are four Agriculturists' Co-operative Credit Societies at Vadal, Vadhavi, Bamnasa and Bhehsan. The number of members has increased from 164 to 169. The reserve funds of these societies increased from Rs. 2,056-4-2 to Rs. 2,533-4-8 at the end of the year. Loans were advanced to the members to the extent of Rs. 2,997. There are also two Co-operative Store Societies, viz. the Una Co-operative Store Society and the Bahauddin College Co-operative Store Society, Junagadh, and they are doing useful work and growing into popularity.

The use of improved iron ploughs continued to be popular among the agricultural class. Iron ploughs are therefore stored in a depot of implements maintained at Junagadh under the direct supervision of the Revenue Commissioner. Besides the sale from this stock to the public, iron ploughs are let on hire to Khalsa cultivators. They have also been very popular particularly in the Una Mahal and are supplied to cultivators from the Una Co-operative Stores also. Distribution of seed from this store has also been made to cultivators to the extent of 591 maunds. Although public mind is not yet sufficiently educated to realize the advantages of the co-operative movement, it is hoped that endeavours in this direction will gradually progress and result in better development.

Grass operations.

201. At the commencement of the year, there was a balance of lbs. 1,26,74,242 in the revenue stock to which may be added lbs. 48,85,831 collected during the year under report, making a total of lbs. 1,75,60,073. Out of this, 28,35,058 lbs. were disposed of during the year under report by way of sale, tagavi and supply to other departments. This left a balance of 1,47,25,015 lbs. of grass in the revenue stock at the end of the year. The Vidis under Girnar, Junagadh and Vanthali Mahal with Sagdi Bid and the Vidis at Jhonpur under Keshod Mahal were managed by the Private Department in order to meet its demand of lbs. 55 lacs. and the Satmora bid at Keshod, the Babra, Chuladi and other bids under Malia and Jetalsar, Jithudi and Huthalio bid under Visavadar were managed by the Grasswada Officer in order to meet the requirements of the minor depart-

ments of the State at lbs. 22 lacs inclusive of 4 lacs lbs. supplemented from Visavadar forest. Taliato in both cases was recovered by the Revnue department. The minor Vidis under Visavadar, Morvada Bid under Bhesan and Dudhia Bid under Kutiana and Vidis under Una, Gir and Patan Mahals, remained with the Revenue department in order to meet the requirements of the Veraval Port and of the revenue reserve during the year under report. Grass barns at Rabarika under Una and Tori under Bhesan are under construction and expected to be finished before the advent of the rainy season.

The Willingdon Farm.

202. His Highness the Nawab Saheb takes a very keen interest in this Farm which continues to flourish under direct supervision of the Private Secretary to His Highness the Nawab Saheb.

203. There is no alteration in the area covered by the Farm, which is 150 acres. Of these, about 27 acres are under cultivation and the remaining land is used as grazing land for the cattle on the Farm. *Area.*

204. As regards irrigation, eight Kos irrigate about 12 acres of land in which lucerne, guinea grass and juwari are grown by rotation throughout the year for the use of the cattle on the Farm and the animals of the private stables of His Highness the Nawab Saheb. *Irrigation.*

205. No new buildings were erected at the Farm during the year under report, but a three kos "Mandan" was put up on one of the wells at a cost of about Rs. 400. *Buildings.*

206. There are 83 animals in the Farm as under:— *Stock.*

1 Stud Bull.
1 Young Bull, 16 months old.
30 Cows.
16 Heifers:—
5 two years old and over.
11 one year old and over.
11 Calves at foot.
18 Farm bullocks.
6 Young bullocks under training.

83

Three cows died of old age, three cows were given away by orders of His Highness the Nawab Saheb, one cow and one calf were presented to the Red Cross Week Fund, 8 young bulls and bullocks were sent to the Rathkhana, 2 small bull calves

were given away to cultivators free of charge and 6 young new born calves died during the year under report.

Visitors. 207. The farm was visited by the following distinguished guests during the year under report:—

Lieut. General Sir John Shea, K. C. M. G., C. B., D. S. O., Commanding-in-Chief, Western Command.
Lieutenat Colonel, W. M. P. Wood, C. I. E., Agent to the Governor, Kathiawar.
Colonel and Mrs. Barron.
Colonel A. Hooton, I. M. S., Agency Surgeon, Kathiawar.
Lieut. Colonel Dr. R. Row of Medical College, Bombay.
Captain Tinley, Military Adviser, Kathiawar States Cavalry.
K. S. Madarsinhji, Heir-Apparent of Sayla.
and St. Nihalsingh.

Expenditure. 208. As regards the cost, the sanctioned budget grant of the Farm is Rs. 35,696, out of which Rs. 28,000 are allotted for rations and miscellaneous items, Rs. 5,196 for the establishment and Rs. 2,500 for grass.

General Condition.

Stallions. 209. Over and above a number of stallions maintained at the State Paddock at Junagadh, there were two stallions maintained at Visavadar and Una for free service in the districts with a view to improve the breed of horses. The former was however returned to the Paddock in August 1922 as being unserviceable, while the latter continued to be at Una and covered 12 mares of private owners during the year under report.

Immigration. 210. During the year under report, 21 families of cultivators consisting of 28 males, 28 females and 44 children, immigrated into Khalsa villages from neighbouring States and Talukas. They took up 456 acres and 22 gunthas of land, of which 432 acres and 22 gunthas were cultivated by them. Besides 22 families consisting of 28 males, 31 females, and 44 children came to Khalsa villages from alienated villages of the State and occupied 469 acres 7 gunthas of land, out of which they cultivated 359 acres 7 gunthas.

Over and above these, 170 families of Ubhads have taken to cultivation and they consisted of 179 males, 181 females and 257 children. The area they occupied comprises 2,842 acres, of which they cultivated acres 2,430-18 gunthas, during the year under report.

211. During the year under report, 10 families of cultivators, consisting of 15 males, 14 females and 22 children emigrated from Khalsa villages to the neighbouring States and Talukas. The land thus relinquished by them comprised acres 291-35 gunthas and the whole area has been retenanted to other cultivators. Only 2 families of Khalsa cultivators consisting of 3 males, 2 females and 6 children emigrated to an alienated village under the State and relinquished 110 acres and 25 gunthas of land which was subsequently retenanted to other cultivators. 124 families of cultivators, consisting of 131 males, 139 females and 170 children relinquished their holdings comprising acres 2,134-26 gunthas of land and became Ubhads. Out of the land in their occupancy, acres 1,383-16 gunthas have been already let out. *Emigration.*

212. Appendix XVIII gives the particulars of the prices of staple crops in the year under report and during the last year. There is a marked decline in the prices of staple food grains but there is no corresponding decrease in the wages of skilled and unskilled labour, and the dearth of labour is being keenly felt especially by the Revenue and Public Works departments. *Prices and Wages.*

213. At the end of the last year, there were 83,920 trees both on road sides and elsewhere. Out of these, 728 perished, while 4,704 were newly planted, making a total of 87,896 in existence at the end of the year under report. Thus there is an increase of 3,976 trees at the end of the year. *Tree-planting.*

214. During the year under report, 170 mango trees and 6 gundas were newly planted by the ryots as against 74 and 44 respectively last year. The total number of mango trees belonging to the ryots amounts to 44,318 irrespective of 9,054 belonging to the State, while the total number of gundas belonging to the ryots amount to 8,026 irrespective of 2,000 gundas belonging to the State. *Fruit trees.*

215. There are in all 23 canals in the State of which, 6 are pacca and 17 katcha. The area of land irrigated by the water from the canals during the year under report covered 2,692 acres and 30 gunthas as against 2,688 acres and 15 gunthas last year. The land thus irrigated yielded a revenue of Rs. 11,569 against Rs. 11,756 last year. There are very few perennial rivers in the State which could supply big catchment areas for the irrigation of extensive lands by the construction of big canals. The existing ones are useful only in good years, but in years of scarcity, the supply of water from these canals is very short of requirements. *Canals.*

216. At the end of the last year, the number of pacca wells, katcha wells and orias was 5,236, 3,082 and 1,552 respectively. *Wells.*

making a total of 9,870. During the year under report, 10 pacca wells, 31 katcha wells and 4 orias were newly sunk. The net result at the end of the year was therefore as follows:—

Pacca Wells...	5,246
Katcha Wells...	...3,113
Orias... ...	...1,556
	9,915

The area of the land irrigated by these wells amounts to acres 48,983 and 36 gunthas yielding an annual income of Rs. 4,25,926-13-8, against acres 48,836-8 gunthas yielding Rs. 4,24,674 shown last year.

Talao. 217. The Mota Talao waters in Junagadh are utilized for the irrigation of 74 acres of land.

Cattle Disease. 218. The total mortality among the cattle was 7,142 against 4,584 in the previous year, showing an increase of 2,558 due to the prevalence of small-pox, foot and mouth diseases and other causes, especially at Una, Keshod, Bhesan, and in the Gir Mahal. Out of the total mortality, 2,507 animals died of small pox, while the remaining 4,635 died of foot and mouth diseases and also of other similar causes. The mortality is heavy this year owing to natural causes, although prompt measures were taken by the Veterinary department to check the spread of the epidemics.

Accidental fires. 219. Accidental fires broke out in the mahals at no less than 38 places and the damage caused to the property in consequence of the fires covered about Rs. 10,091 as against Rs. 5,619 last year. In some cases, the State rendered help to the distressed cultivators by granting free tickets to import *Sayan* and *Atkat* from the Gir and also by granting Tagavi advances in cash.

Industries.

Local. 220. There are no big industrial concerns in this State. A scheme for establishing a bone crushing mill at Verawal is under consideration.

The local industries are confined to hand-loom weaving, gold and silver embroidery, leather tanning, cloth dyeing, pottery, hard-ware, bamboo furniture, cotton fabric, copper and brass-ware, wood work, ivory and wooden bangles etc.

Ginning factories and Cotton presses. 221. The number of ginning factories and cotton presses in the State are as follows:—

Ginning factories.		Cotton presses.
18	worked by steam engine.	4
4	worked by oil engine.	0
22	Total	4

Besides these, two new ginning factories at Chavand under Visavadar and at Verawal under Malia are under construction.

Miscellaneous.

222. There are besides, 1 saw mill, 13 flour mills, 2 oil mills and 5 combined flour and oil mills worked by oil engines. Out of the two water wheels working at Bahadurpur and Nagli on the Ozat River for ginning purposes, the former has ceased working for want of proper flow of water in the river at the place of installation while the latter is in working order. The Ice factory situated in Junagadh is working well and is managed by one Hasanbhai Galabhai under the contract system.

Jari Karkhana.

223. There is a Jari Karkhana in Junagadh where fine work of golden embroidery of various kinds is done on cloth by Jariwala Jusab Sheth. The Karkhana people do very fine work of gold embroidery of different kinds with inlaid cloth and turn out excellent, though costly, safas, sadis, odhanies etc. Chairs and sofas with beautiful carving of old style are also made with silver and gold coatings. The managing Sheth has engaged about 40 trained artisans in his Karkhana and has invested a large amount of capital in the concern.

Motor Service.

224. Motor service for passengers etc. has been permitted within the State limits at several places as mentioned below :—

1. Jetpur to Dhoraji via Mandlikpore.
2. Chorwad Road Railway Station to Chorwad Town.
3. Kutiana to Saradiya.
4. Bahadurpur under Bhesan, between Kunkavav and Bagasra.
5. Keshod to Mangrol.

Tramway.

225. There is a Horse Tramway Service for passengers from Veraval to Patan, a distance of two miles, established in February 1909 and under the management of one Haji M. M. Abdulla.

Stone quarries.

226. There are stone quarries in some of the Mahals, viz. Junagadh, Wanthali, Kutiana, Una and Malia. The rules for the management of these quarries are embodied in the local Land Revenue Code. They are worked either under ijara system or by a lease of an ascertained area for a fixed period. The stone is used mostly for the local building purposes. During the year under report, stone quarries were allowed to be worked at no

less than about 25 places. The Dungarpur stone is largely exported to other centres in Kathiawar and the Chorwad stone is also popular and is much in demand.

Horse breeding and Stable Department.

Stallions.

227. The State maintains a fine paddock at Junagadh with a view to bring the Kathiawari breed of horses back to their original prestige and vigour and to supply the demands of the State for horses. At the end of the last year, there were 6 Kathi stallions at the paddock and 2 in the districts. During the year under report, one stallion was discharged and 2 were newly added. There are thus seven stallions at the paddock. In the districts the Kathi stallion maintained at Visavadar was found unserviceable and so returned to headquarters. Now there remains only one Kathi stallion at Una. The total number of mares covered by these stallions was 170 against 161 of the last year; and out of these, 47 belonged to the State and the remaining 123 to private owners, as against 35 and 126 respectively last year.

Brood mares.

228. The total number of Kathi brood mares at the end of the last year, was 35. Out of these, 15 were disposed of during the year and 14 were newly added (6 from the fillies and 8 received from the Gadikhana). There are thus in all, 34 Kathi brood mares at the Paddock.

Young stock.

229. The young stock at the end of the last year, comprised 25 colts and 30 fillies. 11 colts and 8 fillies were newly born during the year under report. The number thus came to 36 colts and 38 fillies. 10 colts out of these, were delivered to the State Gadikhana and 1 to Palace Gadikhana and 3 fillies were delivered to the Palace Gadikhana and 6 grown up fillies were added to the strength of brood mares. There thus remained 25 colts and 29 fillies at the end of the year, out of which, 8 are selected for the Races.

Cost of maintenance.

230. The total cost of maintaining the Paddock including staff, rations etc., amounted to Rs. 28,663 as against Rs. 28,981 last year.

Tom Tom and Danka.

231. The Paddock also maintains the Tom-Tom and Danka Nishan horses for use on ceremonial occasions by the State as well as by the public.

Hathikhana.

232. At the end of the last year, there were 2 elephants in the State called "Zavergaj" and "Motigaj". During the year under report "Zavergaj" died and "Barchhi Bahadur" was received back from Kolhapur. The cost of maintaining these animals amounted to Rs. 3,915 including the stipends of the care takers, against Rs. 2,873 last year.

233. In the State Gadikhana, the actual strength of horses was increased from 48 to 58 by adding 10 horses from the Paddock. The total outlay on this department including staff and rations expenses amounted to Rs. 41,261 as against Rs. 34,735 last year. *Carriage department.*

234. 10 Shigrams and 5 carts with 30 bullocks are maintained at the Rathkhana as usual. The cost of this department incurred during the year under report, amounted to Rs. 11,312 as against Rs. 11,301 last year. These conveyances are specially meant for the use of State guests and for meeting with other State demands. *Rathkhana.*

235. The gross expenses incurred during the year amounted to Rs. 23,440 against Rs. 69,475 last year. Out of this amount, Rs. 2,405 have been realized from private owners for repairs to their private conveyances. The remaining amount of Rs. 21,035 was spent towards execution of work ordered by State departments. *Gadikhana workshop.*

236. The amount realized during the year by the sale of unsound animals as well as other miscellaneous income, such as conveyances on wedding occasion etc., covered Rs. 3,605 as against Rs. 3,967 last year. *Receipts.*

237. There are in all 29 motors in the State under the control of the Military Secretary to His Highness the Nawab Saheb. *Motorkhana.*

238. Nine horses (6 of paddock and 3 of lancers) were sent to Rajkot for Race purposes. Out of these, the horse " Triumph " of the Paddock came third in the Virpur C. B. Stakes and won a prize of Rs. 100. The same horse also came third in the " Jadsan Handicap " and won a prize of Rs. 50. *Kathiawar Races.*

Horticulture.

239. A city so embowered in trees as Junagadh is naturally well supplied with gardens, five in number, namely, Moti Bag, Nava Bag, Lal Bag, Shakar Bag, and the Bahadur Bag, and they were maintained satisfactorily throughout the year. These gardens every where look bright with flowers and lawns. The total cost of upkeep of these gardens amounted to Rs. 39,400 whereas the income of the gardens came to Rs. 5,893 against Rs. 37,689-4-0 and Rs. 2,553 respectively in the last year.

240. Another very interesting resort by the public is the Diagonal Garden kept under the supervision of the Public Works Department. The expenditure incurred after the upkeep of this garden amounted to Rs. 1,139 during the year under report as against Rs. 1,498 last year. The State Band plays there once a week on Friday and attracts a good number.

Forest.

Charge.

241. The charge of the Gir forest remained with the Superintendent, Gir Forest, Mr. Jayantilal H. Vasavada upto 31-8-22 and subsequently with Mr. Sadruddin Nayamtulla appointed Superintendent, Gir Forest, vice Mr. Jayantilal H. Vasavada, while the charge of the Girnar Dungar remained with the Deputy Revenue Commissioner in addition to his own duties.

Area.

242. The area of the Gir forest is 494 sq. miles, 823 acres and 10 gunthas, while that of the Girnar Dungar forest is 70 sq. miles and 2 30 acres; out of these, 90 miles in the Gir and 14 in Dungar formed reserved areas.

Demarcation.

243. 2,914 cairns which demarcate the boundary of the Gir forest within the State limits were kept under proper repairs. The pacca masonry pillars along the foreign frontiers usually repaired under the joint supervision of the surveyors of this and the adjoining States, were not repaired this year. The Girnar Dungar forest is demarcated by 885 cairns and 81 old pillars.

Communications.

244. No new road was undertaken during the year under report. Roads 31½ miles in length in the Gir forest were repaired at a cost of Rs. 868-2-0 against 21 miles at a cost of Rs. 242 in the last year. No significant repairs were made to the existing roads in the Girnar Dungar forest.

Buildings.

245. In the Gir forest, the quarters for the forester and the round guard at Jamwala and the beat-guards' quarters at Prachi were constructed during the year at a cost of Rs. 2,883. Most of the guards' quarters and the establishment quarters at Jamwala, the headquarters, were repaired at a cost of Rs. 152; while in the Girnar Dungar forest, Naka quarters of Dolatpura Thana, Bhavnath Dharamsala, and two walls of the Dungar forest office &c., were repaired during the year at an expense of nearly Rs. 867.

Other works.

246. The well at Chhodavdi was cleansed at a cost of Rs. 50. The wells at Jhankhia and Lila mentioned in the last year's report as well as some other works requiring repairs could not be taken up this year owing to scarcity of labour. In the Dungar limits no such work was done.

Forest Protection.

247. There were 193 offences this year (140 Gir and 53 Dungar) against 155 last year (89 Gir and 66 Dungar). Of these, a

large number related to unauthorized cuttings. The details of both the Gir and the Dungar offences are as under:—

	1921–22.			1922–23.		
	Gir.	Dun-gar.	Total.	Gir.	Dun-gar.	Total.
A Fires.	13	4	17	17	3	20
B Unauthorized cuttings.	51	25	76	92	24	116
C Unauthorized grazing.	16	28	44	31	19	50
D Miscellaneous.	9	9	18	0	7	7

Protection from fire.

248. There were 20 (17 Gir and 3 Dungar) cases of fire against 17 (13 Gir and 4 Dungar) last year. Due measures are being taken as regards fire tracing and a length of about 136½ miles in the Gir and of 15 miles in the Girnar Dungar was fire-traced at a respective cost of Rs. 1,018 and Rs. 72. The outer boundary along the Baroda frontier was fire-traced jointly by both the States as was done in the previous year.

Protection from cattle.

249. 1,884 cattle (1,577 Gir and 307 Dungar) were impounded this year against 1,561 (823 Gir and 738 Dungar) last year. Illicit grazing in the reserved coups was particularly looked after and there were 34 cases (15 Gir and 19 Dungar) of this nature, against 35 (7 Gir and 28 Dungar) last year.

Other protection.

250. Woody climbers were destroyed as usual on a large scale with satisfactory results, both in the Gir and the Girnar Dungar forest. There were no severe insect pests and the teak defoliator was also absent.

Sylviculture.

251. The sylviculture operations during the year resulted in the following:—

1. By natural reproduction:—

(*a*) By seed:—

Germination from seeds was good during the year under report, both in the Gir and in the Dungar.

(*b*) By coppice:—

The coppice growth was abundant in the Gir and in good condition during the year under report as a good number of coups was put under exploitation. In the Girnar the coppice growth was fair.

(*c*) By root-suckers:—

Reproduction from this source was fairly good both in the Gir and the Girnar.

2. Artificial reproduction:—

Broad cast sowings of local species were made as usual in some places in the Gir and the Girnar, before the rains, but the results were not satisfactory.

3. Forest Nursery:—

The forest nursery started at Sasan and covering 4 acres is in fairly good condition. Dhudhan Vav nursery under Dungar was discontinued. Some plants transplanted at Jambudi Nursery are surviving.

Exploitation.

252. As regards the Gir forest, there are 32 blocks of 30 coups each. Out of the 32 blocks, one (No. XXXII) is reserved as a sanctuary for lions, 6 (Nos. XXVI to XXXI) are unworkable and the remaining 25 are workable. Each year one coup of each of the 25 workable blocks is set apart for exploitation. Last year 19 were exploited and 6 coups bearing Nos. 3 of each of the six blocks (No. XII Kasorio, No. XVIII Babaria, No. XX Khodiar, No. XXI Chhodavdi, No. XXIV Sismal and No. XXV Karda Pan) remained unsold last year. Out of these 6, 3 coups (No. 3 of blocks No. XII, XVIII and XXV) were not worth exploitation; 2 coups (No. 3 of block Nos. XXI and XXIV) were sold out during the year under report and are under exploitation and the sixth, namely coup 3 of Block No. XII has remained unsold this year. Out of the 25 coups, bearing Nos. 4, 7 coups of block No. II (Dudhala), No. IV (Barwania), No. IX (Ambla), No. X (Sasan), XI (Khokhra), No. XVII (Jamvala) and No. XX (Khodiar) were sold out during the year under report and are under exploitation. The method of treatment is coppice with standards.

As regards the Girnar Dungar forest, there are 7 blocks containing 30 coups each. During the current year, the following work was gone through:—

(a) Laying out by the surveyor of 5 coups, namely 2 coups Nos. 4 of block No. IV (Ransivav) and No. VI. (Datar), 2 coups Nos. 5 of the same blocks and coup No. 6 of block No. VII (Bhavnath).

(b) The reservation work of 8 coups, namely, 5 detailed above; 2 coups Nos. 4 and 5 of block III (Suraj Kund) and coup No. 5 of block No. V (Gadhakot).

(c) The exploitation and sale outright of the above mentioned eight coups.

The method adopted in the Dungar forest is also one of coppice with standards.

253. The income derived from the several items during the year under report and the last year went as follows:— *Forest Produce.*

Item.	Gir.		Dungar.	
	1977 Rs.	1978 Rs.	1977 Rs.	1878 Rs.
A Timber.	21,781	9,842	937	7,336
B Fuel.	15,793	16,890	6,181	10,668
C Bamboos.	505	160	8,680	9,078
D Grass and grazing	34,875	48,999	5,934	5,862
E Country cigarette leaves.	562	388	4,050	1,606
F Soapnuts.	1,016	200	315	651
G Hides.	1,845	1,768	235	326
H Miscellaneous.	4,804	5,470	1,532	9,145
I Settlements.	8,385	9,388	241	873
Total.	89,566	93.105	28,105	45,545

254. The following statement gives comparative figures of the receipts and expenditure during the year under report and the last year:— *Financial Results.*

Year.	Receipts.			Expenditure.			Aggregate surplus or deficit
	Gir	Girnar	Total.	Gir.	Girnar	Total.	
1921–22	89,566	28,105	1,17,671	49,208	11,807	61,015	+ 56,656
1922–23	93,105	45,545	1,38,650	53,507	12,778	66,285	+ 72,365

255. The following statement gives comparative figures of the outstanding amounts due last year, recovery made this year and the tehsil due by the end of the current year:— *Outstandings.*

Year.	Gir. Rs.	Dungar. Rs.	Total. Rs.
1921–22	595	4,371	4,966
1922–23	1,593	1,400	2,993
Total...	2,188	5,771	7,959
Minus, recovery.	– 465	– 4,018	– 4,483
Balance outstanding.	1,723	1,753	3,476

Concessions. 256. As usual, the cattle of ubhads and cultivators were allowed free grazing in the Gir and the maldharis and the kheduts in Forest Settlements were granted timber free of charge for building huts and for making agricultural implements. About 641 cattle enjoyed free grazing in the Gir and about 391 kheduts were allowed to remove *atkat* free of charge. As regards Dungar, 1,207 cattle were allowed free grazing and about 42,000 headloads of *atkat* deadwood were removed free of charge by the people from the Junagadh town. The total valuation of the concessions amounted to Rs. 7,595 (Rs. 5,309 Gir and Rs. 2,286 Girnar) against Rs. 2,022 (Rs. 160 Gir and Rs. 1,862 Girnar) last year.

Lions. 257. The preservation of lions in the Gir, the sole stronghold of the Indian Lion, continues with success.

Establishment. 258. The strength of establishment in the Gir, covered 1 Ranger, 1 Inspector, 6 Foresters, 21 Round Guards, and 123 Beat Guards; while that of the Dungar Forest, covered 1 Inspector, 2 Foresters, 9 Round Guards, 1 Jemadar, 2 Daffedars and 40 Beat-Guards.

Ports.

259. The number of ports and roadsteads under the State remained the same i. e. 16 as in the last year. These consist of the ports of (1) Bherai, (2) Chanchuda, (3) Chorwad, (4) Mangrol, (5) Navabandar, (6) Shil, (7) Sutrapada, (8) Dhara or Vahi Bandar, (9) Veraval and the *roadsteads* of (10) Bela, (11) Dhamlej, (12) Hirakot alias Kadwar, (13) Kaliadhro, (14) Rajpura, (15) Simar and (16) Varahswarup. All these enjoy in virtue of agreement with the Government the full benefits of British Indian Ports.

Trade.

Exports and Imports. 260. During the year under report, slight changes have been made in both local and through export tariffs. These are (1) The duty on full pressed cotton through-booked from Manawadar and Shapur has been raised to 2 As. 8 Ps. per Railway maund, (2) The duty on Navabandar cotton imported by sea, full pressed on the Junagadh State Railway presses and thereafter locally or through-booked is chargeable at 5 pies per Railway maund. These changes have been shown in Appendices XXVII and XXVIII. The import tariff rates referred to in appendix XXVI are the same as in the last year.

261. The following table gives the comparative figures of trade during the past two years from 1st April to 31st March in each case:- *Trade figures.*

	1921-22.		1922-23.		Increase.		Decrease.	
	Packages & Maunds.	Rupees.	Packages & Maunds.	Rupees.	Packages & Maunds.	Rupees.	Packages & Maunds.	Rupees.
Export	3,70,613 6,65,900	1,22,29,860	4,36,902 7,86,428	1,72,91,275	66,289 1,20,528	50,61,415	. .	.
Import	37,53,200 13,90,205	1,42,50,308	39,38,921 14,73,168	1,33,89,335	1,85,721 82,963	.	. .	. 8,60,973

It will be seen from the above that in exports there is an increase in the number of packages in weight and in value. In imports there is an increase in the number of packages and in weight, but a decrease in value.

262. The principal articles of import are the same as those reported last year, viz: cottonseed, piece goods, dates, kerosine, cocoanuts, sugar, rice and grain; while those of export are cotton, wool, onions, ghee, boat-knees and grain. *Articles of Import and Export.*

263. The following brief statement gives the figures of trade with different ports:— *Trade with different ports.*

	Kathiawar Ports. Rs.	Other Indian Ports. Rs.	Ports beyond India. Rs.	Total Rs.
Import.	3,34,028	1,14,44,050	16,11,257	1,33,89,335
Export.	3,13,390	1,68,12,478	1,65,407	1,72,91,275
Total ...	6,47,418	2,82,56,528	17,76,664	3,06,80,610

The trade with the Kathiwar Ports thus covered 2·11 p. c. and with other ports in India 92·10 as against 3·02 and 86·69 last year. The percentage of trade with ports beyond India was 5·79 as against 7·29 last year. Of the above, the through-booking traffic with Bombay covered 34·70 percent against 33·06 percent of the last year.

Income of the Verawal Port.

264. The following statement contrasts the income of the Verawal port during the present year and the past:—

Name of income.	1921-22. Rs.	1922-23. Rs.	Increase. Rs.	Decrease. Rs.
Duty.	3,96,365	5,20,805	1,24,440	0
Port dues.	7,870	8,892	1,022	0
Miscellaneous.	7,185	10,037	2,852	0
Total. ...	4,11,420	5,39,734	1,28,314	0

Tariff.

265. During the year under report, as in the previous year whenever a change was made in the tariff duties in force at British Indian Ports on trade to and from foreign ports, it was forthwith extended to the ports under this State and was notified in the State Dastural Amal.

Country Crafts.

266. The total number of crafts in use at the end of the last year was 160 with an aggregate tonnage of 8,383. Four new crafts of the total tonnage of 86 were built during the year at Verawal Port and two crafts of 125 tonnage destroyed. The total number of crafts in use during the year under report is thus 162 with an aggregate tonnage of 8,344 as against 160 with an aggregate tonnage of 8,383 last year,

Light House.

267. The Light House is situated at Verawal on the foreshore at the head of the breakwater wall on the western side of the Port. It is built of stone masonry octagonal in shape with a fixed light at a height of 56 feet above sea level and is visible for a distance of 10 miles. A convenient depth below the level of the light, yard-arms have been fixed for marine signalling purposes.

Meteorological observatory.

268. Verawal is a storm warning signal station, and there is an observatory situated close to the shore on the south-western corner of the town. The staff consists of an observer and a messenger who are paid by the Government. The instruments are supplied by the Government. The Port Commissioner is the Honorary Superintendent and supervises the staff. The building belongs to the State and the cost of its repairs is borne by it.

Daily observations are telegraphed at 8-48 A. M. to the Meteorological office at Simla throughout the year, and to Bombay from 1st May to 31st October and twice daily at 8-48

A. M. and 2·48 P. M. in May, June, October and November to Simla alone. Whenever there are any disturbances in the weather, the Government Meteorological department wires to hoist storm warning signals and asks for extra observations at intervals of every three or six hours.

269. The port maintains a steam launch named "Abbassia" to carry passengers from and to steamers. It is also used in towing boats in rough weather. The launch was built by Messrs. Alcock Ashdowne and Co., Bombay. *Steam Launch.*

270. The crane known as quarry crane worked by steam power is situated at the end of the pier, on the eastern side of the Port. It is a fixed crane with a reach of 38 feet and reaches 21½ ft. clear of the pier, can hoist a load 27 ft. high and its lifting capacity is 1½ tons. *Crane.*

271. Veraval Dock Estate is contingent to the pier mentioned above. There are three godowns one of which is built of stone masonry 154′ × 43′ and the other two of wood (a) 60′ × 30′, (b) 30′ × 15′ all three roofed over with manglore tiles. There are two platforms opposite each other with six railway sidings running between them. One is 900 ft. long, a portion of which 150 ft. in length, is at a higher level for the purposes of loading timber and the other platform is 680 ft. long. *Dock Estate.*

272. There are three kerosine godowns with Railway sidings for direct loading and unloading, constructed outside the fort-wall at Verawal for storing kerosine tins. These belong to (1) the Asiatic Petroleum Company (2) the Standard Oil Company of New York and (3) the Burma Oil Company. The first two godowns are capable of storing 30,000 tins each and the third 13,000. *Kerosine Godowns.*

273. Goods are through-booked via Verawal Bandar from Bombay to stations on the Kathiawar Railways and vice versa during the fair season only by an agreement between the Bombay Steam Navigation Company and the Railway administrations. Special facilities are given in regard to the conveyance of such goods in loading and unloading charges, steamer freight, shore coolies' wages, railway charges, custom rates etc. compared with charges on local goods. *Through-booking.*

Veraval Harbour Improvements.

274. The expenditure, incurred upto 31st March 1922 in connection with (1) breakwater in a straight line to a total length of 900 ft. (2) excavation and quay with masonry slopes to the east side of breakwater, (3) excavation in Pit No. 2, (4) strengthening the south side of the coffer wall and metalling and rolling

the ground surface behind the quay wall, (5) Pier work with three masonry slopes and excavation along side the quay (6) tools and plant and (7) contingencies, amounted to Rs. 13,15,988. The expenditure incurred during the year under report in connection with these items amounted to Rs. 3,37,613 and the aggregate expenses upto 31st March 1923 thus came to Rs, 16,53,601.

Public Works Department.

Personnel. 275. The department is manned by Rao Saheb Thakarshi M. Ghia who is doing prompt and useful work.

Expenditure. 276. The total expenditure during the year under report calculated from 1st April 1922 to 31st March 1923 amounted to Rs. 5,17,972 against Rs. 9,68,827 in the preceding year.

The outlay on original works was Rs. 2,58,692 (Rs. 5,96,305 total–3,37,613 bundar improvements) against Rs. 6,07,749; on repairs and maintenance Rs. 2,22,903 (Rs. 2,59,280 total–36,377 Establishment) against Rs. 3,11,729 and on permanent establishment and contingencies Rs. 36,377 against Rs. 34,649 in the previous year (Appendix XIX).

Buildings. 277. The works completed and under contruction are:—

(a) *Raj Mehel:*–The remaining work of the bungalow and other buildings in the city Raj Mehel is completed.

(b) *Educational:*–The works of adding eight class-rooms to the Bahadurkhanji High School, Junagadh and Gadhakda School extension are completed.

(c) Salt godowns at Bherai, Kadiali and Ningala were completed.

In addition to the above, special repairs to several State buildings have been carried out and are in progress.

Roads. 278. Vadal-Bhesan Road is completed with culverts and bridges. The works of repairs to Prachi Road and Veraval Khadi Bridge extension are under progress.

Waterworks. 279. Water is brought by 6″ main pipe lines from the Khodiar Tank and pick up weir, Chamudri and the Bhavnath Tank to the Upperkote where there are 4 service tanks and 4 settling tanks wherefrom the water is supplied to the Junagadh town and Para localities. Owing to the scarcity of water during the year, water was supplied to the para limits from the Dharam Aveda well by means of a steam pump and to the town area from the well of the Central Jail, Chamudri Tank well and Bhavnath Tank. There are 1,246 pipe connections with private houses and the total income derived from this

source amounts to Rs. 12,000 approximately per annum. Water is moreover supplied free of charge to the public from the 12 water cisterns recently built at various places in the town, and also to several masjids and certain State buildings.

Electric power houses.

280. There are Electric Power Houses at three places viz. (1) Rasul Manzil, (2) Darbargadh and (3) Sardar Bag. The Rasul Manzil power house supplies electric lights to the Raj Mehel, the Mahabat Manzil, the Dewan's Bungalow, the Military Secretary's Bungalow, the Datar Manzil and the New Guest House. The Darbargadh Power House supplies electric lights to the Darbargadh in the city and the Sardarbag power house to the Sardarbag bungalow and the Fancy Bag. The total cost incurred in the maintenance and stores of these power houses covered Rs. 59,275.

Telephone.

281. The Central Office of the telephone department which has been located behind the Darbargadh has got a switch board of 80 lines and there are 44 connections in all at the Raj Mehel, State Offices, and Officers' bungalows. The annual cost incurred in the maintenance of these connections covered Rs. 3,420 against Rs. 4,282 last year.

General condition of the people.

282. The condition of the people in general continued to be fairly good. Excepting merchants hit hard by tight money market, the people in other avocations were fairly well off. The agricultural classes were on the whole better off owing to the continuance of high prices of food stuffs. The labouring classes were not much affected by the high prices of food stuffs as they were compensated by a proportionate rise in the wages. People with fixed income suffered the pinch in commanding the necessaries of life. There was no epidemic and the public health was on the whole satisfactory.

Chapter V.

REVENUE AND FINANCE.

Finance.

283. The charge of the department is under Hisabi Adhikari Mr. Manilal Keshavlal Nanavaty, B. A. LL B. It is the duty of the Hisabi Adhikari to watch the increase and decrease in the revenue and expenditure of the State and to see that no wasteful expenditure is incurred. The work is not only heavy but at times irk-some, but the Hisabi Adhikari is quite upto the mark and equal to the task confronting him. *Personnel.*

284. The figures and statistics entered in the various statements in this chapter, are for the financial year from 1-9-1921 to 31-8-1922 and remarks have been added where necessary to show the state of various accounts on 31st March 1923. *Financial year.*

SECTION I.

285. The particulars of receipts and expenditure under the various heads are given respectively in Appendices XXII A and XXII B. *The financial result of the year.*

During the year under report, the total cash receipts amounted to Rs. 60,65,880 and the total expenditure to Rs. 61,71,329 against Rs. 58,64,870 and Rs. 77,85,353 respectively last year, showing a deficit of Rs. 1,05,449 during the year under report which was made up from past savings.

286. The assets of the State for the years ending 31st August 1921 and 1922 go as under:— *Financial position at the end of August of 1921 and 1922.*

Item.	Amount on 31-8-1921.	Amount on 31-8-1822.
1. Capital invested in Railway.	1,07,18,684	1,10,03,230
2. Advances recoverable.	6,55,268	9,49,415
3. Tehsil outstanding.	7,09,509	6,12,845
4. Loans to land holders.	10,78,248	10,55,360
5. Investment in Government Paper.	36,67,407	29,17,407
6. Central Provinces Railway Shares.	1,00,000	1,00,000
7. Deposits in Bank.	1,73,569	2,55,450
8. Cash balance in all State Treasuries.	3,99,899	3,37,612
Total.	1,75,02,584	1,72,31,319
Deduct deposit due including Local Fund.	12,73,583	11,35,975
Balance:—	1,62,29,001	1,60,95,344

287. The State continues to have no debts. Its liabilities are on account of Revenue, Court and Personal deposits. The *Debts and liabilities.*

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statement given below shows the condition of these accounts at the end of the year St. 1978:—

Name of deposit.	Balance at the end of St. 1977	Receipts in St. 1978	Total.	Repayments in St. 1978	Balance at the end of St. 1978.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Revenue deposit.	72,320	3,28,473	4,00,793	3,64,041	36,752
Court deposit.	68,508	58,914	1,27,422	61,001	66 421
Personal deposit.	9,20,215	35,06,432	44,26,647	36,61,435	7,65,212
Total.	10,61,043	38,93,819	49,54,862	40,86,477	8,68,385

Local Funds.

288. The accounts of the Local Funds instituted for the maintenance of Municipalities and the Village Boards in the Mahals stood as below:—

Balance at the end of St. 1977. Rs.	Receipts in St. 1978. Rs.	Total Rs.	Repayments in St. 1978. Rs.	Balance at the end of St. 1978. Rs.
2,12,540	1,93,509	4,06,049	1,38,459	2,67,590

Aggregate deposit.

289. Adding the above amount of Rs. 2,67,590 to Rs. 8,68,385 shown above, as balance of deposit, the total comes to Rs. 11,35,975 which represents the total liabilities of the State at the end of St 1978 i. e. on 31st August 1922, against Rs. 12,73,583 last year.

N. B.—The balance of deposits on 31st March 1923, after taking into account receipts and repayments during the period (1-9-22 to 31-3-23), was Rs. 14,07,311 as against Rs. 13,90,513 including deposits of Local Funds last year.

Trust funds.

290. There are in all 13 Trust funds of the aggregate deposit amount of Rs. 2,10,799 administered by the State, at the end of March 1923 against 14 of the aggregate amount of Rs. 1,90,380 administered last year.

Advance Accounts.

291. The balance of advance accounts at the end of the last year was Rs. 6,55,268. Debit in St. 1978 being Rs. 52,43,424, the total amount came to Rs. 58,98,692 Deducting the amount credited in St. 1978 at Rs. 49,49,277, the balance at the end of St. 1978 remains at Rs. 9,49,415.

N. B. The balance on 31-3-1923 re: the advance account covers Rs. 14,84,282.

Balance due by Stores of various departments.

292. The balance due by stores of various departments in 30 B. Account was Rs. 6,07,701 at the end of St. 1978 against Rs. 1,65,574 at the end of St. 1977.

N. B. The balance due on this account on 31-3-1923 was Rs. 10,73,414.

293. The outstanding dues of the various departments by the end of St. 1977 covered Rs. 7,09,509. Deducting the amount of Rs 1,98,645 credited in St. 1978, the balance at the end of St. 1978 remained at Rs. 5,10,864. Adding the amount of Rs. 1,01,981, debited in St. 1978, the aggregate amount of outstanding dues by the end of 1978 St. covered Rs. 6,12,845. *Outstanding dues.*

SECTION II.

294. The following table shows the state of Barkhali Account at the end of the year under report:— *Garas and Barkhali Accounts.*

	From Bhayats and Mul-Garassias.	From Alienees.
	Rs.	Rs.
Outstanding at the end of St. 1977.	52,759	1,68,927
Subsequent adjustment.	+564	+1,525
Total.	53,323	1,70,452
Recovery of arrears in St. 1978.	−4,454	−15,131
Demands for St. 1978.	+42,032	+81,461
Recovery in St. 1978 of current dues.	−41,160	−78,951
Arrears at the end of St. 1978.	49,741	1,57,831

295. Particulars regarding transactions of Junagadh Tankshal are given below:— *Junagadh Tankshal.*

Particulars.	Secured.		Unsecured.	
	No. of Khatas.	Amount Rs.	No. of Khatas.	Amount Rs.
Dues at the end of St. 1977.....	38	3,41,074	4	28,967
Amount added in existing khatas on account of fresh advance, interest etc.....	1	6,305	0	0
Total...	39	3,47,379	4	28,967
Deduct				
Amount written off in St. 1978.	0	0	0	0
Amount partially written off in St. 1978.	0	0	0	0
Partially recovered in St. 1978.	0	0	0	0
Khatas squared up in St. 1978.	0	0	1	0-0-10
Recovery in St. 1978 of the remaining khatas.		23,047		63-0—0
Total...	0	23,047	1	63-0-10
Balance at the end of St. 1978.	39	3,24,332	3	28,903-15-2

It will appear from the above statement that during the year under report, out of the amount of the secured khatas, Rs. 23,047 were recovered and out of the outstanding amount of the unsecured khatas, Rs. 63-0-10 were recovered. Thus at the end of St. 1978, there remained on the books of Junagadh Tankshal 39 secured khatas, with an aggregate outstanding amount of Rs. 3,24,332, and 3 unsecured khatas with an aggregate outstanding amount of Rs. 28,903-15-2.

The Tankshal possessed landed property consisting of three houses worth Rs. 48,857 at the end of St. 1977. Interest amounting to Rs. 22,152, accruing from the date of transaction i. e. from 13-8-13 upto 22-6-22 at the rate of 6¼ % was added in the existing Khatas, during the year under report. The total dues amounted to Rs. 71,009.

Rs. 50,786 on account of principal and interest were written off, and Rs. 11,366 recovered on account of house rent, were credited to the said Khatas, and as a result thereof, the Tankshal now possesses landed property consisting of two houses, worth Rs. 8,857 at the end of St. 1978. The rent recovered from the above house-hold properties worth Rs. 8,857 was Rs. 1,608 in St. 1978 i. e. 5½% on outlay.

Verawal Tankshal.

296. There were 35 Khatas at the end of St. 1977 of the sum of Rs. 20,176. Out of these, 7 Khatas were totally paid off during the year under report, leaving 28 Khatas at the end of St. 1978.

Thus, the result at the end of St. 1978 is as follows:—

Dues at the end of St. 1977.....	Rs.	20,176
Newly lent in St. 1978.....	,,	0
Added on account of interest.....	,,	38
Total		20,214
Deduct.		
Recovery in cash in St. 1978.....	Rs.	1,931
Written off.....	,,	260
Total		2,191
Balance at the end of St. 1978.....	Rs.	18,023

Stamps.

297. The balance of stamps on 31-8-1921 was Rs. 2,76,352 13-0. The value of stamp-sheets and labels printed during the year ending 31st August 1922 was Rs. 72,375-0-0. Stamps of the value of Rs. 99,718-4-0 were sold. The balance therefore on 31-8-1922 was Rs. 2,49,009-9-0 as under:—

	Rs.
Junagadh Depot.	2,12,613-5-0
Mahals.	36,396-4-0
Total	2,49,009-9-0.

The total expenditure incurred during the year was Rs. 7,310–3–9 as against Rs. 7,287–3–1, which included commission amounting to Rs. 3,115–9–3 paid to the stamp vendors against Rs 2,812–6–8 in the previous year.

Stationery.

298. The total value of stock brought forward from the previous year was Rs. 41,667-15-0. During the year under report articles of the value of Rs. 62,999–6–11 were purchased for the stationery store making a total of Rs. 1,04,667–5–11. Out of these, articles of the value of Rs. 52,918–5–6 were supplied to different offices, leaving a balance of stock worth Rs. 51,749–0–5 on 31–8–1922.

Cash payees.

299. Cash payment is made to a Garassia at Rs. 250 and to 29 Alienees at Rs. 30,032 this year as against 26 Alienees at Rs. 23,032 last year.

300. 25 Amirs are paid cash allowance at Rs. 20,294 against 27 at Rs. 26,023 last year; 8 Jemadars continued to receive Chob allowance at Rs. 1,344 this year also.

301. Jiwai to Bai Bibis and their servants is allowed at Rs. 27,757 as against Rs. 26,127 last year.

302. Mamuli Dharmada allowance including Langar at Rs. 3,000 and Scholarship allotment of Rs. 6,000 was given at Rs. 11,375 in 206 cases as against Rs. 11,375 in 206 cases last year.

Pensioners and Parwashi holders.

Pensioners.

303. There were in all 233 pensioners at the end of St. 1977. During the year under report, 22 pensioners died and 32 old servants retired on pension. There were thus 243 pensioners at the end of St. 1978 on the Pension Register and the total annual amount payable to them was Rs. 37,663-12-3. Out of these 243 pensioners, 36 were military pensioners and the amount payable to them was Rs. 4,344-0-0 and the rest 207 were civil pensioners who had to be paid Rs. 33,319-12-3.

Parwashidars.

304. His Highness the Nawab Saheb's usual generosity extended to the grant of compassionate allowance to the distressed widows of State servants based not merely on the length but also on the quality of the service rendered and the needs of the family. The number of persons drawing parwashi in St. 1978 was 223 and the amount payable was Rs. 18,209 against Rs. 16,899 paid to 203 persons last year. Rs. 1,200 were added on account of the birth of Vali-Ahad Shahzada Saheb.

Records.

305. There are 9 clerks for indexing the records, out of whom 3 clerks were engaged in verifying records in separate blocks, and the rest in doing the *ferist* and *peta ferist* work.

The cost of establishment of Central records and Special Duty Officer and clerk appointed for separating useless papers was Rs. 11,672-3-11 as against Rs. 8,880-10-6 last year.

Jamdarkhana.

306. This branch of work is in charge of the Toshakhana Officer. A small Jamdarkhana for ready requirements of the State, such as giving of Poshaks etc., is placed under direct control of the Hisabi Daftar Adhikari. The value of the stock in hand on 31-3-1922 was Rs. 30,159-10-6. In the year under report, cloth of the value of Rs. 2,991-8-0 was purchased for this Jamdarkhana. Thus the total value of the past stock and that purchased during the year, amounted to Rs. 33,151-2-6. Out of this, cloth of the value of Rs. 2,588-14-0 was given away in Poshak etc. on different occasions, leaving a balance of Rs. 30,562-4-6 worth of stock on 31-3-1923.

Jortalbi Account.

307. The Junagadh State receives tribute called Jortalbi from no less than 134 States. The balance due by the end of St. 1977 was Rs. 26,106-7-5. To this may be added Rs. 92,421-8-0 the demand for St. 1978. The total thus came to Rs. 1,18,527-15-5. The recovery made during St. 1978 covered Rs. 99,543-0-2. The balance due by the end of St. 1978 thus remained at Rs. 18,984-15-3.

SECTION III.

Salt.

308. The manufacture and sale of salt is carried on departmentally. The salt pans in the State are situated as shown below:-

A. In the Babariawad Prant.

(*a*) Villages having salt pans:—
1. Bherai.
2. Kadiali.
3. Nigala.

(*b*) Villages where salt is naturally produced:—
1. Kovaya.
2. Ghespore.
3. Sarkia.
4. Barda.

B. In the Una Mahal.

(*a*) Villages having salt pans:—
(1) Sejalia pans are in working order.
(2) Jhankharwada pans are out of use, as the canal water has turned the brackish soil into sweet one.

(*b*) Where salt is naturally produced:—
Chikhli.

C. In the Patan Mahal.

(*a*) Villages having salt pans:—
Lodhva.

(*b*) Villages where salt is naturally produced:—
Singsar.

D. In the Kutiana Mahal.

(*a*) Villages having salt pans.
None.

(*b*) Villages where salt is naturally produced.
1. Mahiari.
2. Tarkhai.
3. Jamla.
4. Kansabad.
5. Turbo.
6. Bobdi river.

309. During the year under report 1,88,373 maunds of salt were produced against 1,89,447 maunds last year, out of which, 1,32,678 maunds were sold to the subjects of Junagadh and 33,601 maunds to the merchants of other Kathiawar States, making in all 1,66,279 maunds against 1,35,518 and 34,147 respectively during the preceding year. This left a surplus of 22,094 maunds against 19,782 maunds in the previous year. The average annual consumption per head comes to about 11¼ lbs. against 11½ lbs. last year. The total receipts from the sale of salt amounted to Rs. 51,157 against Rs. 55,438 last year, and total expenditure came to Rs. 30,322 against Rs. 36,358 last year, the net profit to the State being Rs. 20,835 as compared with Rs. 19,080 in the previous year. The average selling price of salt remained at Rs. 0-5-9 per maund as was the case last year.

Abkari.

Tobacco, Ganja etc.

310. The system of issuing licenses for sale of tobacco etc. prevails in Junagadh, while in the Mahals, Ijaras are given for the same purpose. The amount fixed for each license for the sale of bidis is Rs. 150 and that for the sale of tobacco is Rs. 8-12-0 in various parts of the town, except in the Mandvi Chowk for which a separate Ijara along with the Ganja and Bhang is given. The revenue derived under these heads covered Rs. 1,12,280 during the year under report, as compared with Rs. 89,585 last year.

Liquors.

311. The principal liquor farmer of the State was given a contract for 5 years from 1-9-1921 to 31-8-1926 for Rs. 25,440 per year. His Ijara extends over the whole of the State excepting the town of Junagadh and surrounding villages, within a radius

of 10 miles. The Ijara for Junagadh Talpad including the district of 10 miles round about Junagadh was given for a period of 4 years from 1-9-22 to 31-8-26 for Rs. 8,000 per year. There are in all 48 shops in the State as compared with 54 last year. The annual receipts under this head amounted to Rs. 32,440 as detailed below:—

25,440 from the principal ijara of the State.
7,000 from Junagadh and 10 miles round.

32,440

as against Rs. 21,225 in the previous year; (Appendix XXI).

Opium.

312. A contract for the purchase and sale of opium is given for Rs. 20,001 as was done last year. The following table shows the total quantity of opium sold, purchased and retained in stock at the end of the year under report:—

	1921-22.		1922-23.	
	Quantity in Maunds.	Cost in Rs.	Quantity in Maunds.	Cost in Rs.
Balance on 1st April.	7·2	8,460	6·24	7,913
Purchase during the year.	42	52,500	42	58,500
Sale during the year.	42·18	61,561	42·22	68,245
Dryage.	0	0	0	0
Balance at the end of the year.	6·24	7,913	6·2	9,075

The total receipts from the sale of opium amounted to Rs. 57,494 against Rs. 51,492 last year; the increase is chiefly due to the rise of price of opium. There are at present 52 shops licensed for the sale of opium in the State, (Appendix XXI).

Kothar.

313. The system of furnishing supplies to most of the State departments was the same as last year. Mahmuli Dharmadas, Sadavrat doles and daily rations upto an extent of Rs. 22,502 were distributed from the Kothar during the year under report, as against Rs. 18,000 last year.

Zoological Department.

314. On the eastern side of the Shakar Bag garden is a long range of lion houses. There were at the end of the last year 12

animals in them consisting of 5 lions, 6 lionesses, and 1 cub. During the year under report, 11 new young ones were born, out of which 4 cubs died. There were thus 19 animals in all at at the end of the year, namely, 5 lions, 7 lionesses, and 7 cubs. The total cost incurred after maintenance of these animals comes to Rs. 12,000 every year.

Grass-Wada.

315. During the year under report, the work of cutting grass was distributed among the Private Department, Revenue Department, and the Grass Wada; certain Vidis were handed over to the Private Department and certain Vidis were reserved by the Revenue Department, and arrangements were made by both these departments for cutting and bailing the quantity necessary for their requirements. As regards Grass-Wada, it was entrusted with the work of supplying grass to other departments. The balance in hand on 1-4-22 was 7,32,726 lbs. and 20,80,576 lbs. were received during the year, making a total of 28,13,302 lbs. at the Grass-Wada. Out of this stock, 18,61,114 lbs. were distributed to the several departments of the State, 16,375 lbs. were sold to the ryots, and 66,209 lbs. were written off. The aggregate quantity thus disposed of came to 19,43,698 lbs. and hence the net balance in hand on 1st April 1923 remained at 8,69,604 lbs.

Verawal Grass Depot.

316. The balance in hand at Verawal Depot on 1st April 1922 was 8,48,515 lbs. of grass and 5,31,802 lbs. were received during this year making a total of 13,80,317 lbs. Out of this, 1,21,875 lbs. were given over for State purposes, lbs. 3,09,462 were sold to cultivators and lb. 50,514 sold to subjects. The aggregate thus disposed of came to lbs. 4,81,851. This leaves at the close of the year a net balance of lbs. 8,98,466.

Memandari Department.

317. This Department continued to be as active as usual throughout the year in making uptodate arrangements for guests, visitors, tours and camps. The department was separated into two divisions known as European Memandari Department and Native Memandari Departments respectively, with effect from 1st July 1922, Both the departments are fully equipped with necessary requirements for the comforts and convenience of guests. The whole department acquitted itself creditably inspite of heavy work confronting the same on the special occasions of the visits of His Excellency the Governor of

Bombay and the Commanding-in-Chief, Western Command and other distinguished guests.

318. The expenditure of the European Memandari Department is sanctioned at Rs. 68,898 and 25,197 are sanctioned for the Native Memandari Department. The total cost of the departments thus comes to Rs. 94,095.

Chapter VI.

VITAL STATISTICS AND MEDICAL RELIEF.

Vital Statistics.

Births.

319. The total number of births registered for the whole State during the year was 9,811 against 9,852 in the last year. Of these, 5,160 were males and 4,651 were females, against 5,275 and 4,577 respectively of the last year. The birth rate per mille of population was 21·07 against 21·16 last year.

Deaths.

320. The total number of deaths registered during the year under report, was 6,302 against 6,206 of the previous year, showing an increase of 96 deaths this year. The death rate per mille of population was 13·53 against 13·33 of the last year. Out of 6,302 deaths, 3,548 were males and 2,754 were females, giving male and female percentages of 56·29 and 43·70 against 54·40 and 45·58 respectively last year, (Appendix XXIV).

Medical Relief.

Medical staff.

321. Dr. P. T. Kothary, L. M. & S, continued to remain in charge of the Medical department throughout the year. There are under him three Assistant Surgeons-Graduates of the Grant Medical College, Bombay; one Graduate from the National College of Physicians and Surgeons, Calcutta; twenty qualified SubAssistant-Surgeons and one unpassed Sub-Assistant-Surgeon.

Medical Institutions.

322. Apart form the Coronation Memorial Zenana Hospital, the Junagadh Railway Dispensary, the Junagadh State Forces Dispensary and the Mangrol Dispensary, there are in all 23 medical institutions under the direct control of the Chief Medical Officer, 4 of which are situated in Junagadh Talpad viz. The Rasulkhanji General Hospital, the Prince Albert Victor Leper Asylum, the Junagadh New Dispensary, the Central Jail Dispensary and 19 dispensaries inclusive of the Gir Travelling Dispensary are situated in the districts. No new dispensary has been opened during the year under report.

Patients treated.

323. 1,52,827 patients were treated this year in all the dispensaries in Junagadh territory, against 1,57,635 last year, showing a decrease of 4,808 patients. Of these, 2,465 were in-patients and 1,50,362 were out-patients, against 2,532 and 1,55,103 respectively of the preceding year (Appendix XXIII).

Daily average of admissions.

324. The daily average of new admissions was 418·70 this year against 452·93 of the last year, while the aggregate daily average attendance was 1,955·12 against 1,977·86 last year.

Junagadh Hospital.

325. 7,160 surgical operations were performed during the year under report, against 6,877 of the last year. Of these, 702 were major and 6,458 minor, as compared with 699 major and 6,178 minor of the last year, showing an increase of 3 major and 280 minor operations this year.

The Junagadh Hospital treated 1,826 in-patients this year against 1,799 of the last year. Of them, 1,755 were new admissions and 71 remained at the close of the year.

Of 1,826 patients, 787 were discharged, 666 relieved, 256 absented themselves, 34 died, leaving 83 under treatment at the close of the year. The average daily new admission was 5·33 against 4·75 in the previous year. The daily average attendance was 64·04 against 70·83 of the last year.

Junagadh Dispensary.

326. The Junagadh Dispensary performed 894 operations this year against 543 of the previous year.

Junagadh State Forces dispensary.

327. The Junagadh State Forces Dispensary treated 2,887 patients against 2,308 of the last year. Of these, 278 were in-patients and 2,609 were out-patients, as compared with 187 and 2,121 respectively of the last year. Of 2,887 patients, 2,562 were males and 325 were females and 62 minor operations were performed during the year as compared with 77 minor operations of the last year.

The Prince Albert Victor Leper Asylum.

328. There were 27 lepers at the close of the last year and 19 were admitted during the year under report, making a total of 46. Of these, 33 were males and 13 females, against 69 and 15 of the last year. Out of the 46 lepers treated, 12 were discharged or relieved and 5 died during the year, leaving 29 lepers at its close.

The total cost of maintaining this institution, during the year under report, amounted to Rs. 4,872 against Rs. 4,300 last year.

The Junagadh Railway Dispensary.

329. The Railway Dispensary at Junagadh treated 7,262 patients against 5,732 of the last year. 3 major and 98 minor operations were performed this year against no major and 79 minor operations last year. During the year under report, 141 cases of injuries from railway accidents occurred against 121 of last year.

330. The subjoined table shows figures of some of the most common complaints treated at the above mentioned institutions, contrasting this year's figures with those of the preceding year:— *Prevailing Diseases.*

Diseases.	1921–22.	1922–23
Skin.	18,565	18,750
Digestive system.	13,669	15,785
Eye.	24,497	25,619
Malarial fever.	17,279	13,627
Respiratory system.	10,639	10,183

331. Of 614 cases of poison and poison wounds, 32 were snake bites, 23 opium and 559 were by other poisons. *Poison and poison wounds.*

332. 5,616 cases of injuries occurred this year, against 5,319 of the last year. Of these 5,616 cases, 4,285 were accidental while 1,331 were purely criminal. It required medico-legal opinion. *Injuries.*

333. 45 post-mortem examinations were conducted this year against 49 last year. *Post-mortem Examinations.*

334. The highest temperature under shade registered was 116° at Junagadh Railway Station on 26–3–1923, while the lowest was 48° at Junagadh Railway Station on 24–2–23 against 120° at Junagadh on 3–4–21 and the lowest 49° at Junagadh Railway Station on 27–2–1922. *Temperature.*

335. During the year under report, 4 dispensaries were inspected by the Chief Medical Officer. *Inspection.*

336. During the year under report, 6 patients were sent for anti-rabic treatment at different centres, viz. 4 at Kasauli, 1 at Bombay and 1 at Ahmedabad. *Anti-rabic treatment.*

337. The total budget grant of this department sanctioned for the year was Rs. 1,19,988 against Rs. 1,15,140 for the last year. The average cost per patient was Rs. 0-11-10 this year against Rs. 0-12-10 last year. *Medical Budget.*

Epidemic Diseases.

338. During the year under report, there was no epidemic of plague and cholera, but a mild epidemic of influenza was seen.

339. The year under report was quite free from plague as it was last year. *Plague.*

Cholera. 340. During the year under report, no death has been recorded from cholera as against 16 cases and 6 deaths of the last year.

Influenza. 341. Fortunately this year also, the havoc of influenza was not so great as before. Only 74 cases of mild type occurred in Junagadh, Bhesan and Chorwad, causing 5 deaths at Chorwad.

Small-pox. 342. In all 20 villages were infected and 281 persons were attacked, causing 126 deaths this year, against 9 villages, 81 persons and 19 deaths of the last year.

Measles. 343. There were 39 deaths from measles this year against 166 of the last year.

Whooping Cough. 344. A common disease amongst children caused 739 deaths this year against 610 last year.

Sanitation. 345. The general sanitation of the State continued to be satisfactory.

Vaccination.

Staff. 346. The establishment continued to be the same as before, namely, 1 Superintendent, 1 Assistant Superintendent, 1 Inspector and 9 Vaccinators.

Number of Vaccinations. 347. 12,323 primary vaccinations and 38 re-vaccinations were performed this year, against 10,750 and 43 respectively last year, showing an increase of 1,573 or nearly 12·76 in primary vaccinations. Out of 12,323 persons vaccinated, 6,300 were males and 6,023 were females. Amongst the persons vaccinated, 9,007 were under one year of age, 3,280 were between one and six years of age and 36 were above 6 years.

Result of Vaccination. 348. The number of persons successfully vaccinated was 12,021, giving a percentage of 98·79 against 10,129 or 98·60 last year.

Inspection 349. The Inspector visited 474 villages against 436 last year and inspected 7,069 children against 5,755 last year. The Superintendent and Assistant Superintendent of vaccination visited 324 villages against 222 last year and examined 10,205 children against 5,618 children last year.

Cost. 350. The total cost of maintaining this department during the year under report, amounted to Rs. 11,394 against Rs. 11,059 of the last year. The average cost of each successful case was Re. 1 against Re. 1 in the preceding year.

The Coronation Memorial Zenana Hospital.

Staff. 351. Miss Ruth Dewaji, L. M. & S., continued as Lady Medical Officer in charge of this Hospital throughout the year. The subordinate staff consists of one experienced matron, one

experienced nurse, one lady compounder, one male clerk and 13 menials.

Patients treated.

352. The total number of patients treated during the year, was 11,006 against 13,045 last year, showing a decrease of 2,039. Out of these, 10,755 were out-patients and 251 in-door patients, as compared with 12,647 and 398 respectively of the last year. Out of 10,755 out-door patients, 10,484 were newly admitted and 271 remained of the last year and out of them, 10,721 were discharged and 34 remained under treatment at the close of the year. Of the 251 in-door patients including 8 remaining last year, 199 were discharged cured, 42 relieved, 1 died and 9 remained under treatment at the end of the year.

Daily average attendance of patients.

353. The daily average attendance of new admissions was 28·72 p. c. against 33·89 last year, while the aggregate average attendance was 251·38 against 305·48 of the previous year. The daily average attendance of new in-door patients' admissions was 0·67 against 1·04 in the last year. The aggregate daily average attendance of in-door patients was 8·55 against 16·54 of the last year.

Prevailing diseases.

354. Diseases of the generative, digestive, nervous, respiratory and urinary system, those of the eye, ear and nose, malarial fever, pyrexia of uncertain origin, connective tissues, skin diseases and ulcer were prevalent during the year. Complaints *re* generative system treated during the year were 976 against 1,142 last year.

Surgical operations.

355. 456 surgical operations were performed during the year against 1,086 of the last year, of which, 54 were major and 402 minor operations as against 102 major and 984 minor last year. Of these, 9 were major midwifery operations against 16 of the last year; 277 minor and 37 major gynecological operations as compared with 666 minor and 70 major of the last year, and 125 minor and 8 major ordinary operations as compared with 318 minor and 16 major of the last year. The total number of labour cases treated was 133 as against 112 of the last year, of which, 96 were normal and 37 were abnormal, against 71 and 41 respectively of the past year.

Injuries and poisons.

356. 152 cases of injuries were dealt with against 104 of the last year, out of which, 150 were accidental and 2 were criminal. There were 19 cases of poison wounds against 34 of of the last year. All of them were bites by venomous animals e. g. scorpion etc.

Medico-legal cases.

357. There were 2 cases examined and evidence given during the year. One case was of abortion and in the other, age was ascertained.

Cost.

358. The total cost for the maintenance of the hospital was Rs. 11,888-15-3 against Rs. 15,526-11-11 of the previous year. The average cost per patient during the year was Re. 0-2-0 as against Re. 0-2-1 of the last year.

Private Practitioners.

359. The private practitioners in the Junagadh State during the year under report are 71, namely, 30 in Junagadh and 41 in districts. Out of these, 11 are practising in English medicine (4 in Junagadh and 7 in districts), 29 Ayurvedic (15 in Junagadh and 14 in districts) and 31 Unani (11 in Junagadh and 20 in districts.) medicines.

Veterinary.

360. The total number of State animals treated during the year was 869 against 1,058 last year. Out of these, 857 were cured, 4 died and 8 discharged as incurable as against 1,026, 24 and 8 respectively of the last year. The number of animals of State subjects, private owners and cultivators treated during the year, was 593 against 468 of last year. Out of these, 585 were cured, 2 died and 6 were discharged as incurable as against 455, 7, and 6 respectively of last year. During the year under report, 26 operations of castrations were successfully performed against 23 last year. Out of these 26, 20 belonged to the State and 6 to the private owners. 633 animals in districts suffering from foot and mouth and rinder-pest diseases were also treated by this dispensary, out of which, 628 were cured, 1 died and 4 reported incurable and discharged. 26 horses of the Junagadh State Forces also took the advantage of this dispensary during the year under report. Of these, 25 horses were cured and 1 died.

361. All the expenditure in connection with the veterinary dispensary is defrayed by the State. Any subject of the State can thus avail himself of free veterinary advice and treatment. The total cost of medicine required for treatments during the year under report, amounted to Rs. 1,794-8-0. No medicine was purchased last year.

The St. John Ambulance Association.

Classes.

362. During the year under report, six classes were conducted at the Junagadh Centre, the details of which are given below:—

4 First-aid-to-the-Injured.

(1) At the Bahadurkhanji High School.
(2) At the Junagadh Railway Office.
(3) At the Junagadh Hospital.
(4) At the City Police Office.

1. Home Hygiene at the Bahauddin College.
1. Home Nursing Class for the Junagadh Public at the Junagadh Hospital.

156 students attended the lectures in the above mentioned classes.

363. Examinations were held in two classes of First-aid-to-the Injured, one in class of Home Hygiene and one in class of Home Nursing. Out of 156 students who attended the above mentioned classes, 59 came out successful in the examinations of the following courses:— *Examinations*

43 passed in course of First Aid:—
- 2 in Voucher.
- 6 in Senior Certificate.
- 35 in Junior Certificate.

43.

9 passed in course of Home-Hygiene.
7 passed in course of Home-Nursing.

59.

364. His Highness the Nawab Saheb has been graciously pleased to become the Patron of this Association in the Junagadh Centre. *Patron.*

365. Amir Sheikh Mahmadbhai, Huzur Secretary, is the President of the Centre. Dr. P. T. Kothary, L. M. & S., is the Chairman and Prof. H. M. Bhatt is the Secretary. *Management.*

366. The balance on 1st April 1922 was Rs. 1,238-10-3. Adding to that, Rs. 1,000 special donation from His Highness the Nawab Saheb, Rs. 500 of State Contribution, Rs. 100 contributed by the President for life membership, Rs. 100 by the Dewan for life membership and Rs. 221-4-0 miscellaneous receipts, the aggregate receipts amounted to Rs. 3,159-14-3. The expenditure covered Rs. 2,114-2-5 during the year, leaving a closing balance of Rs. 1,045-11-10 at the end of the year. *Accounts.*

367. Dr. Dhanjishah H. Mehta, retired Sanitary Commissioner of Baroda, visited Junagadh and Verawal during the year and gave instructive and interesting lectures on First-aid-to-the-Injured, early marriages etc. *Visitors.*

Chapter VII.

EDUCATION.

368. The following is the general summary of the Educational Institutions in the State and the number of pupils attending them during the year under report:— *General Summary.*

Description of institutions.	No. of Institutions in.		Increase.	Decrease.	No. of pupils in		Increase.	Decrease.
	1921–1922.	1922–1923.			1921–1922.	1922–1923.		
Arts College.	1	1	0	0	164	204	40	0
Public Institutions.	167	148	0	19	15,178	15,118	0	60
Aided Private Institutions.	7	7	0	0	985	1,046	61	0
Unaided Private Institutions.	96	88	0	8	3,451	3,690	239	0
Total...	271	244	0	27	19,778	20,058	340	60

Though these figures show a falling off of 27 primary schools in the State owing to very poor attendance in them, it is noteworthy that there is a proportionate increase in the number of pupils, (Appendix XXV).

369. The average monthly number on the school registers decreased from 14,928 to 14,751 this year, while the average daily attendance increased from 11,123 to 11,485. The percentage of average daily attendance to the average monthly number was 77 against 74·5 last year. *Average attendance.*

370. Of the 15,118 children (exclusive of the College) attending the institutions maintained by the State, 12,539 were boys and 2,579 were girls. Of the boys, 11 were native Christians, 2,021 Brahmins, 761 Jains, 6,564 other Hindus, 3,180 Mahomedans and 2 Parsis. Of the girls, 3 were Native Christians, 623 Brahmins, 415 Jains, 1,266 other Hindus, and 272 Mahomedans. The aggregate population covered 4,65,493 males and females together. The population of school-going age covered 23,275 and percentage of pupils in relation to the population stood at 3·2 and in relation to the number of school-going age, it was 64·9 against 65·2 last year. The percentage of female students in relation to aggregate population was 0·5 against 0·4 last year. *Nationality.*

Collegiate Education.

Junagadh College.

371. At the opening of the year in June 1922 there were in the first term (20-6-22 to 10-10-22) 199 students on the roll of the College against 159 last year.

Rolls.

372. The second term's enrollment was 208 students composed of 4 Eurasians, 21 Jains, 19 Mahomedans, 1 Jew, 118 Brahmins and 45 other Hindus. Last year, the number was 164.

University Examinations.

373. The following is the result of the University Examinations of the year 1922 of the College:—

Examination.	Number of students appeared.	Number of students passed in		
		Pass Class.	Second Class.	First Class.
1st year.	72	48	8	1
Ex-students.	0	0	0	0
Inter Arts.	49	35	6	0
Ex-students.	5	2	0	0
B.A.(March examination)	14	7	4(*a*)	0
B. A. (October Do.)	6	1(b)	0	0
Ex-students.	0	0	0	0

(a) Of these 4 second class Honours students, 3 passed in Sanskrit Honours and 1 in Persian Honours.

(b) Passed in October 1922.

The College First Year Certificate examination was held in February 1923 and out of 102 students who appeared, 72 got certificates of whom, 1 secured First Class, 15 second class and 56 pass class marks. No student appeared as ex-student this year.

Hostels.

374. The number of students staying at the Hostels was 85 against 78 during the second term and 80 against 69 during the first term. All Mahomedan students from Kathiawar staying in the hostels are exempted from the payment of rent.

Outside students and Moslem scholarships.

375. His Highness the Nawab Saheb has founded 12 special scholarships of the value of Rs. 20 P. M. each for the encouragement of the Kathiawar Mahomedans studying at this Institution.

376. During the year under report, Mr. R. K. Yagnik, M. A., resigned his post as Assistant professor of English on 31st July 1922 and Mr. S. M. Wadia, M. A., has been appointed Professor of English literature from 20th August 1922. *College staff.*

377. The receipts during the year amounted to Rs. 9,399 against 7,688 last year and covered the following:— *Income and expenditure.*

8,437	Fees.
110	Miscellaneous.
852	Rent.
9,399	

The expenditure amounted to Rs. 56,151 against Rs. 67,485 in the previous year.

378. The Social Gathering of the College was celebrated in January 1923 with the usual encouragement from His Highness the Nawab Saheb. The State subscribed Rs. 200 for the expenses of the function. *General.*

The year under report was a fairly happy one. The number of students on the roll and the university examination results were upto the level. The students displayed keen interest in other activities connected with the College, namely, (1) Cricket, Tennis, Foot-Ball, Hockey etc., (2) Debating Society, (3) Poor Boys' Library, (4) College Magazine, (5) Cooperative Stores, (6) Persian-Urdu Literary Society and (7) the Gujarati Sahitya Sabha.

A sum of Rs. 100 was contributed by the State towards the Poor boys' library fund.

High Schools.

379. There are two high schools in the State and the number of students attending them came to 1,043 as against 1,173 last year. In the Bahadurkhanji High School, the total number of students this year decreased from 899 to 885. But the average monthly number on the rolls rose from 928 to 945 and the average daily attendance also showed a rise from 668 to 833. In the Mangrol High School, the number on the rolls decreased from 172 to 158, and the average monthly number from 177 to 167 and the average daily attendance from 160 to 149.

380. The school leaving examination results of the Bahadurkhanji High school, Junagad, for the year under report, as compared with those of the previous two years are given below:— *School leaving examination results.*

	1920.	1921.	1922.
No. of pupils sent up.	32	58	61

No. of pupils passed.	25	27	50
Percentage of success.	78	46·5	82

The university percentage of passes was 52·2. The result of the Bahadurkhanji High School during the year under report was unique, as two candidates got distinction in Mathematics and one in Sanskrit. The Mangrol High School sent up 5 boys this year, all of whom were declared successful.

Drawing Examination.

381. From the Bahadurkhanji High School, 4 boys appeared at the Elementary Drawing Examination of the Bombay School of Arts, and 3 boys at the Intermediate Drawing Examination and all of them returned successful.

Scholarships.

382. Scholarships of the value of Rs. 1,800 namely, Northbrook Scholarships of the total value of Rs. 300 awarded to the first students of all the standards from amongst the advanced and backward classes, and Rs. 600 awarded to 10 poor students of all the standards, and other scholarships of Rs. 900 awarded to 8 Una Middle School Boys specially granted to those boy-students who joined Bahadurkhanji High School for higher education were distributed in the current year to those entitled to the same. In addition to these, a sum of Rs 48 is awarded annually from the Dahyabhai Memorial Fund to a student of standard VII who comes 1st in Sanskrit in the annual examination in standard VI. Rs. 480 per year are awarded to four Mahomedan boys at Rs. 10 each of the VI and VII standards of the Bahadurkhanji High School from the general Scholarship fund. In the Mangrol High School Rs. 439–8–0 were distributed this year by way of scholarships.

The Bahadurkhanji High School, Junagadh.

383. *Staff*:—In the Bahadurkhanji High School, besides the Head Master and the Doctor who conducts the First-Aid-Class, there are 12 Graduates, 9 under-graduates, 10 matriculates, 2 non-matrics, 1 assistant clerk and 1 gymnasium teacher on the school staff.

384. *First-aid-to-the-injured*:–35 students out of 43 passed the St. John Ambulance First-aid-to-the–Injured Junior Course Examination in January 1923.

385. *Prizes*:–Prizes worth Rs. 100 are annually distributed to the successful students of the school and this was done as usual. Prizes worth Rs. 400 were granted at the High School on 21st July 1922 in commemoration of the auspicious occasion of the birth of Yali–Ahad Shahzadah Saheb.

386. *Games*:–Cricket and Foot-ball are popular amongst the boys and there is a cricket coach and a gymnasium teacher who do their best to train their students in physical exercises.

The Cricket team of the High School played in the Hill Challenge Shield cricket competition matches at Porbandar, Junagadh and Rajkot against the Porbandar High School team, the Alfred High School team and the Dhrangadhra High School team respectively, and proved successful in all the contested matches and finally won the Shield for this year. Two fine cricket suits were presented by the State to Mr. Bhaichand, the cricket coach.

387. *General:*—The two wings of the old High School building being ready for use, will be handed over to the school in June next and these will be utilized to accommodate the higher standard classes now sitting on the ground floor of the Farashkhana building.

Mahabat Madressa.

388. The total number of boys under instruction were 604 against 618 last year. The average monthly number decreased from 641 to 597 while the average daily attendance remained the same as in last year namely, 466. *Attendance.*

389. There are altogether 29 teachers, of whom, 3 are Graduates 1 under-graduate, 4 matriculates, 1 non-qualified, 2 trained, 15 untrained, 1 Drawing teacher who has passed the Third Grade examination in Drawing, one gymnastic teacher and one Moulvi, an Arabic scholar who looks after the religious education of the boys. There are three *Kuran* reading classes which devote part of the time daily to the study of Gujarati also. *Staff.*

390. The education is quite free. Besides that a sum of Rs. 100 p. m. granted by the State and the annual interest amounting to Rs. 60 realized from the Ashrafalli Memorial Fund, are distributed as scholarships among the deserving boys of this Institution. In addition to these, 4 scholarships each of Rs. 10 p. m. are given to the boys of higher standards in the institution according to the examination result. A sum of Rs. 500 is also given from the *Jakat* charity fund. Out of this amount, Rs 300 are distributed among orphans and poor boys in the form of scholarships and Rs 200 are utilized in supplying books and other educational requisites to the poor and the needy students of the institution. *Scholarships.*

391. The annual examination was conducted this year by the Educational Inspector assisted by the Head Master, Deputy Inspector and the Assistant Deputy Inspector and out of 484 students who appeared, 275 were declared successful, the *Examination results.*

result being 57 p. c., as against 311 students who appeared, 181 passed, the result being 57 p. c. last year.

Prize distribution. 392. In honour of the auspicious occasion of the birth of Vali-Ahad Shahzada Saheb, a sum of Rs. 330 was sanctioned for distribution of prizes among the students of this institution and the same was done in the central hall of Mahabat Madressa on 29th July 1922 when a programme of instructive and interesting recitations was gone through.

Middle Schools.

Attendance. 393. The number of boys attending the seven middle schools viz. those at Una, Delwada, Verawal, Patan, Chorwad, Vanthali, and Kutiana was 485 against 417; the average monthly number was 551 against 439, and the average daily attendance was 418 against 345 last year.

Teaching Staff. 394. The number of teachers employed in these schools is 34 of whom, 5 are under-graduates, 9 matriculates and 20 non-qualified.

Results. 395. The results of the annual examination are satisfactory. Out of 456 boys who appeared, 218 passed the examination, the percentage being 47 against 372 boys who appeared last year out of whom, 103 passed, the percentage being 51.

English Classes.

396. English classes continued to be attached to six of the Vernacular Boys' schools at (1) Ranpur, (2) Bhesan, (3) Malia, (4) Keshod, (5) Visavadar and (6) Nageshri. Out of 148 boys who appeared at the examination, 74 passed, the result being 50 p. c. against 183 boys who appeared last year, out of whom 127 passed, the result being 69 p. c.

Primary Education.

Boys' schools. 397. The number of schools fell from 139 to 120. 18 village schools and one night school with a number less than 30 on the roll were closed during the year under report from 1st September 1922. On the whole, however, the number of students increased slightly from 11,275 to 11,308. The average monthly number fell from 11,081 to 10,851 while the average daily attendance increased from 8,427 to 8,605. Out of 8,550 boys presented for examination, 6,421 passed, the result being 75 p. c. against 73 p. c. last year.

Teachers. 398. The total number of teachers employed in these schools was 462, of whom, 40 were 3rd year, 29 were 2nd year, 28 were 1st year trained and 365 were untrained. These teachers continue to get their respective grade promotions when due.

399. There are 18 girls' schools in the State. The number of girls attending them was 2,158 against 2,588 of the last year, and the average monthly number increased from 2,039 to 2,098, and the average daily attendance rose from 1,322 to 1,372. Out of these girls, 1,471 were presented for examination of whom, 1,131 passed, the result being 76 p c. against 1,418 girls appeared last year, out of whom, 1,119 passed, the result being 78 p. c. In addition to the usual subjects, the girls are taught sewing, knitting, embroidery and even music at some places. There are English classes in the Ladadi Bibi Girls' School where 20 girls receive English education in addition to Gujarati. All 20 girls passed the examination this year. *Girls' schools.*

400. The number of teachers employed in the girls' schools was 85 of whom, 60 were females, and 25 males. Of these 60 females, 19 were 3rd year trained, 1, 2nd year trained, 2, 1st year trained and 38 were untrained. Of the 25 males, 1 was 2nd year trained, 3, 1st year trained and 21 were untrained. *Teachers.*

401. Two scholarships amounting to Rs. 10 p. m. are given to 2 very poor and deserving girls attending the Ladadi Bibi Girls' School to enable them to prosecute their studies. *Scholarships.*

Stipends.

402. Over and above the scholarships given in different local institutions, stipends annually amounting to Rs. 2,736 were given to boys studying in other colleges in the Presidency. The total value of these scholarships amounted to Rs. 2,100 this year as against 6,402 last year.

Receipts and Expenditure.

403. The education being free in the whole State, excepting standards VI and VII of the High School, the total fee receipts amounted to Rs. 3,807 this year against Rs. 3,812 of the last year, and the expenditure incurred during the year under report was Rs. 2,71,336 against Rs. 2,47,258 of the last year.

Moral Education.

404. Moral Education continues to be given as usual in all the schools. The teachers not only read out to boys easy narratives in such a way as to create impressions upon them, but on every Sunday at the beginning of the School hours, boys of all classes are collected with a view to a recital of prayers simultaneously, and finally a subject is chosen by the Head Master and moral lesson is imparted from it. In local schools, a special teacher is employed to impart ele-

mentary lessons on moral and religious subjects. He visits all local schools once a week and imparts instructions to boys under the supervision of the Head Master.

Physical Training.

405. As the day begins with prayer which serves to elevate the soul, it ends with physical exercise which enures to the development of the physic of the boys. The duty and importance of physical exercise is urged upon the boys who engage with enthusiasm every evening in several sports. Cricket, Football and other manly games are freely indulged in by the boys of the High and Middle Schools. The gymnasia attached to the Bahadurkhanji High School and the Mahabat Madressa are also well attended. The boys in the village schools are taken out on convenient days for observation of beauties of nature and practical lessons are imparted on the spot.

Discipline.

406. Discipline is fairly maintained in all the institutions. Every effort is being made by the Inspectors to insist on self-reliance and to engender a feeling of respect and reverence in the minds of the pupils for the teachers and the elders.

Libraries.

Local. 407. The Bahadurkhanji library at Junagadh is under the control of the Municipal President. The expenditure for the maintenance of this Library amounted to Rs. 1,925 against Rs. 2,168 last year. The total number of books on the register has been increased from 5,700 to 5,800. The cost of supplying newspapers and magazines is maintained at Rs. 500 during the year.

Mofussil. 408. The mofussil libraries situated at Verawal, Una, Patan and Gadhakada receive annual donations from the State amounting to Rs. 150, 100, 100 and 50 respectively and are working in good order.

Pathshalas.

Local. 409. The Sanskrit Pathshala is maintained by the State in Junagadh. The attendance of the students in the current year was 22 against 39 last year. The expenses incurred amounted to Rs. 1,302 inclusive of Rs. 192 by way of scholarships. 4 poor students of this institution are supplied with daily rations from the Kothar.

Mofussil. 410. There are five other Pathshalas maintained in the State as a result of private munificence, namely, at Koyli, Khorasa, Una, Rohisa and Mangrol.

Boarding Schools.

411. The following are enumerated under this head:—

(1) The Mahabatkhan Madressah-tul-Mualla at Junagadh for Amirs.
(2) The Jain Boarding, Junagadh.
(3) The Modh „ „
(4) The Visa Shrimali Boarding, Junagadh.
(5) The Sorathia Vanik „ „
(6) The Lohana „ „
(7) The Chorwad Girnara „ „
(8) The Sarvajanic Vidyarthi Boarding, Junagadh.

No. 1 is a State Institution and all the rest are supported by caste enterprize and charities.

The Mahabatkhan Madressah-tul-Mualla, Junagadh.

412. His Highness the Nawab Saheb was pleased to start this institution in January 1922 with necessary educational, residential and recreational facilities in order to remedy the educational backwardness of the children of the Amirs of the State and provide for them the benefits of liberal education including religious instruction on the line of public schools in England. *Origin.*

413. The building is situated amidst attractive natural surroundings with an extensive play ground, 8 class rooms, a central hall and quarters for the Superintendent. *Building.*

The residential quarters consist of 4 blocks each having three spacious and well furnished rooms and the cost of the main building was Rs. 44,000, of the residential quarters Rs. 30,000 and of bath rooms and other amenities Rs. 14,700.

414. The teaching staff of this institution consists of 1 graduate, 1 matriculate, 1 non-matric and 1 religious teacher. The clerical staff consists of one accountant and one kitchen supervisor. The menial staff consists of 17 persons including peons, butlers, hamals, cooks, malis, dhobis etc. *Staff.*

415. The number of students that availed themselves of the facilities afforded by this Institution last year was 28. Out of them, 4 have left the institution, 9 were newly admitted and the number at the close of the year under report was 33. *Attendance.*

416. The State bears all the expenditure of students for boarding, lodging etc. A sum of Rs.27,035 is allotted for meeting the expenses as against Rs. 29,456 last year. *Cost.*

Physical culture. 417. Special attention is paid to physical culture. The boys perform drill in the morning for about an hour and in the evening they play foot-ball and indulge in other games under the supervision of the teachers. Students are healthy and strong and care is taken of their health by a competent medical officer who visits the Madressa daily.

Visitors. 418. During the year under report, the Madressa was visited by the Commanding-in-Chief, Western Command and the Agent to the Governor, Kathiawar. His Highness the Nawab Saheb was also pleased to accompany.

Museum.

419. The museum contains an interesting collection of rare exhibits of archæological interest, copper plates and very old coins of various descriptions and historical importance collected mostly from different mahals and the Uperkote as well as specimen of local manufacture, such as notable products of arts and industry. These consist of 1,537 coins, 1,290 exhibits, 238 antiquities and sculptures, 6 books and reports, making a total of 3,071. These articles are located in a spacious building adjacent to the city palace (old kutcheri hall) and are in charge of an Assistant Curator who acts under the general supervision of the Principal, Bahauddin College. The expenditure sanctioned during the year for the upkeep of the museum was Rs. 1,864 against Rs. 2,329 last year.

The Mahabatkhanji Orphanage.

Orphans. 420 This Institution is maintained by the State in order to educate the orphans where 42 yatims are receiving education. The institution continues to show satisfactory progress in all its activities. Out of 31 boys who appeared at the annual examination in the Madressah, 26 were successful.

The Bag-Pipe Band. 421. Thirteen of the Yatims are trained to play Bag-pipe Band and on State ceremonial occasions in Junagadh their services are utilized occasionally.

A party of the pipers was deputed to Ahmedabad and Bombay during the Red Cross Week in December 1922 where their work was found to be praiseworthy by the visitors at both the places.

Staff. 422. The staff consists of the Superintendent, 1 religious teacher, 1 pipe instructor and 7 menials.

Cost. 423. The expenditure incurred during the year under report, amounted to Rs. 6,295-9-1 against Rs. 5,934-4-9 last year.

Kutiana Madressah.

424. The number of boys attending this Madressah, which is an aided-School, rose from 418 to 459. 222 out of these, attend infant classes, 213 attend standards I to III, 16 standard IV and 8 English Standards I and II. With the exception of 2 Hindus, all are Mahomedans. *Attendance.*

425. Out of 17 teachers employed, 1 is an under-graduate, 3 matriculates, and 13 untrained. The annual establishment charges amounted to Rs. 4,315 against. Rs. 4,284 last year. *Staff and expense.*

426. Out of 370 boys who appeared in the examination held by the educational Inspector, 271 passed, the result being 73 p. c. *Results.*

427. This Madressah continues to receive the annual grant of Rs. 5,000 from the State. *Grant-in- Aid.*

Vanthali Madressah.

428. This institution is also a State aided institution and the annual grant-in-aid amounts to Rs. 2,500. *Grant-in-Aid.*

429. The total number of boys on the rolls was 567 against 519 of the last year, of whom, 563 were Mahomedans and 4 Hindus. Out of these, 132 attended the Kindergarten class, 105 infant class, 280 attended standards I to III, 25 Standard IV and 25 English Standards I to IV. *Attendance.*

430. Out of 24 teachers in all, 1 is an under-graduate, 2 matriculates, 1 non-qualified, 6 trained, and 14 untrained. The total expenditure incurred after establishment during the year under report covered Rs. 13,724 against Rs. 12,856 last year. *Staff and expense.*

The Islamia Girls' School and Maternity Hospital at Vanthali.

431. Sheth Haji Sakoor Gani and Mahomed Patel of Vanthali have built, with commendable public spirit, a commodious building at. Vanthali for the accommodation of the girls' school and for maternity purposes at a cost of Rs. 1,25,000 The State has generously made a gift of valuable land for the building. The building is erected with two stories, the ground floor being reserved for the accommodation of school girls and upper story for expectant mothers and out-door female patients. The institutions have not commenced their work during the year under report.

432. Mr. Purushottamrai B. Nanavaty B. A., continued to work as Education Officer. *Personnel.*

Chapter VIII.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Saurashtra Post Office.

433. The State has its own Durbar Postal Service for official facilities and the convenience of the Junagadh State subjects. All official postal articles are carried free of charge. During the year under report, six sub-offices were closed and now there are 21 sub-offices at various places in the State as against 27 last year, and the Head Office is located at Junagadh. The revenue amounted to Rs. 3,593 against Rs. 2,201 of the last year and the expenditure to Rs. 9,003 against Rs. 9,200 last year.

Printing Press.

434. The State Printing Press is doing satisfactory work in addition to the printing of forms required for the different State offices, the printing of State stamps and the publication of the State Gazette. Private job work is also done by the Press. During the year under report, the gross earnings of the Press amounted to Rs. 15,614 against Rs. 14,334 last year. The working expenses amounted to Rs. 14,693 against Rs. 13,720 last year.

Annakshetra.

State Langarkhana.

435. The Langarkhana maintained by the State did useful work as usual in distributing cooked rations to the Mahomedan poor under the supervision of the Manager, Minor Departments. The daily number of the poor that took advantage of this institution was about 400. On Mahomedan holidays, sweet food is distributed. The staff consists of 1 Daroga, 1 chowkidar, 1 male cook and 8 female cooks. The average daily expense came to Rs. 47-8-9. The expenditure incurred during the year amounted to Rs. 17,355 against Rs. 17,218 last year.

Private Charities.

436. There are seventeen Annakshetras (Private charitable institutions) maintained in the State, out of which, 11 are maintained solely by private charities and the remaining six are maintained principally by private charities and contributions are made by the State. Out of these, 5 are situated in Junagadh Talpad, 1 at Vadal, 1 at Vadhavi, 1 at Palanswa, 1 at Don, 3 at Una, 2 at Prayagrai, 1 at Delwada, 1 at Tulshi Shyam and 1 at Keshod. The principal among these, are the Anant Dharmalaya Institution maintained at Junagadh from the income of the fund started by the late Dewan Anantji

Amarchand and managed by a Committee under the Presidentship of Mr. Girdharlal Madhavrai Dholakia and the Anathashram at Keshod started by the celebrated preceptor Mulshanker Mayaram Vyas.

Fairs.

473. No less than 28 fairs are held at several places in the territory of this State and the principal fairs among them are held at Bhavnath temple near the foot of the Girnar Hill on the Shivratri day and the Chaitri Punam fair held on the Girnar and at Prachi and the Tulshi Sham Fair held in the month of Bhadarva. A large number of people from the State as well as from outside attend these fairs.

Geological Research.

438. As stated in the last year's report, Mr. J. Alexander Mitchell, an expert, whose services have been engaged for the geological exmination of the State has finished the Girnar work. The work on the Gir side has not yet commenced.

Monuments.

439. Junagadh is a place of antiquity and there are several noteworthy monuments situated in Junagadh Talpad and outside districts. The principal ones are (1) Ashoka Edicts (2) Khapra Kodia caves (3) Upperkot (4) Bawa Pyara's Math caves (5) Matri's place (6) Mai Ghadechi's place (7) Pancheshwar caves (8) Mount Girnar and (9) Khengar Wav situated in Junagadh and (10) Somnath Temple at Prabhas Patan (11) Varah Temple at Kadwar (12) Gayatri Temple at Pasnavada (13) Vejal Kotho in Una (14) Budhistic caves at Mander under the Gir and (15) Shana caves in the Shana hills in the Babariawad Mahal.

The Junagadh Gymkhana Club.

Origin and equipment.

440. The State set apart a valuable piece of land in the subarban area in August 1915 for Gymkhana purposes. It is surrounded by picturesque scenery all round. The premises contain 3 tennis courts, a large and commodious Badminton shed, Billiard room, Ping-Pong room, 2 other small rooms, and servants' quarters. The main building is erected at a cost of Rs. 20,000 and the Badminton shed at Rs. 6,830 by the State which are also supplied by the furniture of the value of Rs. 2,757. The State further contributes a sum of Rs. 300 every year for the upkeep of the Gymkhana and the club continues to thrive under the fostering care of His Highness the Nawab Saheb who is patron and who takes a very keen interest in the institution. During the year under report, His Highness the Nawab Saheb was pleased to direct that in

view of the loss of the resiliency of the cushions of the larger billiard table, steps be taken to renew them at the cost of the State.

441. The club affairs are managed by a Committee of 7 members. Mr. E. Reuben, B. A., LL. B., Chief Judicial Officer, is the Honorary Chairman, Mr. Shivdatrai T. Mankad B. A., LL. B. Rajprakarni Assistant, is the Honorary Secretary and Mr. Raghunath M. Raja is the Honorary Treasurer. *Management.*

442. The Gymkhana Club is maintained from the contributions by the members. The net receipts last year amounted to Rs. 2,705-1-6, and the net expenditure covered Rs. 2,644-4-10. The accumulated balance at the close of the year covered Rs. 1,499-7-3, out of which, Rs. 800 are invested in the purchase of War Bonds. The club provides ample recreation for the members and forms a place where officers and gentlemen are brought together into a common fold and where there are splendid opportunities for social culture and development of civic virtues. *Maintenance.*

Railway.

443. The Junagad State Railway is the sole property of the State. The first portion of the main line from Jetalsar to Veraval Docks (67·30 miles) was constructed and opened for public traffic during the rule of His Highness the Nawab Saheb Sir Bahadurkhanji, G. C. I. E., in the year 1888-89. *The Junagadh State Railway.*

Subsequently further Branches and Extensions of the line were constructed and opened for traffic, the total mileage being 140·46 as under:—

	Miles.
(1) Jetalsar to Jambur (Main Line).....	86·86
(2) Shapur to Saradiya (Branch Line).....	26·31
(3) Junagadh to Visavadar (Branch Line)...	27·29

444. A further extension of the Main Line from Jambur to Prachi Road (7·64 miles) and Prachi Road to Jamwala (7·50 miles) were under construction, of which, the former was nearing completion and it is hoped to open for traffic by the end of September next. *Line under construction.*

445. Projects for further extensions from (a) Visavadar to Dhari, a distance of 20·76 miles, and (b) Visavadar to Talala, a distance of 26·51 miles, have been submitted to Government for sanction which is awaited. *Projects.*

446. The total number of rolling stock of all classes at the end of the year was:— *Rolling Stock of all descriptions.*

Locomotives.	15
Coaching stock.	80
Goods stock.	264.

Capital outlay. 447. The Capital outlay of the open line from the commencement of the line upto the end of March 1922 excluding suspense, was Rs. 80,34,397 as under:—

	Rs.
(1) Jetalsar–Talala (Main Line).....	61,37,632
(2) Shapur–Saradiya (Branch Line).....	10,03,715
(3) Junagadh–Visavadar (Branch Line)...	8,93,050
Total.....	80,34,397.

To this amount were added for the works executed during the year:—

	Rs.
(1) Jetalsar–Talala (Main Line).....	1,88,973
(2) Shapur–Saradiya (Branch Line).....	228
Total.....	1,89,201.

Thus the Capital outlay of the open line on 31st March 1923 rose from Rs. 80,34,397 to Rs. 82,23,598 excluding suspense and from Rs. 87,87,679 to Rs. 89,26,386 including suspense. Further a sum of Rs. 1,65,200 and Rs. 47,410 was spent on the construction of Talala-Prachi Road and Prachi Road–Jamwala Sections respectively, of the Verawal Una Extension, during the year under report.

Revenue. 448. The gross earnings for the year amounted to Rs. 12,91,867, against Rs. 11,21,646 of the previous year, showing an increase of Rs. 1,70,221 or 15·18 per cent.

Working expenses. 449. The working expenses amounted to Rs. 7,73,043 against Rs. 6,67,059 of the previous year, resulting in an increase of Rs. 1,05,984. Deducting this amount (Rs. 1,05,984) from the increase in the revenue, viz. Rs. 1,70,221, the net increase in earnings for the year under report amounts to Rs. 64,237.

Interest on the Capital outlay. 450. The interest on the Capital outlay of Rs. 89,26,386 including suspense, works out to a percentage of 5·81 against 5·17 on the capital of Rs. 87,87,679 of the previous year.

Traffic working. 451. (*A*) *The Open Mileage* inclusive of Dock Estate and Quarry Line (1·03) stands, as already stated, at 140·46 miles.

(*B*) *The Train Mileage:*—The train mileage worked during the year was 2,18,059 against 2,15,956 for the previous year, showing an increase of 2,103 miles or 0·97 per cent.

(*C*) *Coaching Traffic:*—The gross coaching earnings amounted to Rs. 7,38,457, as compared with Rs. 6,58,735 of the previous year, showing an increase of 79,722 or 12·10 per cent.

(*D*) *Goods Traffic:*—The gross goods earnings amounted to Rs. 5,22,080 or tons 2,01,582 against Rs. 4,41,708 or tons 1,93,274 of the previous year, showing an increase of Rs. 80,372 or 18·20 per cent.

(*E*) *Steam-boat Service:*—Through goods booked to and from Bombay via Verawal Docks under an arrangement with the Bombay Steam Navigation Company was, export 8,080 tons and import 4,613 tons, against 8,721 and 7,103 tons respectively in the previous year.

(*F*) *Rates and Fares:*—

(*a*) *Goods:*—Revised General Classification of Goods No. 10 issued by the Indian Railway Conference Association, containing the reclassification of goods into 10 classes, with revised maxima, has been introduced over this Railway, with effect from 1st April 1922. Noticeable changes in goods rates are made as under:—

(1) *Stone:*—30 pies per maund per mile on full carrying capacity of wagon and with minimum charge of Rs. 7 per vehicle.

(2) *Dates:*—Rates for fresh and dry dates, booked from Verawal Docks to Wadhwan and via have been increased from annas 4 to annas 5 per maund.

(3) *Cotton full-pressed:*—Full pressed cotton booked from Verawal to Bombay via Verawal Bandar has been increased from 6 to 11 pies per maund.

(*b*) *Coaching:*—Revised rates for parcels and luggage and for specie including copper, bronze and nickel coins passed by Conference Resolutions Nos. 79 and 13 of 1921 respectively, and sanctioned by the Railway Board, have been adopted over this Railway with effect from 1st April 1922.

(*G*) *Claims:*—2,009 cases amounting to Rs. 38,973 on account of loss, damage to goods etc., were dealt with during the year under report, against 2,412 cases amounting to Rs. 40,018 of the previous year.

Stores.

452. The balance of stores on hand on the 31st March 1922. ... ... Rs. 5,57,818

Purchases made during the year ... 4,87,612

Total. 10,45,430

Deducting issues during the year... 5,50,644

Balance on 31st March 1923. ... 4,94,786

Workshop. 453. The following machines were added to the shops during the year under report:—

1 Cold sawing machine.
1 Wheel lathe.
1 Foundry overhead crane.
1 Low condensing compound engine to replace the present portable engine was in course of erection.

The Railway workshop is provided with upto date plant and has been turning out railway requirements and serves as model training school for young boys, training them as practical fitters and artizans and enabling them to earn a decent living. All railway work is done in the workshop including construction of rolling stock.

Medical. 454. There were 7,262 admissions and 34,679 attendances during the year in the Railway Dispensary, as compared with 5,700 and 19,808 respectively for the previous year; and the principal cases treated were 872 of the digestive system, 888 of the skin diseases, 593 of the respiratory system and 1,390 of the eye diseases. There were 3 major and 98 minor surgical operations.

Staff employed. 455. The number of staff employed during the year was:—

Europeans.	1
Anglo Indians.	5
Indians.	1,020

Police. 456. During the year under report, the number of cognizable offences dealt with by the Police, was 14 against 13 and 14 respectively during the two preceding years. 1 of these 14 cases, was struck off as false and out of the remaining 13 disposed of by the Police, 8 were theft offences, 2 house-breaking and theft, 2 were offences under the Railway Act and 1 was an offence under the Arms Rules. Of these, 4 ended in conviction, 8 were classed as "not brought to trial" and 1 was awaiting trial, when the year closed. The number of offenders arrested during the year under report, was 5 against 8 and 7 respectively of the two previous years. 4 of these, were convicted and 1 was awaiting trial at the close of the year. The value of property stolen during the year was Rs. 1,450, as compared with Rs. 636 and 930 respectively for the two previous years. The percentage of property recovered was 9·17 during the year under report, as against 29·08 and 21·50 respectively for the two previous years.

Accidents. 457. On 21st November 1922, a 50 lbs. rail was put across the line at the Khareda bridge on main line mile 57 by some unknown person. The rail came in contact with engine of 6 Up Mixed, was bent almost double and carried 10 Telegraph posts. Fortunately no serious damage occurred either to rolling stock, permanent way or to any human life.

A second attempt was made to wreck the train at mile 51 on the 26th November 1922 by placing a 41¼ lbs. rail across the line; but the attempt failed, as the rail was thrown off by the cow-catcher.

On the 2nd January 1923, while one Sidi Bibal Chand was digging in the cutting at mile 86/1-2, a clod of earth fell heavily on him, hurting him seriously and resulting in death.

458. A length of 18·75 miles, Malia Hatina to Veraval, of the main line, except in station yards, was relaid with 50 lbs. rails. *Important events.*

Provident Institution.

459. The following figures represent the transactions of the Provident Institution during the year under report:— *Receipts.*

	Rs. a. p.
Receipts compulsory.	10,029-0-0
do. voluntary and security.	2,760-1-6
Total.	12,789-1-6

A further sum of Rs. 7,665-8-0 was received during the year on account of deposits temporarily withdrawn from the Provident Institution by the employees.

Contributions from the Railway earnings as bonus amounted to Rs. 9,564-5-4, viz., Rs. 4,813-0-0 for the half year ending 31st March 1922 and Rs. 4,751-5-4 for the half year ending 30th September 1922.

460. The following sums were withdrawn from the Provident Fund Accounts during the year under report:— *Withdrawals*

	Rs. a. p.
Compulsory	18,197- 3- 6
Voluntary & Security	2,750-13-10
Bonus	6,420- 4- 2
Total.....	27,368- 5- 6.

461. The interest accounted for from April 1922 to March 1923 was as under:— *Interest.*

	Rs. a. p.
Compulsory	3,507- 5- 4
Voluntary	207-10- 6
Bonus	3,654-12- 5
Total.....	7,369-12- 3.

462. The above transactions left a closing balance of Rs. 1,46,750-6-6 exclusive of the Fine-fund at the end of the year, detailed as under:— *Balance.*

	Rs. a. p.
Compulsory	67,636-15-10
Voluntary	7,572- 7- 9
Bonus	71,540-14-11
Total.....	1,46,750- 6- 6.

Fine Fund.

463. The receipts during the year under report, including the interest of Rs. 25-0-7 amounted to Rs. 147-1-7, which with the opening balance of Rs. 919-7-3 gave a total credit to Fine fund of Rs. 1,066-8-10. The disbursements during the year amounted to Rs 230, leaving a closing balance of Rs. 836-8-10.

Dock Estate & Quarry Line.

464. The Verawal Dock Estate has been connected with the Railway line running from Verawal Station to the Bandar, thereby facilitating the through-booking of goods between the Railway and the Steamer. The Quarry siding has been constructed at Dungarpur station on the Junagadh-Visavadar Branch Line to facilitate transport of stones from the Dungarpur Quarry.

Personnel.

465. Mr. E. W. Proctor Sims, A. M. I. C. E, was in charge of the office of the Manager and Engineer-in-Chief of the Railway and the Railway construction and also controlled the Loco and Carriage and Wagon departments throughout the year. Mr. A. Marks, in addition to his duty as Deputy Manager, held charge of the Traffic, Audit and Accounts and Stores departments throughout the year.

Conclusion.

466. Before concluding, I take this opportunity of expressing my heartfelt thanks to the Heads of different Departments and Offices for the able and successful manner in which they have managed their respective departments and offices and for the spirit of wholehearted co-operation with which they have discharged their duties.

Finally, I consider it my sacred duty to acknowledge with deep gratefulness the invaluable support generously given and sound advice kindly imparted from time to time by His Highness the Nawab Saheb.

Junagadh,

Vribhovandas D Parekh

22nd June, 1923.

Dewan, Junagadh State.

STATISTICAL RETURNS.

Appendix I.

Names of high Officials in the Junagadh State, showing changes in the Personnel during the year 1922–1923.

No.	Designation	Name of Holder of substantive appointment.	Date of appointment to the post.	Cause of Vacancy.	Name of Holder of acting appointment.	Remarks.
1	Huzur Secretary to His Highness.	Amir Sheikh Mahamadbhai Abdullabhai.*	25—4–21			* Also holds the post of Private Secretary to His Highness; & held the post of Military Secretary upto 18th December 1922.
2	Dewan, Junagadh State.	Tribhuvanrai Dulerai Rana, B. A., LL. B.	25—4–21			
3	Education Secretary.	H. A. W. Bladen, B. A. (Cantab)*	1—9–20			* On privilege leave from 11th June & furlough from 11th Dec. 1921.
4	Naib Dewan.	M. A. Fakih, B. A. (Alig.), Bar-at-Law.*	25—4–21			*On furlough from 7th December 1922.
5	Manager & Engineer-in-Chief, Junagadh State Railway.	E. W. Proctor Sims, A. M. I. C. E.§	2—4–14			§ Also holds the post of Consulting Engineer and is in charge of Verawal Harbour Works.
6	Military Secretary to His Highness.	Kumar Shri Pratapsinghji.	19–12–22	New post created		
7	Chief Judicial Officer.	E. Reuben, B. A., LL. B.	26—8–11			
8	Deputy Manager, Junagadh State Railway.	A. Marks.*	15—6–11			* Assistant Manager upto 31st Aug. 1922 & Deputy Manager from 1st September 1922.
9	Principal, Bahauddin College.	S. H. Hodiwala, M. A.	1—8–20			
10	Chief Medical Officer.	Dr. P. T. Kothari, L. M. & S.	2—2–21			
11	Commissioner of Ports.	Krishnalal C. Dhru.	21—5–21			
12	Police Commissioner.	Dhairyashanker. Ambaram Chhaya.	1—9–20			
13	Revenue Commissioner.	Motilal J. Vasavada.*	25—4–21			Also holds the post of Superintendent, Managed Estates, & controls the Barkhali Department.
14	State Vakil with the Agent to the Governor, Kathiawar.	Chhaganlal H. Pandya, B. A.	25—9–20			

15	Hisabi Daftar Adhikari.	Manilal K. Nanavaty, B. A., LL. B.	24—9—20		
16	Assistant to the Private Secretary to His Highness.	J. X. Sequeira.	15—2—22		
17	Toshakhana & Jamdarkhana Officer	Khan Shri Abdullakhan Muhammadkhan.	1—4—20		
18	Palace Superintendent.	Dr. Ranchhoddas M. Parekh, L. M. & S.	13—9—20		
19	Superintendent, Public Works Department.	Rao Saheb, Thakershi M. Ghia.	1—4—20		
20	*Commanding Officer, Junagadh State Forces.	Major Hayat Mirkhan.	15—5—22		* Mahmad Bin Abdulla held the post upto 14-5-22, when he was transferred to Memandari Department.
21	Rajprakarni Assistant to the Dewan	Shivdatrai T. Mankad, B. A., LL B.	10—11—22	New post created	
22	*Sadar Court Judge.	Maneklal Dharanji Nanavati. B. A , LL. B.,	3—7—22		* Amritlal Motilal Parekh, the permanent incumbent, died on 2-7-1922.
23	Deputy Revenue Commissioner.	Chhelshanker D. Rana.	15—2—22		
24	Education Officer.	Purushottamrai B. Nanavaty, B. A.	7-11-21		
25	*Rajprakarni Court Judge.	Chhotalal D. Desai, B. A , LL. B.	10—11—22		* Maneklal Dharanji held the post upto 31st August and Shivdatrai T. Mankad upto 9th November 1922.
26	Superintendent, Dewan Office.	Dolatrai K. Jhala.	25—4—21		
27	Head Master, Bahadurkhanji High School.	D. J. Solomon, B. A. B. L. (U. S. A.).	2—8—15		
28	Lady Doctor, Coronation Memorial Zenana Hospital.	Miss Ruth Dewaji, L. M & S.	23—3—17		
29	Stable Superintendent.	Major Abdul Azizkhan Moladadkhan.	1—9—21		
30	European Memandari Officer.	K. S. Prabhatsinhji. *	1—7—22		* Worked as Memandari Officer upto 30-6-1922.

31	*Superintendent, Salt and Abkari Departments.	Jayantilal H. Vasavada. †	10-11-22		* Chhotalal Dulabhji held the post upto 9th November 1922. † Also holds the post of Gharbheni. Officer.
32	Survey Superintendent.	Mohanlal Ishwardas.	2—1-11		
33	Native Memandari Officer.	Mahamad bin Abdulla.	1—7-22	New post created	
34	Superintendent and Head Master, Mahabatkhan Madressa-tul-Maulla.	Nasaru Mian B. Kazi.	16-10-21		
35	*Superintendent, Gir Forest.	Sadruddin Nyamatulla.	1—9-22		* Jayantilal Hartlal Vasavada held the post upto 31st August 1922.
36	*Sarkari Vakil.	Venilal H. Nanavati B. A., LL. B.,	1—9-22		* Shivdatrai T. Mankad held the post upto 31st August 1922.

Appendix II.

List of Laws in force in the Junagadh State.

No.	Description.	Whether adapted from British Indian Acts.	Introduced during the year under report.	Remarks.
1	2	3	4	5
1	Penal Code.	Yes.	No.	Sections 181, 319 and 412 amended during the year.
2	Criminal Procedure Code.	,,	,,	Section 335 amended during the year.
3	Civil Procedure Code.	,,	,,	
4	Limitation Act.	,,	,,	
5	Registration Act.	,,	,,	Section 21 (4) amended during the year.
6	Stamp and Court Fees Acts.	,,	,,	Section 46 (5) of the Stamp Act. and Schedule A of the Court Fees Act amended during the year.
7	Cattle Trespass Act.	,,	,,	
8	Encumbered Estates Act.	No.	,,	
9	Whipping Act.	Yes.	,,	
10	Police Act.	,,	,,	
11	Arms Act.	,,	,,	
12	Prevention of Gambling Act.	,,	,,	
13	Opium Act.	,,	,,	
14	Prevention of Cruelty to Animals Act.	,,	,,	
15	Act for the Protection of Wild Birds and Game.	,,	,,	
16	Boilers' Inspection Act.	,,	,,	
17	Legal Practitioners Act.	No.	,,	
18	Forest Act.	Yes.	,,	
19	Explosives Act.	,,	,,	
20	Companies Act.	,,	,,	
21	Land Revenue Code.	No.	,,	Section 187 amended during the year.
22	Account Code.	,,	,,	
23	Small Causes Court Act.	,,	,,	

24	Village Police Act.	No.	No.
25	Conveyances Act.	,,	,,
26	Co-operative Society Act.	Yes.	,,
27	Guardian and Wards Act.	,,	,,
28	Act to provide for the punishment of breaches of contracts by artificers, workmen and labourers in certain cases.	,,	,,
29	Motor Vehicles Act.	,,	,,
30	Criminal Tribes Act.	,,	,,

Appendix III.

Statement showing the strength, cost and other particulars of the Military Force in the Junagadh State for the year 1922–23.

Arm of service.	Number of fighting officers and men.						Details of force at the end of the current year.						Total cost on account of pay and allowances of the force including followers.	Remarks.
	At the end of the last year.	Recruited this year.	Casualties.			At the end of the current year.	Number of Regiments, Battalions or Batteries.	Number of guns.	Number of men.					
			Died.	Invalided.	Discharged, deserted, &c.				European Commissioned officers.	Native Commissioned officers.	Non-commissioned officers.	Fighting men		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
Junagadh State Forces.	101	109	0	1	47	162	0	6*	0	9	14	139	Rs. 1,02,855	*3 at Junagadh with the State Police and 3 at Mangrol for saluting, purposes.

Appendix IV.

Statement showing the strength, cost, discipline and education of the Police for the year 1922–23.

Description of Office.	Number.	Pay and Grade. Rs.	Fixed allowance. Rs.	Sanctioned cost. Rs.		Actual cost.	Punishments.				Punished judicially.	Rewards.		Education.		Remarks.
							Dismissed.	Fined.	Degraded.	Suspended.		By promotion	By money.	Literate.	Illiterate.	
Commissioner of Police.	1	550	75	7,500	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	
Deputy Commissioner of Police	1	0	0	0		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	In abeyance.
Inspector I grade.	1	175—200	15	2,530	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	
„ II „	2	125–5–145	15	3,590	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	
„ III „	3	100–5–120	15	4,620	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	0	
Fouzdar I „	3	80–5–95	20	4,260	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	0	
„ II „	5	60–5–75	20	5,700	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	5	0	
„ III „	6	45–5–55	20	5,400	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	6	0	
Jemadar I „	11	35–2½–40	* 10	15,936	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	11	0	
„ II „	21	28–2½–33			0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	2	20	0	1 Vacancy.

* Allowance is given to 31 on duty out of a total of 32 Jemadars.

Havaldar I grade.	17	24	*	$7\frac{1}{2}$ & 5	29,472	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	14	2	1 Vacancy.		
„ II „	26	21/8					0	1	1	0	0	0	2	18	5	3 Do.		
„ III „	26	19					0	0	0	1	0	0	1	17	15	6 Excess.		
Naiks.	50	16/8					0	0	0	0	0	0	2	23	22	5 Vacancies.		
																* Out of 119 Havaldars and Naiks 14 out post Head Constables get Rs. 7½ allowance and 13 Investigation Head Constables get Rs. 5 allowance.		
Lance Naiks.	7	15/8		0	1,302	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	6	1			
Constables I grade.	316	15/8		0	58,776	0	0	0	1	2	0	0	15	70	203	43 Do.		
„ II „	211	14/8		0	36,714	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	3	24	66	121 Do.		
„ III „	124	13/8		0	20,088	0	13	2	0	3	1	0	4	66	209	151 Excess. The arrangement not strictly made according to sanctioned gradations		
Mounted Police.																		
Risaldar.	1	100+25		29	1,848	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0			
Jemadar I grade.	1	40-$2\frac{1}{2}$-50		29	948	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0			
„ II „	1	25-$2\frac{1}{2}$-$37\frac{1}{2}$		29	798	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0			
Dafedar I „	1	24		29	636	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0			
„ II „	2	21/8		29	1,212	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1			
„ III „	4	19		29	2,304	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	3			
Lance Dafedars.	5	16/8		29	2,730	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	2	1	2 Vacancies.		

Sowars I grade.	15	16/8	*			0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	8	4 Vacancies.
„ II „	19	15/8	29 & 7	25,860	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	7	9	3 Vacancies.
„ III „	22	14/8				2	0	0	0	0	0	0	5	8	9 Vacancies.
															*Out of a total of 56 Sowars inclusive of fifteen cyclists, 41 get an allowance of Rs. 29 and 15 cyclists get an allowance of Rs. 7.
Total.....	902			2,32,224	0	1,97,135	15	4	4	6	1	0	32	313	553	
Miscellaneous Expenses including pay of Office Establishment, & contingencies etc.				66,341	0	60,192										
Total.....				2,98,565	0	2,57,327										
Mangrol	75			12,747		11,139							44	31		
Grand Total...	**977**			**3,11,312**	**0**	**2,68,466**	**15**	**4**	**4**	**6**	**1**	**0**	**32**	**357**	**584**	

Appendix V.

Statement showing the working of the Police in the Junagadh State during the year 1922–23.

State.	Number of offences,		Number of accused arrested.		Number of accused sent for trial.		Number of accused convicted.		Number of accused acquitted or discharged.		Percentage of convictions to arrests.		Percentage of convicted to accused sent for trial.		Remarks.
	Past year.	This year.	Past year.	This year.	Past year.	This year.	Past year.	This year.	Past year.	This year.	Past year.	This year.	Past year.	This year.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
Junagadh.	1,149	1,051	821	762	750	649	425	325	286	295	51·7	42·6	56·6	50·0	All these include Mangrol figures also.

Out of 630 accused arrested in Junagadh { 15 were in Police custody at the end of the year pending committment for trial.
36 were released by Police without being sent for trial.

„ 579 „ sent for trial „ 27 were pending trial in Magisterial courts on 31-3-23.

„ 273 „ discharged „ 110 were discharged owing to cases being compounded.

Appendix VI.

Statement showing the value of property stolen and amount of recoveries made in the Junagadh State during the year 1922-23.

State.	Amount stolen.		Amount recovered.		Percentage of recoveries of property stolen.		Remarks.
	Past year. Rs.	This year. Rs.	Past year. Rs.	This year. Rs.	Past year. Rs.	This year. Rs.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Junagadh.	46,667	67,117	16,425	18,831	35·1	28·0	All these include Mangrol figures also.

Appendix VII.

Statement showing the number of crimes committed, the number of cases disposed of and cases awaiting trial in the Junagadh State during the year 1922-23.

Description of offences.	Number of offences			Number of cases disposed of during the past year.	Number of cases disposed of during the present year.	Number of persons apprehended.	Number of persons convicted.	Number of persons sentenced							Number of persons acquitted or discharged.	Number of persons confined being insane.	Number of persons died during or before trial.	Terms of imprisonment.										Persons remaining at the end of the year.	Remarks.
								Imprisonment.		Imprisonment and fine.																			
	Balance from past year.	Committed during the present year.	Total.					Simple.	Rigorous.	Simple.	Rigorous.	Fine only.	Whipping.	Total.				Under 1 month.	From 1 to 2 months.	From 2 to 3 months.	From 3 to 6 months.	From 6 to 12 months.	From 1 to 2 years.	From 2 to 3 years.	From 3 to 5 years.	Above 5 years.	Transportation.	Capital punishment.	Cases awaiting trial.		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32
Offences against the public tranquillities, S. 146.	0	6	6	7	6	14	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	13	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Offences by or relating to public servants, S. 188.	1	8	9	12	9	14	4	0	1	0	1	2	0	4	10	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Offences relating to coin and Government stamps, S. 240.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Murder, S. 300.	1	9	10	9	10	16	7	0	5	0	1	1	0	7	9	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	
Culpable homicide, S. 299	0	2	2	2	2	2	2	0	2	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Attempt to commit murder, S. 307.	0	2	2	0	2	4	2	0	1	0	1	0	0	2	2	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Causing miscarriage, S. 312.	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Grievous hurt, S. 320.	1	41	42	53	40	60	20	0	2	0	13	5	0	20	35	0	1	4	2	2	3	1	1	0	0	2	0	0	2	4	
Hurt and criminal force, S. 319-350.	9	1,053	1,062	1,066	1,047	1,639	142	3	10	2	25	102	0	142	1,481	0	0	17	3	12	1	6	1	0	0	0	0	0	15	16	
Kidnapping, S. 359.	1	6	7	7	6	18	5	0	3	0	2	0	0	5	10	1	0	0	0	5	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	2	4	
Rape, S. 375.	0	7	7	4	3	10	3	0	2	0	0	1	0	3	3	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Unnatural offence, S. 377.	0	2	2	0	2	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Dacoity, S. 391.	0	2	2	18	12	12	6	2	0	0	4	0	0	6	6	0	0	38	12	5	8	1	2	1	0	0	0	0	2	2	
Theft, etc., S. 378-445.	3	196	199	261	197	318	166	6	15	6	40	98	1	166	150	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	4	0	0	0	0	0	1	12	
Robbery, S. 390.	0	8	8	14	7	12	5	0	0	0	5	0	0	5	5	0	0	6	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Criminal trespass, S. 441.	1	25	26	25	26	66	14	0	2	2	2	8	0	14	52	0	0	6	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	8	
Offences relating to marriage, S. 474-497-499	1	56	57	62	54	108	10	1	3	0	2	4	0	10	90	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Forgery.	0	3	3	1	3	3	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	2	0	0	6	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	1	
Offences relating to special and local laws	0	65	65	30	62	85	27	0	0	0	7	20	0	27	57	0	0	10	5	4	3	1	4	1	0	0	0	0	10	13	
Miscellaneous cases under S. 481 of Criminal Procedure Code	11	501	512	593	502	715	124	2	6	1	19	96	0	124	578	0	0	89	24	29	18	15	13	4	1	6	0	1	39	52	
Total.	29	1,992	2,021	2,172	1,982	3,098	539	14	53	11	122	338	1	539	2,505	1	1														
Mangrol.	5	381	386	474	384	399	99	0	0	4	22	66	7	99	298	0	0	16	2	4	1	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	2	
Grand Total.	34	2,373	2,407	2,646	2,366	3,497	638	14	53	15	144	404	8	638	2,803	1	1	105	26	33	19	18	13	4	1	6	0	1	41	54	
								226										226												

Appendix VIII.

Statement showing the number of offences reported and dealt with by the various Courts in the Junagadh State during the year 1922-23.

Class of Courts.	Number of offences reported during the year.		Number of persons dealt with.								Persons disposed of.					Persons remaining at the end of the year.	Remarks.
			Remaining at the end of the year.	Brought to trial in 1922-23.					Total.								
	Past year.	Present year.		Arrested by Police.	Upon warrant.	On summons.	Voluntary.	Arrested in the presence of Magistrates.	Past year.	Present year.	Discharged without trial.	Acquitted.	Convicted.	Committed or referred.	Died, escaped or transferred.		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
Munsiffs' Courts.	1,659	1,615	35	548	108	1,726	6	4	2,959	2,427	595	1,311	453	23	1	44	
City Magistrate's Court.	451	377	13	288	23	347	0	0	597	671	519	70	71	3	0	8	
Sadar Adalat.	(25)	(19)	(1)	(26)	0	0	0	0	(34)	(27)	0	(12)	(15)	0	0	0	
Mangrol Munsiff's Court.	467	381	12	71	36	280	0	0	523	399	228	67	97	5	0	2	
Mangrol Sessions' Court.	(2)	(2)	0	(5)	0	0	0	0	(3)	(5)	0	(3)	(2)	0	0	0	
Total.	2,577	2,373	60	907	167	2,353	6	4	4,079	3,497	1,342	1,448	621	31	1	54	

N. B.—The figures in brackets refer to cases and persons committed to the sessions. As these are included in the figures relating to the City Magistrate's and Munsiff's Courts, they are not counted in making up the totals of columns 2, 3, 4, 5, 10, 11, 13 and 14.

Appendix IX.

Statement showing the results of appeals against decisions passed by the Criminal Courts in the Junagadh State during the year 1922–23.

Tribunal.	Number of appeals.	Number of persons and cases.																Average duration of criminal appeals.	Remarks
		Appeals rejected summarily.		Sentences.						Proceedings quashed.		Referred.		Further enquiry, &c. ordered.		Pending.			
				Confirmed.		Modified.		Reversed.											
		Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
																		Days	
Huzur Adalat.	101	0	0	106	67	12	6	18	12	3	1	0	0	28	12	4	3	35	
Sadar Adalat.	131	8	5	86	62	49	38	46	25	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	14	
Mangrol Appeal Court.	13	1	1	6	6	4	4	3	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	43	
Total.....	245	9	6	198	135	65	48	67	39	3	1	0	0	29	13	4	3		

Appendix X.

(Civil.)—Nature and value of original suits filed and disposed of during the year 1922-23.

Tribunals.	Opening balance.		Filed during the year, received by transfer or on remand.		Total.		Disposed of during the year.		Closing balance		Suits filed during the present year.									Suits disposed of during the present year.					Average duration.		Remarks.
	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Value. Rs.	Suits *re* landed property.	Suits for money transactions.	Suits for other rights.	Number of suits under Rs. 100.	Number of suits above Rs. 100 and under Rs. 500.	Number of suits above Rs. 500 and under Rs. 1,000.	Number of suits above Rs. 1,000 and under Rs. 5,000.	Above Rs. 5,000.	*Ex parte.*	Admitted or compromised.	Struck off the file.	Otherwise disposed of.	Value. Rs.	Past year.	Present year.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28
																									D.	D.	
Munsiffs' Courts.	696	472	4,361	4,004	5,057	4,476	4,585	4,032	472	444	10,79,141	143	3,656	205	2,731	990	155	110	18	813	2,006	44	1,169	10,93,891	114	113	
Mangrol Munsiff's Court.	21	22	295	332	316	354	294	335	22	19	32,767	5	292	35	250	77	2	3	0	15	118	10	192	28,997	75	67	
Total	717	494	4,656	4,336	5,373	4,830	4,879	4,367	494	463	11,11,908	148	3,948	240	2,981	1,067	157	113	18	828	2,124	54	1,361	11,22,888			

Appendix XI.

(Civil)—Results of applications for the execution of decrees during the year 1922-23.

Tribunal.	Opening balance.		Value of opening balance for present year.	Applications brought to the register.			Total.			Disposed of.			Closing balance.			Nature of applications pending disposal at the close of the year.			Remarks.
	Past year.	Present year.		Past year.	Present year	Value for present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Value for present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Value for present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Value for present year.	Below 6 months.	Below 12 months.	Above 12 months.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
			Rs			Rs			Rs			Rs			Rs				
Munsiffs' Courts	1,366	1,657	9,45,976	5,186	5,679	11,09,873	6,552	7,336	20,55,849	4,895	5,567	10,32,962	1,657	1,769	10,22,887	1,468	170	131	
Mangrol.	16	24	12,035	154	135	18,038	170	159	30,073	146	140	25,083	24	19	4,990	10	3	6	
Total.....	1,382	1,681	9,58,011	5,340	5,814	11,27,911	6,722	7,495	20,85,922	5,041	5,707	10,58,045	1,681	1,788	10,27,877	1,478	173	137	

Appendix XII.

(Civil).—Number and results of appeals in civil suits during the year 1922-23.

Tribunals.	Opening balance.		Filed during the year.		Total.		Disposed of.		Closing balance		Value of appeals filed during the year.		How disposed of.										Average duration.		Remarks.
													Decisions confirmed.		Decisions reversed.		Decisions amended.		Cases remained for trial.		Cases compromised or otherwise disposed of.				
	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26
											Rs.	Rs.											M. D.	M. D.	
Huzur Court.	99	129	178	252	277	381	148	189	129	192	1,28,262	1,11,254	94	137	27	23	18	22	6	1	3	6	7—0	6—0	
																							M. D	M. D	
Sadar Court.	201	149	307	317	508	466	359	423	149	43	1,17,212	1,69,504	205	234	74	146	42	43	11	0	27	0	6-17	5-23	
																							Y. M. D.	Y. M. D	
Mangrol Appeal Court.	8	12	27	29	35	41	23	22	12	19	5,792	3,216	8	4	4	11	3	4	3	1	5	2	1-0-22	0-4-22	
Total.	308	290	512	598	820	888	530	634	290	254	2,51,266	2,83,974	307	375	105	180	63	69	20	2	35	8			

Appendix XIII.

Statement showing the number of persons confined in the Jails and Lock-ups in the Junagadh State during the year 1922–23.

	Number of prisons.	Number of persons.				Daily Average.		Number of prisoners remaining at the end of the year.	Total cost of Jails and prisoners. Rs	Average period of accused under trial. Days.	Remarks showing mortality among convicts in Jails.	Remarks.
		Remaining from last year.	Admitted during the year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.					
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
Junagadh State.	× 10	105	322	472	427	93	108	99	30,736	17	0	All these figures are inclusive of Mangrol figuers.

* Besides these there are two lock-ups in Mahals.

Appendix XIV.

Registration of documents in the Junagadh State during the year 1922-23.

Name of State.	Documents presented.		Nature of documents presented.										Documents registered.		Value of documents registered.		Documents of which registry has been refused.		Documents remaining unregistered, pending inquiry at the close of the year.		Remarks.
			Mortgages		Sale deeds.		Wills.		Money bonds.		Miscellaneous.										
	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year	Past year.	Present year.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22
Junagadh.	1,196	1,407	511	634	581	647	24	32	2	0	78	94	1,174	1,372	Rs 16,65,940	Rs 19,83,260	10	11	12	24	

Appendix XV.

Statement showing the receipts and expenditure on account of Registration during the year 1922–23.

Description.	Past year.							Present year.							Remarks.
	Number of deeds presented	Value of property.			Fees realised.			Number of deeds presented	Value of property.			Fees realised.			
		Rs.	As.	Ps.	Rs.	As.	Ps.		Rs.	As	Ps.	Rs.	As.	Ps.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
Mortgages.	511	7,44,411	8	9	6,682	3	8	634	8,59,271	3	9	8,929	14	0	
Sale deeds.	581	8,18,500	11	7	8,270	8	6	647	9,83,061	10	9	10,062	15	0	
Wills.	24	33,316	0	0	361	11	0	32	27,620	0	0	312	6	6	
Money bonds.	2	1,500	0	0	17	7	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Miscellaneous.	78	1,69,007	9	3	695	7	0	94	1,19,452	0	0	954	0	6	
Total.	1,196	17,66,735	13	7	16,027	5	2	1,407	19,89,404	14	6	20,259	4	0	

Appendix XVI.

Statement showing the Receipts and Expenditure of the Municipalities and Village Boards in the Junagadh State during the Samvat years 1977 (1920-21) and 1978 (1921-1922).

Name of Municipality.	Opening balance on the 1st September 1921. Rs.	Receipts.		Total in current year. Rs.	Expenditure.		Balance on the 31st August 1922. Rs.	Remarks.
		St. 1977 Rs.	St. 1978 Rs.		St. 1977 Rs.	St. 1978 Rs.		
Junagadh.	58,089	79,495	79,297	1,37,386	81,223	71,617	65,769	
Verawal.	52,476	23,405	32,914	85,390	13,456	13,394	71,996	
Una.	14,415	7,631	9,961	24,376	4,741	5,303	19,073	
Delwada.	2,760	1,292	1,096	3,856	639	508	3,348	
Sutrapada.	1,037	743	730	1,767	360	393	1,374	
Patan.	3,408	4,083	4,921	8,329	3,559	4,898	3,431	
Chorwad.	2,465	1,781	6,876	9,341	828	799	8,542	
Malia.	14,160	7,229	1,923	16,083	4,276	2,093	13,990	
Keshod.	8,396	5,076	3,993	12,389	1,084	2,652	9,737	
Balagam.	1,935	505	596	2,531	348	429	2,102	
Shil.	1,021	647	911	1,932	448	482	1,450	
Kutiana.	24,779	28,811	31,698	56,477	20,316	22,136	34,341	
Vadal.	378	419	568	946	463	666	280	
Visavadar.	1,270	519	608	1,878	264	402	1,476	
Bagdu.	568	145	158	726	75	80	646	
Vanthali.	17,124	11,417	12,241	29,365	6,842	7,169	22,196	
Bhesan.	1,118	246	307	1,425	302	234	1,191	
Shahpur.	4,617	2,416	2,662	7,279	934	940	6,339	
Total...	2,10,016	1,75,860	1,91,460	4,01,476	1,40,158	1,34,195	2,67,281	
Village Boards.								
Nawagadh.	388	247	562	950	59	61	889	
Ajab.	799	206	214	1,013	93	99	914	
Bamnasa.	484	141	199	683	93	90	587	
Talala.	44	300	300	344	276	266	78	
Gadhakda.	693	484	619	1,312	204	292	1,020	
Bherai.	111	173	153	264	203	211	53	
Total.	2,519	1,551	2,047	4,566	928	1,025	3,541	

Appendix XVII.

Statement of rainfall in the Junagadh State during the year 1922-23.

Number.	Name of Rain-gauge Stations.	April 1922.		May 1922.		June 1922.		July 1922.		August 1922.		September 1922.		October 1922.		November 1922.		December 1922.		January 1923.		February 1923.		March 1923.		Total.		Total past year.		Average of past 5 years.		Remarks.
		Inches.	Cents.	Inches.	Cents.	Inches.	Cents.	Inches.	Cents.	Inches.	Cents.	Inches.	Cents.	Inches.	Cents.	Inches.	Cents.	Inches.	Cents.	Inches.	Cents.	Inches.	Cents.	Inches.	Cents.	Inches.	Cents.	Inches.	Cents.	Inches.	Cents.	
1	Junagadh.	0	0	0	0	1	7	11	88	4	20	7	7	0	0	0	0	0	21	0	0	0	41	0	0	24	84	44	82	38	53	
2	Verawal.	0	0	0	0	1	39	5	37	1	88	6	7	0	0	0	0	0	26	0	0	0	82	0	0	15	79	17	33	26	44	
3	Una.	0	0	0	0	1	51	3	34	1	19	4	37	0	0	0	0	0	20	0	0	0	22	0	0	10	83	28	91	30	11	
4	Kutiyana.	0	0	0	0	0	92	2	70	2	43	5	5	0	16	0	0	0	30	0	0	1	46	0	0	13	2	17	27	23	10	
5	Vanthali.	0	0	0	0	0	66	5	19	2	23	4	83	0	16	0	0	0	47	0	0	0	43	0	0	13	97	32	85	29	22	
6	Delvada.	0	0	0	0	1	82	2	75	1	2	3	47	0	0	0	0	0	5	0	0	0	34	0	0	9	45	29	76	24	12	
7	Prabhas-Patan.	0	0	0	0	1	85	6	28	2	64	5	61	0	0	0	31	0	30	0	0	0	93	0	0	17	92	19	53	28	37	
8	Malia.	0	0	0	0	0	98	6	10	1	62	3	97	0	6	0	0	0	30	0	0	0	65	0	0	13	68	31	24	30	46	
9	Keshod.	0	0	0	0	1	73	6	83	2	62	5	14	0	30	0	0	0	42	0	0	0	80	0	0	17	84	27	80	27	77	
10	Chorwad.	0	0	0	0	1	68	2	17	1	29	5	72	0	0	0	0	0	26	0	0	0	84	0	0	11	96	17	8	21	64	

11	Visavadar.	0	0	0	0	0	97	5	79	2	71	4	68	0	31	0	0	0	19	0	0	0	0	0	0	14	65	32	37	31	78
12	Bhesan.	0	0	0	0	0	78	6	27	1	2	5	1	0	19	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	90	0	0	14	17	28	24	24	65
13	Navagadh.	0	0	0	0	0	71	5	55	2	72	3	15	2	60	0	0	0	16	0	0	1	50	0	0	16	39	31	1	25	2
14	Vadal.	0	0	0	0	1	0	6	30	3	44	7	37	1	64	0	0	0	55	0	0	0	78	0	0	21	8	35	16	32	7
15	Bherai.	0	0	0	0	1	5	6	63	0	95	5	7	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	13	70	23	36	21	39
16	Sutrapada.	0	0	0	0	1	63	5	91	2	46	4	6	0	0	0	0	0	44	0	0	0	60	0	0	15	10	24	85	31	24
17	Talala.	0	0	0	0	1	16	8	16	2	74	3	75	0	75	0	0	0	34	0	0	0	87	0	43	18	20	39	66	42	22
18	Shil.	0	0	0	0	2	31	4	7	1	50	3	60	0	0	0	0	0	70	0	0	0	73	0	0	12	91	18	10	23	48
19	Sanakhada.	0	0	0	0	1	22	3	64	1	22	3	81	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	31	0	0	10	20	28	83	29	18
20	Mangrol.	0	0	0	0	1	33	3	21	0	67	4	49	0	0	0	0	0	55	0	0	0	17	0	0	10	42	17	55	24	4

Appendix XVIII.

Statement as to prices of staple crops.

No.	Article.	Price per *Khandi* (31st March 1922.) Rs. A. P.	Price per *Khandi* (31st March 1923.) Rs. A. P.	Remarks.
1	2	3	4	5
1	Cotton.	145—0-0	140—0-0	
2	Bajro *(Pennisetum Typhoideum)*.	75—0-0	50—0-0	
3	Juwar *(Sorghum Vulgari)*.	52—8-0	35—0-0	
4	Wheat.	73-12-0	50—0-0	
5	Gram.	66—4-0	40—0-0	
6	Urad *(Phaseolus Mungo va. Radiatus)*	65—0-0	60—0-0	
7	Tur *(Cajanus Indicus)*.	95—0-0	90—0-0	
8	Rice.	125—0-0	125—0-0	
9	Mug *(Phaseolus Mungo)*.	80—0-0	60—0-0	

Appendix XIX.

Statement of Expenditure on Public Works during the year from 1st April 1922 to 31st March 1923.

No.	Description of Works.	State Funds.			Memorial and Charitable Funds.	Total.
		Original.	Maintenance and Repairs.	Total.		
		Rs	Rs	Rs	Rs	Rs
1	Buildings.	2,03,174	71,733	2,74,907	0	2,74,907
2	Roads.	28,171	43,945	72,116	0	72,116
3	Water Works.	0	26,735	26,735	0	26,735
4	Irrigation Works.	0	1,086	1,086	0	1,086
5	Bunder Improvements.	3,37,613	5,785	3,43,398	0	3,43,398
6	Electric Light.	25,713	59,275	84,988	0	84,988
7	Telephone.	1,634	3,420	5,054	0	5,054
8	Para Municipality.	0	10,625	10,625	0	10,625
9	Miscellaneous.	0	299	299	0	299
10	Establishment & Contingencies.	0	36,377	36,377	0	36,377
	Total	5,96,305	2,59,280	8,55,585	0	8,55,585

Appendix XX.

Agricultural Stock in the Junagadh State during the year 1922-23.

	Bullocks.	Cows.	Buffaloes.		Horses.	Mares.	Colts and Fillies.	Asses.	Sheep and Goats.	Camels.	Ploughs.		Carts.		Remarks.
			Male.	Female							Drawn by two bullocks.	Drawn by four bullocks.	Riding.	Loading.	
Khalsa villages. §	96,330	71,806	2,096	54,078	2,057	2,861	832	4,436	93,722	496	29,186	362	6,533	7,927	§ These figures are exclusive of Mangrol figures.
Non-Khalsa Villages*	44,717	32,356	1,000	21,705	1,266	1,561	891	2,006	51,594	84	13,330	6	2,992	3,286	* These figures are inclusive of Mangrol figures.
Total.....	1,41,047	1,04,162	3,096	75,783	3,323	4,422	1,723	6,442	1,45,316	580	42,516	368	9,525	11,213	

Appendix XXI.

Statement showing the excise shops and excise revenue of the Junagadh State during the year 1922-23.

Name of the State.	Country spirit.		Opium.		Ganja.		Toddy.		Total.		Remarks.
	Number of shops.	Revenue.	Number of shops.	Revenue.	Number of shops.	Revenue.	Number of shops.	Revenue.	Number of shops.	Revenue.	
Junagadh.	48	Rs. 32,440	52	Rs. 57,494	37	Rs. 27,725	0*	Rs. 127	137	Rs. 1,17,786	* Toddy is sold at the country liquor shops and hence separate shops are not shown.

Appendix XXII (A).

Statement showing Receipts during the Samvat years 1977 (1920–21) and 1978 (1921–1922).

No.	Items of Receipts.	Receipts.		Difference.	Remarks.
		St. 1977 A. D. 1920-21.	St. 1978 A. D. 1921-22.		
1	Land Revenue.	24,68,996	25,07,141	+ 38,145	
2	Forests.	1,31,541	1,16,389	− 15,152	
3	Miscellaneous cash levies	1,03,821	1,05,747	+ 1,926	
4	Ganim Vero and Mahmuli.	1,51,413	1,54,164	+ 2,751	
5	Jortalbi.	85,766	90,215	+ 4,449	
6	Nazrano.	6,871	7,459	+ 588	
7	Rayasat, Paddock, &c.	23,527	20,902	− 2,625	
8	Lancers.	683	1,904	+ 1,221	
9	Police.	2,361	3,796	+ 1,435	
10	General Administration.	4,580	2,987	− 1,593	
11	Ports.	3,38,170	5,12,563.	+ 1,74,393	
12	Law and Justice.	43,884	50,434	+ 6,550	
13	Stamps.	1,04,627	1,06,439	+ 1,812	
14	Jail.	2,448	4,002	+ 1,554	
15	Printing Press.	25,640	27,829	+ 2,189	
16	Customs.	1,75,454	1,80,912	+ 5,458	
17	Medical.	308	518	+ 210	
18	Public Works Department.	11,364	13,236	+ 1,872	
19	Abkari, &c.	2,11,687	2,24,210	+ 12,523	
20	Municipality.	0	0	0	
21	Educational.	10,030	10,215	+ 185	
22	Revenue Survey.	482	1,595	+ 1,113	
23	Land-Rent and Quarries.	96,987	1,21,329	+ 24,342	

24	Interest & Exchange.	2,56,785	2,16,683	– 40,102
25	Varad.	7,513	8,977	+ 1,464
26	Saurashtra Post.	2,015	2,702	+ 687
27	Railway.	14,22,633	14,40,921	+ 18,288
28	Miscellaneous.	55,693	6,584	– 49,109
29	Recovery of out-standings.	1,19,591	1,26,027	+ 6,436
	Total Rs.	**58,64,870**	**60,65,880**	**+2,01,010**

Appendix XXII (B).

Statement showing Expenditure during the Samvat years 1977 (1920-21) and 1978 (1921-22).

No.	Items of expenditure.	Expenditure.		Difference.	Remarks.
		St. 1977 A. D. 1920-21.	St. 1978 A. D. 1921-22.		
1	Raj-kutumb.	13,29,493	7,15,328	-6,14,165	
2	Amirs.	25,746	20,294	- 5,452	
3	Peshkashi and Contributions.	1,11,448	1,09,179	- 2,269	
4	Pension Parwashi & Contributions.	2,16,567	1,53,873	- 62,694	
5	Mahmuli.	95,724	1,08,912	+ 13,188	
6	Payment according to Rajasthanik and Alienation decisions.	48,672	54,816	+ 6,144	
7	Rayasat.	4,71,259	4,19,378	- 51,881	
8	Lancers.	72,106	1,13,729	+ 41,623	
9	Police.	3,54,399	3,67,846	+ 13,447	
10	General Administration.	6,71,288	6,95,817	+ 24,529	
11	Ports.	29,604	32,715	+ 3,111	
12	Law and Justice.	1,05,365	1,18,914	+ 13,549	
13	Stamps.	7,062	7,060	- 2	
14	Jail.	27,952	28,877	+ 925	
15	Printing Press.	27,764	26,995	- 769	
16	Customs.	8,686	10,103	+ 1,417	
17	Medical.	1,29,545	1,25,113	- 4,432	
18	Public Works Department.	12,19,213	7,56,188	-4,63,025	
19	Abkari, Salt and Opium.	16,063	15,573	- 490	
20	Municipality.	0	0	0	
21	Education.	2,38,461	2,79,768	+ 41,307	
22	Revenue Survey.	30,582	32,856	+ 2,274	
23	Land-Rent and Quarries.	13,856	3,19,064	+3,05,208	
24	Interest and Exchange.	48,959	29,386	- 19,573	
25	Varad.	2,678	2,598	- 80	
26	Saurashtra Post.	9,584	9,628	+ 44	
27	Railway.	8,53,468	9,25,212	+ 71,744	
28	Miscellaneous.	16,19,809	6,92,107	- 9,27,702	
	Total Rs.	**77,85,353**	**61,71,329**	**-16,14,024**	

Appendix XXIII.

Statement of Medical Relief afforded in Junagadh State during the year 1922-23.

No.	Name of Dispensary.	Number of patients treated.		Results of in-door patients.				Expenditure.	Daily average attendance	Remarks.
		Out-door.	In-door.	Cured or relieved.	Absented.	Died.	Remaining at the end of the year.	Rs. A. P.		
1	Junagadh Hospital	27,824	1,826	1,453	256	34	83	57,529—8—1*	451·70	*Including C. M. O.'s Office.
2	„ C. M. Zenana Hospital	10,755	251	241	0	1	9	11,888-15—3	259·93	
3	„ Leper Asylum.	0	46	12	0	5	29	4,872—7—1	27·97	
4	„ New Dispensary.	8,061	0	0	0	0	0	2,352-13—1	103·26	
5	„ Jail „	1,477	5	5	0	0	0	1,070—0—0	22·6	
6	„ Railway „	7,262	0	0	0	0	0	3,267—0—6	95·0	
7	„ State Forces „	2,609	278	275	0	0	3	3,025—0—0	41·10	
8	Verawal Dispensary.	14,612	34	33	0	0	1	2,553—0—3	161·35	
9	Una „	10,228	22	10	11	1	0	2,800—0—0	133·49	
10	Kutiana „	9,650	3	3	0	0	0	2,286—0—0	121·45	
11	Delwada „	3,096	0	0	0	0	0	1,463—0—0	37·54	
12	Prabhas Patan - „	6,516	0	0	0	0	0	1,500—0—0	104·41	

13	Vanthali Dispensary.	4,098	0	0	0	0	0	1,430-12--3	38·60	
14	Malia ,,	3,227	0	0	0	0	0	1,480-14--3	34·8	
15	Keshod ,,	3,040	0	0	0	0	0	1,276--7--4	32·2	
16	Chorwad ,,	6,101	0	0	0	0	0	1,262 12--9	59·79	
17	Visavadar ,,	2,942	0	0	0	0	0	1,252-15--6	30·13	
18	Bhesan ,,	2,652	0	0	0	0	0	1,500--0--0	22·23	
19	Navagadh ,,	1,920	0	0	0	0	0	1,095-11—4	5·2	
20	Vadal ,,	2,396	0	0	0	0	0	1,164—9-11	19·6	
21	Bherai ,,	2,526	0	0	0	0	0	1,364-11-10	22·44	
22	Sutrapada ,,	2,810	0	0	0	0	0	1,116--8—0	28·92	
23	Talala ,,	2,188	0	0	0	0	0	1,312—8-11	20·97	
24	Shil ,,	1,964	0	0	0	0	0	1,343-10—3	31·82	
25	Gir Travelling ,,	1,586	0	0	0	0	0	696--3—0	13·41	
26	Sanakhada ,,	1,812	0	0	0	0	0	1,315--5—7	10·61	
27	Mangrol ,,	9,010	0	0	0	0	0	7,012—2--4	24·6	
	Total.	1,50,362	2,465	2,032	267	41	125	1,19,233-1--6	1,955·12	

Appendix XXIV.

Vital statistics of the Junagadh State for the year 1922–1923.

Name of the State.	Population.	Births.		Increase.	Decrease.	Deaths.		Increase.	Decrease.	Ratio per 1,000 of population.				Remarks.
		Past year.	Present year.			Past year.	Present year.			Births.		Deaths.		
										Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
Junagadh.	4,65,493	9,852	9,811	0	41	6,206	6,302	96	0	21·16	21·07	13·33	13·53	These include Mangrol figures also.

Appendix XXV.

Particulars as to schools maintained by the Junagadh State for the year 1922-23.

No. of schools.		Description of schools.	No. of pupils on the 31st March.		Daily average attendance.		Expenditure.			Remarks.
Past year.	Present year.		Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	High Schools. Rs.	Secondary Schools. Rs.	Primary Schools. Rs.	
167	148	2 High Schools. 7 Middle Schools. 1 Madressa. 1 Sanskrit Pathshala. 118 Primary Schools for boys. 1 Arabic and Persian School attached to the Madressa. 17 Girls' Schools (Guj.) 1 Islami Girls' School. 148	15,178	15,118	11,123·1	11,485	41,225 (a)	28,817 (b)	1,48,305 (c)	The figures are inclusive of Mangrol figures. (a) Rs. 38,525 Establishment charges 2,700 Repairs. 41,225 (b) Rs. 28,517 Establishment charges 300 Repairs. 28,817 (c) Rs. 1,44,180 Establishment charges 4,125 Repairs. 1,48,305.

Appendix XXVI.

Statement showing the rate of customs duty on goods through-booked from Bombay via Veraval.

Name of imported articles.	Rate. Rs. as. ps	On weight or value or number.
(1) Grain of all kinds, *rice*, *tur*, *khorasani* *til* seeds:—		
(*a*) Booked to all stations from Jambur to Junagadh, Saradiya and Visavadar branches	0—1—0	Per Railway maund.
(*b*) ,, Vadal	0—0—9	Do.
(*c*) ,, Jetalsar and all stations beyond, ‡ except those between Supedi & Porbandar Docks	0—0—3	Do.
(*d*) ,, All stations between Supedi and Porbandar Docks...	Free.	
(*e*) ,, Dhoraji	0—0—5	Do.
(2) Ghee:—		
(*a*) ,, All stations from Jambur to Vadal and Saradiya and Visavadar Branches.	0—4—0	Do.
(*b*) ,, Jetalsar and beyond. ‡	0—0—3	Do.
(*c*) ,, Dhoraji.	0—0—9	Do.
(3) Tobacco leaves:—		
(*a*) ,, All stations from Jambur to Vadal and Saradiya and Visavadar Branches.	0—2—0	Do.
(*b*) ,, Jetalsar and all stations beyond, ‡ except those between Supedi & Porbandar Dock.	0— 0—4	Do.
(*c*) ,, All stations between Supedi & Porbandar Docks.	Free.	
(*d*) ,, Tobacco (in bags) for Dhoraji. ...	0—1—7	Do.
(4) Jaggery:—		
(*a*) ,, All stations from Jambur to Keshod. ...	0—1—6	Do.
(*b*) ,, Lushala, Manavadar, Bantwa and Saradiya.	0—1—4	Do.
(*c*) ,, Junagadh, Vadal, Shahpur, Sorath Vanthali and Visavadar Branch.	0—1—0	Do.
(*d*) ,, Jetalsar and all stations beyond, ‡except those on the Porbandar line ...	0—0—2	Do.
(*e*) ,, Dhoraji.	0—0—9	Do.
(*f*) ,, Stations between Supedi & Porbandar Docks	Free.	
(5) Sugar:—		
(*a*) ,, All stations from Jambur to Lushala ...	0—1—9	Do.
(*b*) ,, Shahpur, Junagadh, Saradiya and Visavadar Branches.	0—1—6	Do.
(*c*) ,, Vadal.	0—0—9	Do.
(*d*) ,, Jetalsar and all stations beyond, ‡ except those on the Porbandar line. ...	0—0—2	Do.
(*e*) ,, Dhoraji.	0—1—0	Do.
(*f*) ,, Stations between Supedi & Porbandar Docks	Free.	
(6) Sugarcandy:—		
(*a*) ,, All stations from Jambur to Vadal, Saradiya and Visavadar Branches	0—2—7	Do.
(*b*) ,, Stations beyond ‡ Jetalsar except those between Supedi and Porbandar Docks	0—0—6	Do.
(*c*) ,, Supedi to Porbandar Docks... ...	0—1—0	Do.
(*d*) ,, Jetalsar.	0—2—0	Do.
(*e*) ,, Dhoraji	0—1—0	Do.
(7) Cocoanuts:—		
(*a*) ,, All stations from Jambur to Vadal, Saradiya and Visavadar Branches. ...	0—9—9	Per 1000 cocoanuts.

Name of imported articles.	Rate. Rs. AS. PS	On weight or value or number.
(*b*) Booked to Jetalsar and all stations beyond, ‡ except those between Supedi & Porbandar Docks	0—2—0	Per 1000 cocoanuts.
(*c*) „ Stations between Supedi & Porbandar Docks	Free.	
(*d*) „ Dhoraji.	0—3—0	Do.
(8) Yarn and cotton twist:—		
(*a*) „ All stations from Jambur to Vadal, Sorath-Vanthali and Visavadar Branch	1—12—0	Per Rs. 100 value declared.
(*b*) „ Bantwa, Manavadar and Saradiya.... ...	0—8—0	Do.
(*c*) „ Jetalsar and beyond‡	0—4—0	Do.
(*d*) „ Dhoraji.	0—5—0	Do.
(9) Timber:—		
(*a*) „ All stations from Jambur to Vadal, Saradiya and Visavadar Branches.	1—9—0	Do.
(*b*) „ Jetalsar and beyond	0—8—0	Do.
(*c*) „ Dhoraji.	1—0—0	Do.
(10) Piece-goods:—		
(*a*) „ All stations from Jambur to Vadal, Sorath-Vanthali and Visavadar Branch	0—4—0	Do.
(*b*) „ Bantwa, Manavadar and Saradiya	0—4—0	Do.
(*c*) „ Jetalsar and all stations beyond, ‡ except those between Supedi & Porbandar Docks	0—4—0	Do.
(*d*) „ Stations between Supedi & Porbandar Docks	Free.	
(11) Cotton seeds:—		
(*a*) „ All stations from Jambur to Vadal, Saradiya and Visavadar Branches.	0—0—6	Per Railway maund.
(*b*) „ Jetalsar and stations beyond,‡ except those between Supedi and Porbandar Docks	0—0—2	Do.
(*c*) „ Stations between Supedi & Porbandar Docks	Free.	
(*d*) „ Dhoraji.	0—0—3	Do.
(12) Betelnuts:—		
(*a*) „ All stations from Jambur to Lushala.	0—3—3	Do.
(*b*) „ Junagadh, Visavadar Branch, Shahpur and Sorath Vanthali, Manavadar, Bantwa and Saradiya	0—3—0	Do.
(*c*) „ Vadal.	0—2—6	Do.
(*d*) „ Jetalsar and all stations beyond, ‡ except Jetpur and those between Supedi and Porbandar	0—1—0	Do.
(*e*) „ Dhoraji.....	0—1—0	Do.
(*f*) „ Jetpur.	0—0—3	Do.
(*g*) „ Stations between Supedi and Porbandar...	Free.	
(13) Copper, brass, iron, haberdashery, machinery, chinaware, glassware, earthenware, cutlery, all kinds of seeds (except til and cotton seeds), silk, oil and miscellaneous articles:—		
(*a*) „ All stations from Jambur to Vadal, Sorath-Vanthali and Visavadar Branch.....	1—12—0	Per Rs 100 value declared.
(*b*) „ Jetalsar and beyond.‡	0—4—0	Do.
(*c*) „ Stations Bantwa, Manavader and Saradiya:		
(*a*) all kinds of seeds (except til and cotton seeds), oil and miscellaneous articles ...	1—12—0	Do.
(*b*) Copper, brass, iron, haberdashery machinery, chinaware, glassware, earthenware and cutlery.	0—8—0	Do.
(*c*) Silk.	0—7—0	Do.

Name of imported articles.	Rate. Rs. AS. PS	On weight or value or number.
(14) *Attar*, printed books, used household articles, old bags, *khâro* (used for washing), Chorwad stone, gold, silver, British currency and private furniture for Europeans.	Free	
(15) Snuff:—		
(*a*) Booked to all stations from Jambur to Vadal, Saradiya and Visavadar Branches. ...	0—3—0	Per Railway Maund
(*b*) ,, Jetalsar and all stations beyond,‡ except those between Supedi and Porbandar...	0— 0—9	Do.
(*c*) ,, All stations between Supedi and Porbandar.	Free.	
(*d*) ,, Dhoraji	0—2—0	Do.

‡ All goods booked to Rajkot Para, Rajkot Junction and any stations on the Jamnagar and Morvi Railways " Free."

Note:—The minimum charge for imports is one anna per each consignment and six pies and over will be taken as one anna and less than six pies dropped.

Appendix XXVII.

Statement showing the rate of customs duty on goods through-booked to Bombay via Veraval.

Name of export articles.	Rate. Rs. As. Ps.	On weight or value or number.
(1) Cotton full pressed, bales, borries or loose:—		
a Booked from stations Jambur to Veraval and upto Lushala.	0—3—0	Per Railway maund.
b ,, Shapur.	0—2—8	Do.
c ,, Sorath Vanthali, Manawadar, Bantwa and Saradiya.	0—2—8	Do.
d ,, Junagadh to Visavadar.	0—1—10	Do.
e ,, Vadal.	0—1—0	Do.
f Cotton from Sardargadh pressed at any of the presses on the Junagadh Railway and booked through to Bombay Harbour via Veraval Bandar on production of a certificate from the Press Managers.	0—0—6	Do.
g Cotton from Kutiana pressed at any of the presses on the Junagadh Railway and booked through to Bombay on production of a certificate from the Press Managers.	Free.	
h ,, booked from Amreli, Chital and Kunkavav...	Free.	
i ,, ,, ,, Lunidhar, and stations between Jetalsar and Ribda. ...	0—0—3	Do.
j ,, ,, ,, stations between Supedi and Porbandar Docks (excepting for full pressed cotton)	0—0—3	Do.
k ,, ,, ,, any other stations	Free.	
l Full pressed cotton booked from any station ... from Supedi to Porbandar Docks... ...	Free.	
m Cotton from Dhoraji.., ...	0—0—5	Do.
n Cotton from Jetpur, Gondal and surrounding villages pressed at any station on this line with certificate from the Press Managers.	0—0—3	Do.
o Cotton imported by sea to Verawal from Nawabander (Una Mahal) and full pressed at any of the presses on the Junagadh State Railway, chargeable with customs duty @ Rs. 0-0-5 (five pies) per Railway maund, when exported *either* through or locally, via Verawal Bunder, on the production of the certificate to that effect from any of the Managers of the presses on the Junagadh Railway.	0—0—5	Do.
(2) Grain of all kinds and til seeds:—		
a booked from Rajkot Para and beyond.*	Free.	
b ,, Jetalsar, Jetpur and stations on the Jetalsar-Rajkot Junction section upto Ribda (excepting wheat from Gondal)	0—0—2	Do.
c ,, all stations from Vadal to Jambur and Saradiya and Visavadar Branches....	0—1—0	Do.
d ,, all stations from Vavdi on the Dhola Jn. section and from Supedi on the Porbandar section.	Free.	
e Wheat from Gondal...	Free.	
f ,, ,, Dhoraji.	0—0—3	Do.
g ,, ,, Bagasra and its surrounding villages via. Visavadar under Vahivatdar's certificate.	Free.	

Name of export articles.	Rate. Rs. As. Ps.	On weight or value or number.
(3) Wool:—		
a booked from Gondal, Kunkavav, Rajkot Para and beyond.*	Free	
b „ Dhoraji.	0—1—2	Per Railway maund.
c „ all stations between Upleta and Porbandar Docks.	Free.	
d „ all stations from Vadal to Jambur, Saradiya and Visavadar Branches.	0—2—9	Do.
e booked from Jetalsar and all other stations. ...	0—0—8	Do.
(4) Copper, brass, tin and bell metal manufactured:—		
a booked from stations from Vadal to Jambur, Saradiya and Visavadar Branches. ...	0—2—0	Do.
b „ Jetalsar & other stations (except Dhoraji).	0—1—0	Do.
c „ Rajkot Para and beyond.*	Free.	
d „ Dhoraji	0—1—6	Do.
(5) Ghee:—		
a booked from Dhoraji...	0—8—0	Do.
b „ Jetalsar and beyond...	0—2—0	Do.
c „ stations on Junagadh Ry.	0—4—0	Do.
(6) Castor seeds:—		
a booked from Jetalsar, Nawagadh and Virpur	0—0—4	Do.
b „ Gondal and stations beyond.*	Free.	
c „ stations from Kunkavav to Jetpur (except Vavdi).	0—0—5	Do
d „ Vavdi, Lunidhar and stations beyond on the Dhola Jn. section.	Free.	
e „ stations between Supedi and Porbandar Docks.	Free.	
f „ stations from Vadal to Jambur, Saradiya and Visavadar Branches.	0—1—0	Do.
g „ Dhoraji.....	0—0—3	Do.
(7) Oil.	0—0—6	Do.
(8) Other goods:—		
a booked from Jetalsar and stations beyond* on the Dhola Jn. and Jetalsar-Rajkot section upto Ribda...	0—8—0	Per Rs. 100 Value declared.
b „ stations from Vadal to Jambur, Saradiya and Visavadar Branches	1—9—0	Do.
c „ stations between Supedi and Porbandar Docks.	0—4—0	Do.
d „ Dhoraji.	0—8—0	Do.

*All goods from Rajkot Para, Rajkot Jn. and stations on the Jamnagar and Morvi Railways "free."

NOTE—Veraval Customs duty on Kuppas (cotton with seeds) and loose cotton from areas beyond Jetalsar Junction to be ginned and pressed in factories situated on Junagadh Railway and through-booked thence to Bombay via Veraval Bandar is chargeable on production of a certificate from the Press Manager, at the rates quoted above.

NOTE—The minimum charge for exports is one anna per each consignment and six pies and over will be taken as one anna and less than six pies dropped.

Appendix

Statement showing the rates of customs duty at

EXPORT TARIFF.

Names of articles.	Rate.
Cotton from:—	
Shipped locally (except on cotton from Sardargadh, Kutiana, and stations beyond Jetalsar Jn.)	Rs. 0—3—0 per Ry. md
Sardargadh	„ 0—0—6 „
Kutiana	Free.
Dhoraji, Virpur, Gondal, Ribda, Jetalsar, Jetpur, Vavdi, Khakharia & Lunidhar.	„ 0—0—3 „
All other stations beyond Jetalsar ...	Free.
Cotton imported by sea to Verawal from Nawabander (Una Mahal) and full-pressed at any of the presses on the Junagadh State Railway, will be charged customs duty @ Rs. 0-0-5 (five pies) per Railway maund, when exported *either* through or locally, via Verawal Bundar on the production of the certificate to that effect from any of the manager of the presses situated on the Junagadh Railway.	„ 0—0—5 „
Ghee export to Bombay:—	
If brought to Veraval by Road	„ 1—0—0 „
Do. Do. by rail from J. S. Railway Stations.	„ 1—0—0 „
Do. Do. beyond Jetalsar Jn.	„ 0—4—0 „
Export to any other ports (except Bombay)	„ 1—0—0 per case.
Fire-wood...	5 *per cent.* on declared value.
Chunam	Rs. 0—1—6 per *khandi.*
Chorwad stone.....	„ 1—0—0 per 100 stones.
Bidi leaves.....	„ 0—3—0 per *dhokdi* (bundle).
Other goods generally if booked from stations between Jetalsar and Veraval...	2 *per cent.* on declared value.
Do. beyond Jetalsar...	1 „ „
Octroi-paid goods...	$\frac{1}{2}$ „ „
Onion, Til seeds and Castor seeds.	$1\frac{9}{16}$ „ „
Horses:—	
Above 14 hands in measure...	Rs. 5—0—0 per each.
Under „ „	„ 2—0—0 „

NOTE—Goods exported to Foreign ports will be charged at the British rates of Customs duty.

XXVIII.

Veraval for locally booked goods.

IMPORT TARIFF.

Names of articles.	Rate.
Piece-goods booked for Veraval	8 as. *per cent.* on declared value.
Do. Do. for all other stations beyond Veraval	4 as. Do. Do.
Grain, sugar, jaggery, coir, yarn, cocoanuts and betelnuts (if booked to Jetalsar and beyond).....	$\frac{7}{8}$ „
Attar, books, old furniture, empty cases, gunny bags, Chorwad stone, *Kharo* (from Jafrabad), gold and gold ornaments, British and Junagadh coins...	Free.
Silver and silver ornaments (from British ports).....	Free.
Bombil fish...	$1\frac{1}{4}$ anna per 1000.
Other goods generally	$1\frac{9}{16}$ *per cent.* on declared value.
Coal	2 annas per ton.
Any goods for Bantwa, Manavadar and Sardargadh...	1 *per cent.* on declared value.
Do. for Kutiana...	$\frac{9}{16}$ „
Grain and seeds imported from Bombay, Broach, Surat, or Karachi and rebooked locally at Veraval by rail to Rajkot under certain specified provisions	Free.

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REPORT

ON THE

ADMINISTRATION

OF THE

JUNAGADH STATE

FOR THE

YEAR 1923-24.

JUNAGADH
PRINTED AT THE STATE PRESS.
1924.

To,

HIS HIGHNESS NAWAB SAHEB,

SHREE MAHABATKHANJI BAHADUR,

JUNAGADH.

Your Highness,

Pursuant to Your Highness' directions, I have the honour to submit the accompanying Report on the Administration of Your Highness' State for the year ended 31st March 1924.

I have the honour to be,

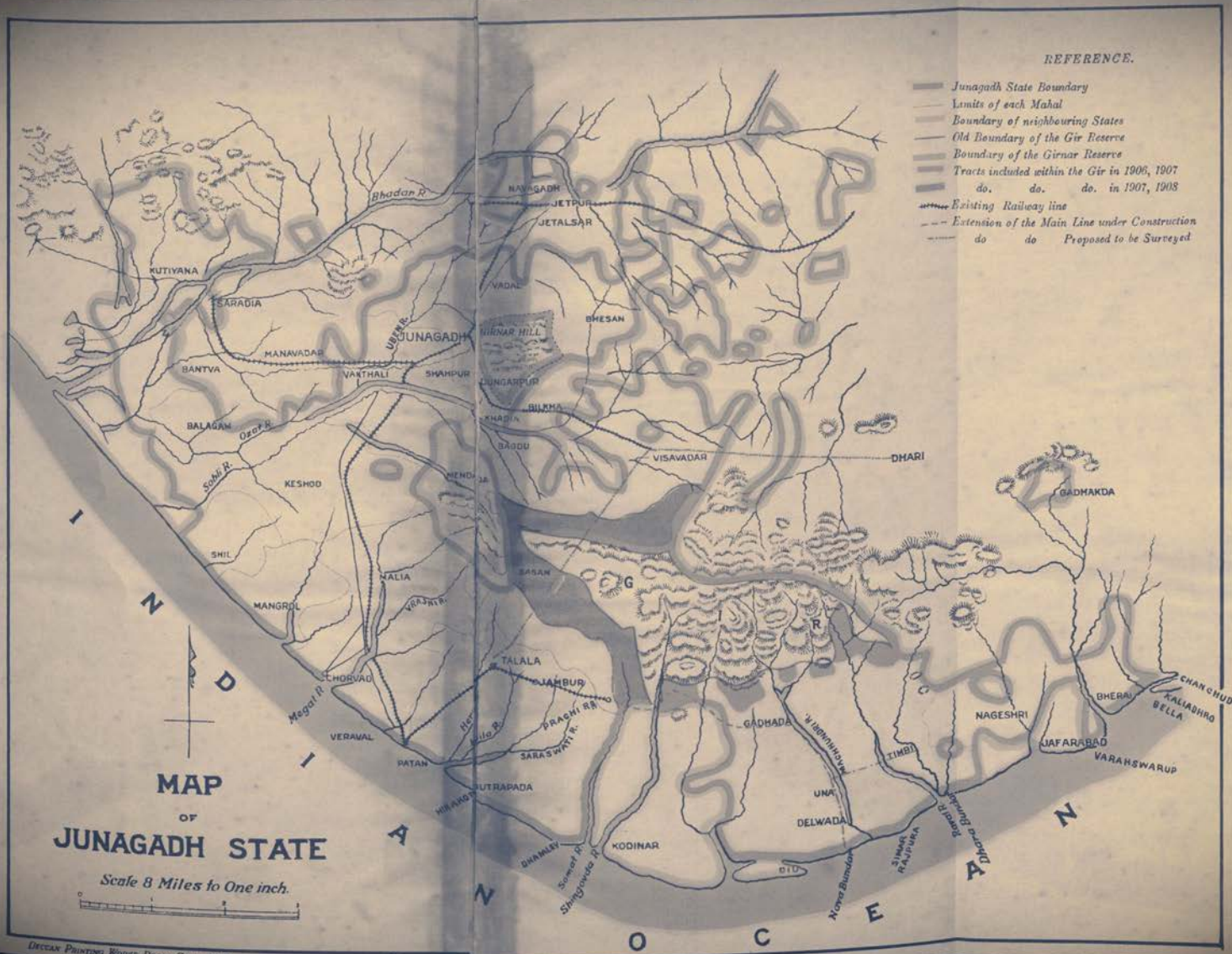
Your Highness,

Your Highness' most obedient servant,

Junagadh,

17th July 1924.

Dewan, Junagadh State.



Deccan Printing Works, Poona City, 1924

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Chapter I.

GENERAL AND POLITICAL.

Introduction.

Physical Aspect.

The State of Junagadh lies in the south-western portion of the Kathiawar Peninsula between 24°44′ and 21°53′ north latitude, and 70° and 72° east longitude, with the Halar Division of the province as its northern boundary, and Gohelwad Prant to its east. It is bounded on the south and west by the Arabian sea. It comprises 865 villages inclusive of Mangrol and its swang villages. It has 16 Ports, of which the principal are Verawal and Mangrol. The principal rivers in the State are the Bhadar, Uben, Ozat, Hiran, Saraswati, Machhundri, Singaoda, Megal, Vrajni, Raval and Sabli. The capital town of Junagadh is situated on the slope of the famous Girnar Hill, sacred to the Jains, the Shivaites, Vaishnavites and other Hindus. Fort, Gaumukh, Ambaji, Gorakhnath, Guru Dattatraya and Kalika form the principal peaks of the Girnar Hill and the highest peak is that of Gorakhnath which rises to a height of 3,666 feet above sea level, whence fine views of the shrine of the Datar sacred to the Mahomedans can be obtained. To the south-west of the Girnar Hill lies the extensive forest of Gir, which supplies timber and other natural products to the residents of the State and the neighbouring districts and is unique as the sole stronghold of the Indian Lion. The principal peaks in the Junagadh portion of the Gir are:—(1) Karakia, (2) Dundi, (3) Lapala and (4) Ratno in the vicinity of Visavadar; (5) Rosemal in the vicinity of Malia; (6) Hadalidhar in the vicinity of Una and (7) Saylo in the vicinity of Patan. On the other hand the State commands a sea coast of about 84 miles possessing delightful sandy beech.

2. The soil is divided into numerous classes; but three kinds are principal, namely, garden land, dry crop land and rice land. There is a fourth kind of land called *Ghed* or low-lying land extending 10 miles from sea-shore. It is always inundated during the rains and assumes the appearance of vast swamp. A long strip of land along the coast extending from Patan to Una is called *Nagher* and in this portion three crops are harvested annually.

3. The climate of the Junagadh districts is most varied. On the one hand is found the salubrious climate on the sea-coast as also on the summit of the lofty hills of the Girnar and on the other, the hot climate of the plains and the comparatively unhealthy climate of the Gir Forest. Junagadh itself is always hot and the climate of the town is fairly healthy.

4. The average rain fall of Junagadh from recorded observations for the last 5 years is 30 Inches and 39 Cents.

Map.

5. The attached map shows the head-quarters of the Revenue divisions of the State, the principal ports and rivers, lines of Railways and other important details.

Area.

6. The area of the State is 3,336·9 square miles inclusive of Mangrol figures.

Population.

7. The total population according to the census of 1921 was 4,65,493 of which 3,68,003 were Hindus, 90,091 Mahomedans, 7,216 Jains, 90 Christians, 53 Parsis; while 40 were of other castes. Not less than 1,73,936 i. e. 37·3 of the total population are agriculturists in occupation.

Receipts and expenditure.

8. The total revenue of the State for the year under report was Rs. 62,75,405 exclusive of the alienated revenue amounting to about Rs. 9,60,534 and Mangrol revenue at about Rs. 3 lakhs; whilst the expenditure amounted to Rs. 68,19,020. The average receipts and disbursements based on the figures of five years cover respectively Rs. 58,61,469 and Rs. 60,50,548.

Tribute paid and received.

9. The State pays a tribute of Rs. 28,394 annually to the Paramount Power and a Peshkashi of Rs. 37,210 to His Highness the Gaekwar; on the other hand the State of Junagadh receives a tribute styled *Zortalbi* from 134 States amounting to Rs. 92,421 of which the largest item of Rs. 22,858 is paid by Bhavnagar. It is under existing treaty engagements recovered and paid to the State by the British authorities who charge 25 % on account of the expenses of collection.

Principal articles of production and manufacture.

10. The principal articles of production in the State are cotton, bajri, juwar, sesamum, wheat, rice, sugarcane, cereals, grass, timber, stone, castor-seed, fish, country-tobacco groundnuts, bamboos etc; while those of manufacture are ghee, molasses, sugarcandy, copper and brassware, dyed cloth, gold and silver embroidery, pottery, hardware, leather, bamboo furniture etc.

Ruler and His Family.

Age, Salute etc.

11. The Chief bears the title of Nawab. The present Ruler is His Highness Mahabat Khan III and is ninth in succession and seventh in descent from His Highness Bahadurkhanji I, the founder of the Babi family of Junagadh in 1735 A. D. His Highness the Nawab Saheb

was born on 2nd August 1900 and will complete the 24th year of his age on 2nd August 1924. His Highness succeeded to the Gadi on 22nd January 1911, visited England in 1913-14, received his education at the Mayo College Ajmer, and has been invested with full powers on 31st March 1920. His Highness the Nawab Saheb is the Ruler of the premier State in Kathiawar, ranks first among the Chiefs of Kathiawar enjoying plenary powers and enjoys a salute of 15 guns personal. The Ruler of this State usually enjoys a salute of 13 guns permanent and 15 guns permanent locally within the territorial limits of the Junagadh State.

His Highness the Nawab Saheb is the supreme and final authority in the State; and the general administration is conducted under his directions. The authority and powers of all the Heads of Departments have been well defined and each within his own sphere is quite independent of the others. In matters of importance, His Highness is always accessible for advice and guidance; and the success which has attended the administration is therefore in a great measure due to His Highness' easy accessibility and conscientious application to the affairs of the State.

His Highness the Nawab Saheb commenced soon after his accession to the Gadi to evince the same solicitude and sympathetic concern in the promotion of public weal as were evinced in the past by his illustrious ancestors. Measures calculated to promote the welfare of the various classes of his subjects were accordingly inaugurated in all possible directions. The welfare and prosperity of the agriculturist class have been so near His Highness' heart that His Highness had often issued special instructions to the Revenue Administration for helping the agricultural population against adverse times and circumstances and saving them from the clutches of usurious money lenders. For the poorer class of His Highness' subjects, cooked rations are daily distributed at the State Langarkhana which is availed of by about 400 poor Mahomedans. Besides this, Katcha patias are also ordered for those who are unable to accept the Langar food. For the benefit of public institutions both within and outside the State limits, His Highness the Nawab Saheb has always been found ready to making munificent donations. His Highness the Nawab Saheb has thus during the short period of his regime amply endeared himself to the people by sympathy to the poor and the afflicted no less than by his just and liberal administration.

His Highness the Nawab Saheb enjoyed good health throughout the year.

His Highness' Tour.

12. During the year under report, His Highness the Nawab Saheb went out for a sea-side resort to Verawal in the month of April 1923 and returned to Junagadh after a halt of about 2 months at the end of June 1923.

On the 1st August 1923, His Highness the Nawab Saheb and party left Junagadh for Poona to pay visit to His Excellency the Governor of Bombay and returned after a week to Junagadh on the 8th idem.

Again on the 12th of October 1923, His Highness the Nawab Saheb left Junagadh for Verawal and returned after a stay for one month and 5 days on the 17th November 1923.

Birth day of His Highness.

13. His Highness the Nawab Saheb's birth-day fell this year on Tuesday the 13th November 1923 and as usual, a general holiday was observed throughout the State. His Highness the Nawab Saheb having reached the 25th year of his age according to Mahomedan calculations, a salute of 25 guns was fired in the evening in commemoration of the joyful event. Sweet food was distributed to the prisoners of the local Central Jail and to the orphans of the Mahabatkhanji Orphanage. As His Highness the Nawab Saheb was encamped at Verawal, the customary Darbar on this auspicious occasion could not be held during the year under report.

Anniversary day of H.H's Investiture.

14. Monday, the 31st March 1924 being the anniversary day of His Highness' Investiture, it was observed as a public holiday throughout the State as usual. In honour of the auspicious occasion, a salute of 15 guns was fired at sunrise and sweet food was distributed among the poor at the Langarkhana and among the in-patients of the Leper Asylum and a life parwashi of an aggregate sum of Rs. 21 p. m. was distributed to four destitute persons.

Rajkutumb.

15. Her Highness Bibi Saheba, Manuvvar Jahan Begum, of Bhopal, Her Highness Bibi Shree Emnabibi Saheba and Her Highness Bibi Shree Amanbibi Saheba, with Mahamad Dilavar Khan Heir-Apparent and Bima Saheb Lal Bakhte continued to be in good health. Her Highness Masaheb Asha Bibi Saheba's health has been somewhat indifferent during the year under report.

Important events of the year.

Nikka alliance with Bibi Shree Emnabibi Saheba of Junagadh.

16. The following are the importent events which have taken place during the course of the year:—

(1) On the 27th April 1923, Nikka ceremony regarding the alliance of H. H. the Nawab Saheb with Bibi Shree Emnabibi Saheba was performed at Verawal. In honour of this happy event, sweet food was distri-

buted to the prisoners of the Junagadh Central Jail, the poor persons at the Langar, the inmates of the Leper Asylum and to the orphans of the Mahabatkhanji Orphanage and a public holiday was observed on the 29th April 1923 throughout the State.

Birthday anniversary of the Heir-Apparent.

(2) The first birthday of the Heir-Apparent Mahamad Dilavarkhan fell on Tuesday, the 12th June 1923. In commemoration of this happy event a Kacheri was held in the city Raj Mahel in the evening when all State Officers, Amirs, Bhayats, Garassias, Alienees and subjects attended the Durbar. The Heir-Apparent having entered the 2nd year of his age, a salute of 2 guns was fired. Sweet food was distributed to the poor persons in the Langarkhana.

Birth of Shahzadi to Her Highness the Senior Begum Saheba of Bhopal.

(3) On the evening of the 19th June 1923, Her Highness the Senior Begum Saheba Manuvvar Jahan Begum of Bhopal gave birth to a daughter.

Betrothal of Bima Shree Lal bakhte Saheba.

(4) Bima Shree Lal Bakhte Saheba's betrothal with Bhayat Khan Shri Rustamkhanji Husseinkhanji of Hadmatia took place on the 7th September 1923. On this occasion of the Moti Mangani Ceremony, a procession was started from Vazier Saheb's Juni Haveli which, passing through the principal streets in the city, arrived at the Durbargadh. The "Sakrana" Ceremony took place on the following day and a similar procession was formed on this occasion from the Durbargadh to Vazier Saheb's Juni Haveli and the day was observed as a public holiday.

Nikka alliance with Bibi Shree Amanbibi Saheba of Kutiana.

(5) On the 30th October 1923, His Highness the Nawab Saheb contracted an alliance through the usual Nikka ceremony with Bibi Shree Amanbibi Saheba of Kutiana at Verawal. In honour of this happy event, Thursday the 1st November 1923 was observed as a public holiday and sweet food was distributed to the prisoners of the Central Jail, the poor people at the Langarkhana, the inmates of the Leper Asylum and the orphans of the MahabatKhanji Orphanage.

Birth of Shahzada to Bibi Shree Emnabibi Saheba of Junagadh.

(6) On the morning of the 16th February 1924, Her Highness Bibi Shree Emnabibi Saheba gave birth to a Shahzada and the day was observed as a public holiday besides distribution of sweet food to the prisoners of the Junagadh Central Jail, the inmates of the Leper Asylum, the poor people of the Langarkhana and to the orphans of the Mahabatkhanji Orphanage.

The marriage of Huzur Secretary Amir Sheikh Mahamadbhai.

(7) The auspicious ceremony called Moti Mangani in anticipation of the Marriage of the Huzur Secretary Amir Sheikh Mahamadbhai with the Sahebjadi of Jemadar Umarbhai, an Amir of the State, was performed on the 12th May 1923 when a procession was formed at Sardarbag and passed through the principal streets in the city to the bride's place. On the following day the 13th May 1923, Poshak from the bride was conveyed in procession to the Sardarbag. A large number of invitations was issued, including 12 deputations to the various States. Numerous distinguished guests and Durbar Sahebs of several States testified their friendly relations with Amir Sheikh Mahamadbhai by their presence on this festive occasion of the marriage ceremony which took place amidst the great enthusiasm and rejoicings of the public both of Junagadh and Verawal on the 27th May 1923 at Verawal. On the 28th May 1923, a Durbar was held in the Shamiana specially erected for the purpose, when His Highness the Nawab Saheb was pleased to grace the occasion by his presence. In welcoming the illustrious assembly of guests who had arrived to attend the functions, His Highness the Nawab Saheb was pleased to deliver the following short but graceful speech:—

Darbar Sahebs, Bhayats, Amirs, Officers and my beloved subjects.

I feel quite confident that it is in accordance with the wishes of you all present here that I rise to congratulate and wish all happiness and prosperity in life to my most devoted and loyal officer Amir Sheikh Mahamad.

As you are all already aware of his attachment to me, my State, and my subjects, I do not consider it necessary to say much, but I cannot let this occasion pass without placing on record the invaluable services rendered by him not only to me but to all the subjects of my State during the last three years. He has been unremitting in his labours for the welfare of the State, has never shirked responsibility and I feel has sometimes seriously over-worked himself at the risk of his own health. All this has been done cheerfully

and I can say without any exaggeration that he is my right hand man in every respect. Speaking on my own behalf, I must say that it has given me immense pleasure in having participated in this function and seeing my dear friend and officer entering into a new phase of life.

My stay in Veraval has been a very happy one for more reasons than one. One reason for happiness is that I have had an opportunity of seeing you on various occasions and I now note with great satisfaction the wholly spontaneous manner in which you have joined in the present rejoicings. It gives me great pleasure to share this with you.

As a mark of appreciation for the invaluable and faithful service rendered by Amir Sheikh Mahamad to me and my State. I grant him in perpetuity the village of Agatrai under Keshod Mahal.

The speech being over, the ceremony of receiving Poshaks from the various States and Talukas commenced and this happy function ended with the distribution of the return Poshak to the respective parties in the evening. In honour of this happy event a public holiday was observed on the 27th May 1923 throughout the State.

Visit of His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief.

17. During the year under report His Excellency General Lord Rawlinson, G. C. B., G. C. V. O., K. C. M. G., G. C. S. I., Commander-in-Chief in India visited Junagadh in the first week of April 1923. His Excellency and staff arrived in Junagadh by a special train at 8 a. m. on the 3rd April 1923. The arrival was private. On arrival at the station, His Excellency and staff were received by His Highness the Nawab Saheb accompanied by His Highness' staff and a salute of 17 guns was fired as His Excellency alighted from the train at the Junagadh Station platform. After visiting certain principal State buildings and institutions in Junagadh, His Excellency and party left by a special train for Talala whence the party motored down on the morning of the 4th April to Camp Sasan where Shikar arrangements were made for lion-shooting. His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief enjoyed excellent sport and was successful in shooting one lion. His Excellency and party left by a special train on Saturday the 7th April 1923.

Visit of the Military Adviser-in-Chief Indian States Forces.

18. Major General Sir Harry Watson, K. B. E., C. B., C. M. G., C. I. E., M. V. O., Military Adviser-in-Chief Indian States Forces visited Junagadh on the 19th November 1923. His arrival was private and he was met at the station by the Huzur Secretary, the Dewan and the Military Secretary. During his stay in Junagadh, Shikar arrangements were made for lion shooting in the Gir Forest where he shot one lion on the 21st November 1923. Before he left on 23rd November 1923 for Porbandar, he also visited several prominent State Institutions.

The celebration of His Imperial Majesty the King Emperor's birth day.

19. The birthday of His Imperial Majesty the King Emperor was duly celebrated on Saturday the 2nd June 1923, the day announced for the purpose. The Royal Standard was hoisted on the City flag staff and a salute of 31 guns was fired at sunrise and the day was observed as a general holiday throughout the State.

The Armistice Day.

20. In accordance with the gracious wishes of His Imperial Majesty the King Emperor, there was arranged as usual a complete suspension of all business and locomotion throughout the Junagadh State territory for a couple of minutes, commencing from 11 A. M. at gunfire on the 11th November 1923 in order to perpetuate the memory of the Armistice Day and as a silent tribute to all those who laid down their lives in the cause of freedom.

The Coronation day.

21. In memory of the Coronation Durbar at Delhi, the 12th December 1923 was observed as a general public holiday as usual and 31 guns were fired at sunrise at Junagadh in celebration of that day.

The British Empire Exhibition, London.

22. The Government of India having decided to participate officially in the British Empire Exhibition to be held in London from April to August 1924, it was proposed to send a joint contribution of the exhibits from the States of Kathiawar as a whole and suitable arrangements were made for this purpose. An area of about 800 sq. feet was allotted to Kathiawar in the Indian Pavilion. The Junagadh State contributed Rs. 3067 towards the rent of the area occupied by exhibits sent from this State, which were specially selected, from amongst the rare articles stored in the local Silekhana, and the Rasulkhanji Museum, by Dewan Bahadur Vijay Raghavacharya, Indian Representative at the British Empire Exhibition, who visited Junagadh in the middle of March 1923 for this purpose.

Donations.

23. The contributions and donations made by the State during the year under report were as follows:—

	Rs.
1, Contribution towards the cost of removal of silt etc. in Randarda lake, Rajkot.	12,483

2.	Contribution towards starting Polo Ground, Poona.	10,000
3.	Mayne Memorial Fund.	7,000
4.	"At Home" expenses on the occasion of Kathiawar Race Meeting, Rajkot.	6,066
5.	Contribution in Falo for the suppression of the Miana Dacoits.	3,905
6.	British Empire Exhibition, London.	3,067
7.	Contribution towards the expenses of the Farewell Banquet given by the Princes and Chiefs to Their Excellencies the Governor & Lady Lloyd, Bombay.	3,000
8.	Contribution towards the Cambridge University Fund for a site for sports & cricket.	1,500
9.	Kherat on Ramzan Id and Bakri Id.	1,500
10.	Race Club, Rajkot.	1,000
11.	Oras at Ajmer.	779
12.	For Bag Pipe Band sent to Bombay on the Red Cross Week.	611
13.	Contribution for the maintenance of Pathshala at Indupalli, Godavari District.	500
14.	St. John Ambulance Association.	500
15.	Contribution towards the Fund started in Bombay for the maintenance of Mill Strikers' children.	500
16.	Gymkhana Club, Junagadh.	300
17.	Railway Institute, Junagadh.	300
18.	The Sorath Cricket Club.	200
19.	The Poor Boys' Library Fund, Bahauddin College, Junagadh.	100
20.	Annual contribution to the General Fund of the Kathiawar Central Institutions.	10,847
21.	Contribution to the Scholarship Fund and high price allowance at the Barton Female Training College, Rajkot.	211
22.	Miscellaneous.	4,500
		68,869

Distinguished Visitors.

24. The following distinguished personages visited Junagadh during the year under report:—

1. Lt. Col. W. M. P. Wood, C. I. E. Agent to the Governor, Kathiawar.

2. Darbar Shri Amrawala of Thana Devli.
3. Maharaj Kumar of Idar.
4. Major A. S. Meek, C. M. G, Political Agent, Western Kathiawar States.
5. Major H. S. Strong, Political Agent, Western Kathiawar States.
6. Captain F. B N. Tinley, Military Adviser, Kathiawar States Forces.
7. Thakore Saheb of Sayla.
8. Darbar Shri Wala Ram Harsur of Bagasara.
9. Darbar Shri Wala Ram Mulu of Bagasara.
10. Thakore Saheb of Muli.
11. Thakore Saheb of Chuda.
12. The Most Revd. Dr. A. Goodier, S. J. Roman Catholic Archbishop of Bombay.
13. Darbar Saheb of Shapur.
14. Col. and Mrs. Barron.
15. Col. Shivrajsingh.
16. Col. Hunt.
17. Lady Chinubhai.
18. Sadat Mahomadkhan of Bhopal.

Mangrol Estate. 25. Mangrol and its swang villages are included in and form an integral portion of the State of Junagadh as stated in the Parwana of St. 1861 (A. D. 1808) issued by Colonel Walker to the Junagadh State. Under the arrangement of 1879 A. D. the Sheikh has been granted by His Highness the Nawab Saheb the administrative powers commensurate with those of the 2nd class States under the Agency, and to be exercised in his swang estate in subordination to Junagadh. Outside the limits of Mangrol, the status of the Sheikh is that of a vassal and dependent of Junagadh. The swang villages in which the Sheikh enjoys administrative powers are 23 in number and yield an income of about 2 lakhs of Rupees. The allotted villages are 21 in number and in them the Sheikh enjoys revenue rights, but the jurisdiction belongs to the Junagadh State. The present Sheikh is Meherban Mahamad Jehangirmian Valad Mahamad Badrudeen. He was born on the 29th October 1860 and has four sons, the name of the eldest son being Abdulkhalique.

26. The relations of this State with the Paramount Power and the neighbouring States continued to be cordial and friendly as in the past. *Relations with British Government and neighbouring States.*

27. During the year under report two State officials had the honour to receive titles from the Government. *Titles.*

1. Doctor P. T. Kothary L. M. & S. Chief Medical officer, Junagadh State, received the title of 'Rao Bahadur' in June 1923.

2. E. W. Proctor Sims, Esq. A. M. I. C. E., Manager and Engineer-in-chief Junagadh State Railway, received the title of C. I. E. in January 1924, in recognition of his long and meritorious services to the State.

28. Mr. Tribhuvanrai Dulerai Rana. B. A. LL. B, having resigned his office of the Dewan, Junagadh State, on the 14th October 1923, His Highness was pleased to grant him a pension of Rs. 600 p. m. and to appoint Darbar Shri Virawala as the Dewan, Junagadh State, who assumed charge of the office on the 15th October 1923, under a special Farman No. 47 dated 13th October 1923 from His Highness the Nawab Saheb. A list of the principal Officers of the State showing other changes in the personnel is appended (Appendix I). *Changes in the Personnel of the administration.*

Chapter II.

REVENUE ADMINISTRATION.

Financial Year.

29. As the State financial year commences from September 1st, this report covers the period from 1st September 1922 to 31st August 1923 for the purpose of Revenue Accounts and the period from 1st April 1923 to 31st March 1924 for the purpose of general statistics.

Administrative divisions.

30. For administrative purposes, the State is divided into 13 Mahals viz:—

1. Junagadh
2. Vanthali
3. Kutiana
4. Nawagadh
5. Visavadar
6. Bhesan
7. Keshod.
8. Shil
9. Malia
10. Patan
11. Talala
12. Una.
13. Bherai.

Each of these Mahals is in charge of a Vahiwatdar with executive powers. Gadhakda, with two villages of Ramgadh and Padargadh, continued to be under the charge of a separate Tehsildar, subordinate to the Babariawad Thandar only in respect of Treasury matters.

31. The State consists of 511 Khalsa and 331 Barkhali and other villages against 511 Khalsa and 330 Barkhali and other villages last year. There is therefore an increase of one village in the number of Barkhali and other villages due to the fact that the village of Agatrai, one of the Khalsa villages having been granted in Inam to Amir Sheikh Mahamadbhai, Huzur Secretary to His Highness the Nawab Saheb, has been added to the number of Barkhali villages and though this increase in the number of Barkhali villages entails a corresponding decrease in the number of Khalsa villages, this decrease has been made up by populating a new Khalsa village called Mahabatpur under Visavadar Mahal.

Personnel.

32. During the year under report, the charge of the Revenue Department continued with Mr. Motilal Jhaverchand Vasavada. The office of the Deputy Revenue Commissioner was abolished since the retirement of Mr. Chhelshanker Dulerai Rana on 1st March 1924.

Revenue Survey.

33. As stated in the last year's report, the three villages viz. Ghodasaran, Mal and Ujad Thepda still remain to be surveyed in detail pending disposal of disputes with the Garasias. The Khalsa Pati in Samadhiala village under Malia, Sankhadavadar under Visavadar and Galath under Bhesan Mahal are shared jointly with their respective holders and therefore remained to be surveyed in detail for purposes of classification and assessment. The Survey work in the newly populated villages of Hiranvel, Lushala and Devgam under the Gir Mahal has been completed during the year under report.

Assessment.

34. The work of assessment in the villages of Bherala and Khalsa Pati in Nava-Jhanjharia is completed during the year under report. The assessment work of the village Ambavad, previously populated under Una and newly populated village Mahabatpur under Visawadar is in progress.

City Survey.

35. At the beginning of the year under report, the number of houses surveyed amounted to 9,295 comprising a total area of 48,69,889, square gajs equal to 447 acres and $2\frac{3}{4}$ gunthas approximately. During the year under report 27 new numbers, comprising 16,496 square gajs 19 tasus, surveyed in consequence of *interse* divisions of holders, have been added while 22 numbers comprising 860 square gajs 1 tasu have been taken out for purposes of public roads. The net result therefore is that at the end of the year, the total number of houses came to 9,300, and covered an area of 48,85,525 square gajs and 23 tasus equal to 448 acres $19\frac{3}{4}$ gunthas approximately.

Gharbheni Operations.

36. During the year under report, enquiries by the Gharbheni officer were confined to 10 big towns and kasbas as under:—

Junagadh	Malia
Vanthali	Una
Verawal	Keshod
Patan	Chorwad
Kutiana	Delwada.

37. The balance of cases of Junagadh Talpad at the end of the last year was 651 to which 363 new cases were added, making in all 1,014 cases; out of which 621 were disposed of, leaving a balance of 393 cases. The proceeds re: Junagadh cases during the year covered Rs. 1,407-14-6 and Rs. 1,176-15-6 were recovered (inclusive of arrears) as against Rs. 1,074-8-9 and Rs. 1,130-11-9 respectively in the last year.

38. As regards the mahalat cases, the balance at the end of the last year was 1,092 to which 265 new cases were added during the year, making in all 1,357 cases out of which 619 cases were disposed of, leaving a balance of 738 cases at the close of the year. The proceeds, of the mahalat cases amounted to Rs. 16,686-7-0 and Rs. 5,068-2-3 (inclusive of arrears) were recovered as against Rs. 19,916 6-6 and Rs. 9,946-9-6 respectively in the last year.

39. As regards the mahalat Gharbheni City Survey work, Keshod work has been completed and that of Patan was commenced and remains to be completed during the course of the ensuing year.

40. The principal tenures on which the lands are held in the State are classified as follows:— *Land Tenures.*

(1) Khalsa lands
(2) Garas lands
  A. Bhayati lands
  B. Mulgaras lands.
(3) Alienated lands
  A. Inami.
  B. Kherati.
    a. Public
    b. Personal
  C. Religious
    a. Devasthan.
    b. Pirasthan.
  D. Hereditary Service lands.
(4) Palat lands occupied by Dhudias.

41. The Vighoti System continues to be in force in all the Khalsa villages of the State. Rates have not been revised although there is a general rise in the prices of commodities. The cash assessment system has given the cultivators a great impetus to fortify their positions against adverse times and it is a matter of great satisfaction that they are practically free from the burden of State debt. *Mode of Revenue Administration.*

42. Other minor tenures under which occupancy rights are held by the Ryots are as under:—

A. *Bhagami tenure*—under which only a share in the produce is levied.

B. *Bhagbatai tenure*—under which a share in kind called *Vaje* and in cash called *Vero* are recovered.

C. *Bhagbatai* with Jansi Vighoti, under which *Vaje* and *Vero* on certain crops and Vero plus cash assessment on produce per Vigha instead of a share in kind are levied.

D. *Vighoti plus special levy on certain crops like sugarcane* is levied.

E. *Udhad tenure*—under which fixed cash in lieu of *Vaje* and *Vero* per Vigha or per Santi (Khata-Bandhi) without any regular classification of land is recovered.

Garas and Barkhali Department.

43. The Revenue Commissioner continued to supervise the Garas and Barkhali branches. During the year under report 69 acres 29 gunthas of Bhayat and Mulgarasias land have been purchased and taken under Khalsa vahiwat of the State. The total area of Bhayat lands comes to acres 57,019 against 57,066 last year, while the total area of Mulgaras lands comes to acres 2,29,503 against 2,29,515. The area of lands transferred from the Barkhali to the Khalsa by lapse or purchase was 221 acres, which when deducted from acres 3,50,026 of last year leaves a balance of 3,49,805 acres. On the other hand acres 4,027 of the village of Agatrai having been transferred from Khalsa to Barkhali lands, the net result comes to 3,53,832 acres representing the Barkhali lands at the end of the year under report.

Boundary Settlements.

44. During the year under report local inspection of some of the disputed interstatal boundaries was held in the presence of the representatives of the parties concerned by the Political Agent, Western Kathiawar States, as regards the following co-terminus villages:—

(1) Barwala vs. Samadhiala of Azam Vala Mulu Surag.

(2) Limbadhara vs Ratang under Gondal State.

(3) Charania vs. Bantwa-Devli of Bantwa Majmu.

(4) Sankrola vs. Dhundhia Pipalia of Jetpur Bhagdar Azam Vala Punja Loma.

(5) Rabarika vs Mewasa under Navanagar State.

(6) Matiana vs. Nakra under Bantwa Taluka.

(7) Junej and Bhadula vs. Kodvav of Bantwa Majmu.

45. All these disputes have been disposed of by the Political Agent, Western Kathiawar States, but the execution of the miscellaneous orders passed is kept in abeyance for the reasons that the orders are open to appeal and have not reached their final stage.

Boundary marks.

46. Arrangements were made for the rectification and replacement of 502 boundary marks or stones on the boundaries between villages of this State and those of other States compared with 188 in the preceding year.

47. The receipts under the principal heads of land Revenue for St. 1979 ending 31st August 1923, as compared with those of the previous year were as under:— *Collection of Land Revenue.*

Heads of Receipts.	St. Year 1978. Rs.	St. Year 1979. Rs.	Increase. Rs.	Decrease. Rs.
I. Vighoti or Cash Assessment.	25,06,610	24,47,155	0	59,455
II. Vero and other cash levies.	1,05,607	1,24,993	19,386	0
III. Income of stone quarries and rent and sale of lands etc.	1,21,500	1,57,800	36,300	0
Total...	27,33,717	27,29,948	55,686	59,455

48. The receipts under the head of the Nazarano during the year under report amounted to Rs. 60,509 against Rs. 49,647 in the previous year. *Tenancy Nazarano.*

The gross income of the Revenue Department amounted to Rs. 31,27,268 against Rs. 30,78,379 last year, showing an increase of Rs 48,889. Out of this total amount of the gross income Rs. 29,81,305 were collected, leaving a balance of Rs. 1,45,963 in arrears at the end of the year under report.

49. The levy of customs duty is regulated according to the land customs rules of the State. The revenue derived from the customs duty during the year under report was Rs. 1,71,754 (excluding receipts of customs duty at Junagadh and Verawal) as against Rs. 1,80,912 of the last year, showing thereby a decrease of Rs. 9,158 due partly to the increased tax for the protection of Verawal traffic and partly to the depression of trade and consequently the tight condition of money market. The land customs receipts in Junagadh proper amounted to Rs. 66,708 against 64,314 of the last year, showing an increase of Rs. 2,394 while those recovered at Verawal came to Rs 37,916 against Rs. 42,739 in the previous year. *Customs.*

50. The arrears of revenue collections at the end of the last year amounted to Rs. 5,23,841 to which a sum of Rs. 91 had to be added as a result of the rectification of a mistake thus making a total amount of Rs. 5,23,932. Out of this amount Rs. *Arrears.*

84,022 were recovered during the year under report and Rs. 4,040 were written off, leaving a balance of Rs. 4,35,870. This balance of arrears, when added to Rs. 1,45,963 representing the amount left unrecovered at the close of the year under report, brings the total balance of arrears to Rs. 5,81,833. The unfavourable conditions of the year under report account for the increase in the amount of arrears during this year.

Total area.

51. The total area of the State lands including Mangrol and its swang-villages is 3,336·9 square miles corresponding to 21,35,617 acres and 26 gunthas. This shows an excess of 1 acre and 2 gs. over the figure of acres 21,35,616-24 gs. shown in the last year's report. The excess is due to the difference in measurements in the survey of Langodra (25 gs.) and of Talala (17 gs.) since made. The area of Mangrol and its swang-villages comprises about 76·5 square miles. equal to 48,956 acres. Deducting this swang area of Mangrol from the aggregate area shown above, the balance comes to 3260·5 square miles approximately equal to 20,86,661 acres, including 43,082 acres representing the area of the villages allotted to Mangrol. Out of these 20,86,661 acres, the Khalsa lands of the State comprise 14,04,042 acres, while 6,82,619 acres represent alienated and other lands of different tenures.

Cultivation.

52. Out of the total khalsa lands comprising acres 14,04,042 acres 7,62,526 represent culturable lands against 7,77,507 acres of last year. The decrease of acres 14,981 from the area of the culturable khalsa land is due to transfer of some of the culturable lands to the head of *Gauchar Kharabo* lands and to the transfer of the village of Agatrai and other lands from the khalsa to the head of alienated and other lands.. Out of the culturable area of 7,62,526 acres, acres 6,16,941-34½ gunthas are occupied while acres 1,45,584-5½ gunthas are unoccupied as against acres 6,14,533 occupied and acres 1,62,974 unoccupied of last year.

Touring.

53. The Revenue Commissioner and the Deputy Revenue Commissioner constantly moved into the districts and visited head-quarters of the Mahals in addition to several villages where certain questions awaited local inquiry and disposal. In all these tours special attention was paid to the amelioration of the condition of the Ryots and their live-stock.

Reforms.

54. Important reforms introduced in the working of the Revenue Administration during the year under report are summarised below:—

(1) Heirless and intestate Ubhad Hak houses belong to the State and disposition of such property by the Munsiff without reference to the Revenue authorities appeared in

some cases to cause loss of revenue to the State. To avoid this loss it has been ruled that the disposal of intestate and heirless Chav and Ubhad Hak houses should be entrusted to the Revenue Department by the Munsiff after ascertaining the nature of such property.

(2) With a view to encourage the manufacture of lump sugar at Verawal, it has been ruled that an extra duty of 5 p. c. should be levied on all imports of lump sugar in this State from any place except Verawal.

(3) To stimulate traffic at the port of Navabandar where steamers call, it has been ruled that all articles of the value of Rs. 10 or less brought by passengers as personal luggage should be allowed free of duty at this port.

(4) For the encouragement of ginning factories and cotton presses on the Junagadh Railway and for stimulating the Railway Traffic, it has been ordered that all cotton from Dhari, Amreli, Kundla, Bagasra, Kunkavav and Dedan villages ginned in the Visawader, Bilkha and Mandawad factories and then fully pressed at any of the presses on the Junagadh State Railway shall be charged at 5 pies per Railway maund both in local and through-booking on production of a certificate signed by the ginning factory manager and countersigned by the Press Manager.

(5) Cases were often found of coolies harassing pilgrims while visiting mount Girnar and Datar in charging them unusual rates of labour or of leaving them abruptly without extra payment which could not be justified. With a view to check these malpractices an organised labour association at fixed rates under license system has been introduced.

(6) It has been laid down that trees, which are a great help in preventing the washing off of the rich soils from fields abutting the banks of rivers and nallas, should be carefully preserved from cutting.

Ward's Estates.

55. The supervision and control of the Managed Estates remained with the Revenue Commissioner during the year under report. At the commencement of the year, there were 36 estates yielding an annual revenue of Rs. 62,646 as detailed below:—

31	Minor's Estates	Rs. 56,369
5	others	Rs. 6,277
	Total	Rs. 62,646

During the year under report 2 estates of the revenue of Rs. 2000 were added and 5 estates with a total revenue of Rs. 25,400 were released. Thus at the close of the year there remained 33 estates of the aggregate revenue of Rs. 39,246 as shown below:—

28 minors' estates	Rs.	32,969
5 others	Rs.	6,277
	Total Rs.	39,246

Education of the Wards.

56. The education of the State wards is receiving special attention and such wards as can afford are educated either at the Talukdari Girassia School, Wadhwan or at the Mahabatkhan Madressa-Tul-Mualla whilst others who have limited means are given elementary education in Gujarati at the local Schools of the villages in which they reside.

Encumbered Estates.

57. At the close of the last year there were 93 estates with an annual revenue of Rs. 31,402 under the State management. No new estate was added, but 3 estates with a revenue of Rs. 347 were discharged during the year under report leaving a balance of 90 estates with an annual revenue of Rs. 31,055. Of these 90 estates, schemes for the liquidation of 84 estates have been made and put into force; while no scheme has yet been made with regard to the remaining 6 estates.

58. As regards the estates in connection whereof liquidation schemes were formulated and put into force, there were at the beginning of the year 87 in number with a liability of Rs. 1,71,565. From the income of these estates payment of Rs. 12,020 towards the discharge of liabilities was made during the year leaving a total liability of Rs. 1,58,545.

Chapter III.

PROTECTION.

LEGISLATION.

Acts and legislation.

59. Appendix II gives a list of the laws in force in the State. They are the same as those in the preceding year. The administration of Civil and Criminal justice in the State is conducted on the lines laid down in the State Civil and Criminal codes, in which the spirit of the British Indian Codes is generally followed:—

Military.

Composition and numerical strength.

60. The Military forces of the State consist of:—

	Regular.	Irregular.	Total.
Junagadh State Forces	173	0	173
City Sibandhi	0	142	142
Total	173	142	315

61. The sanctioned strength of the Junagadh State Forces during the year under report was 173. At the close of the year preceding, the actual total strength of the force consisted of 162. During the year under report 34 recruits were enlisted and 35 were discharged or deserted, leaving 161 as the actual total strength at the close of the year. This was divided into one State officer, 7 Indian officers, 23 Non-commissioned officers and 130 fighting men (Appendix III).

Cost of maintenance.

62. The expenditure of the Junagadh State Forces (including that of the Lancers Dispensary) amounted to Rs. 1,74,255 against 1,02,855 of the last year. The reason of increase in expenditure was the putting in force of the reorganisation scheme and the introduction of the Non-siledari system.

Duties.

63. The Junagadh State Forces are trained as regular cavalry. During the year under report, a party of 6 Sowars and one Duffedar was deputed on escort duty in connection with His Highness the Nawab Saheb's visit to Ganeshkhind in the month of August 1923.

Again when His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief in India visited the Gir Forest for lion shoot in the month of April 1923, a party consisting of three non-commissioned officers and twenty sowars was detailed for

escort duty. Two parties consisting of one officer, one non-commissioned officer and eighteen sowars in all were sent on the Gir boundary for suppression of dacoits in the month of July 1923. A party consisting of one non-commissioned officer and 9 sowars had been sent within the State limits for the same purpose in the month of December 1923.

A party consisting of one non-commissioned officer and seven men was sent to Dedan to assist in preserving order at the time of the execution of the dacoit Soni Bhagwan in the month of January 1924. The duties of the city Sibandi are restricted to watch and ward as guards of State buildings, Stores, etc. and as such, they are a useful and reliable body of men.

Horses and mules.

64. During the year under report, the total number of horses and mules of the Junagadh State Forces was 141 and 40 respectively. The number of ponies has been dispensed with.

Nationality.

65. In the whole force there were 294 Mahomedans and 9 Hindus; while 12 posts have remained vacant.

Arms.

66. The Junagadh State Forces are armed with two hotch-kiss guns, 156 rifles M. L. E. Short Mark III, swords and lances.

Inspection.

67. His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief in India inspected the Junagadh State Forces on 3rd April 1923 and passed the following remarks:—

"But what interested the most was to see the "squadron of cavalry on parade with all their equip-"ments complete and with good horses in fine condition; "they are a credit to the State as are the officers and men "of the squadron."

The Military Adviser-in-Chief, Indian State Forces inspected the Junagadh State Forces on 19th November 1923 and remarked as under:—

"I did not believe it possible that so very great "improvement could take place in the two years since I "last inspected the squadron. I find it now beautifully "mounted and horses in first class condition, showing that "good horse mastership is the order of the day. The "lines are spot-less and all that is required. Ceremonial "drill very steady and good.

The Military Adviser, Kathiawar State Forces inspected the Junagadh State Forces seven times during the year under report. The Civil Chief Master Armourer inspected the arms on the 7th November 1923.

68. One officer has been sent to Saugor for Equitation course. One officer was sent to Satara for 2nd combined course. One non-commissioned officer was sent to Satara for Musketry course. One officer and four sowars have been sent to Ahmedabad for training in Preliminary Signalling course attached to 5/14 Punjab Regiment. *Course of Instruction.*

69 The Junagadh State Polo team took part in the Kathiawar Polo Tournament held at Rajkot in the month of January 1924 and won the challenge cup of the value of Rs. 1000 presented by His Highness the Maharaja Saheb of Bhavnagar. A team consisting of two officers and twenty two men had taken part in the Army Rifle Association, Meerut and fired a competition for Scindia cup on the 25th March 1924 at Junagadh Lines Rifle Range. *Games.*

70. The Bhayats and Mul-Garasias under the State are liable for Military Service whenever any such need arises. *Military service.*

71. There are three saluting guns at Junagadh and 3 guns at Mangrol, but the three guns in Junagadh having become unserviceable for firing salutes they have been replaced by three new nine pounder guns from the Kirkee Arsenal. They are worked by the Police. *Conclusion.*

72. It is a great pleasure to note that a very high standard of efficiency is maintained in the Junagadh State Forces which reflects great credit to Major Hayat Mirkhan, the Commanding officer and his colleagues. *Guns.*

The Junagadh State Infantry.

73. The Junagadh State Infantry is a newly organised force and has come into existence from 1st February 1924, on the abolition of the Mounted Police.

74. The sanctioned strength of the Junagadh State Infantry during the year under report was 57, of which 24 recruits were enlisted and 2 were discharged or deserted leaving 22 as the actual strength at the close of the year. This was divided into one State officer, 2 Indian officers, 2 non-commissioned officers and 17 fighting men. (App. III. A.) *Strength.*

75. The expenditure of the Junagadh State Infantry during the year under report amounted to Rs. 1,304. *Cost of maintenance.*

76. There were in the Junagadh State Infantry 16 Mahomedans and 6 Hindus while 35 posts have remained vacant. *Nationality.*

77. The new force is progressing satisfactorily under the command of Major Janmahomad.

The Police.

Personnel. 78. Mr. Dhairyashanker Ambaram Chhaya continued to remain in charge of the Department throughout the year.

Strength. 79. The sanctioned strength (exclusive of Mangrol Police) of the force is 831 Foot Police and 38 Mounted Police as compared with 831 and 71 of the last year, the latter having been reduced by 33 men. At the end of the year under report, there were 37 vacancies in Foot Police and 3 in the Mounted Police. Appendix IV furnishes the details regarding the Police in the State during the year under report.

Ratio. 80. The ratio of the Police to the population was 1 to 535 and to area 1 to 3 square miles and that of the Police including Village Police was 1 to 158 and 1 to 1 square mile.

Cost. 81. The cost for maintaining the Force from 1st September 1922 to 31st August 1923 was Rs. 2,78,781, there being a saving of Rs 14,094 from the original sanctioned cost chiefly owing to cadre not being full and the economic expenditure under budget heads.

Arms. 82. The Force is still armed with muzzle loaders. The correspondence re: supply of 75·303 rifles is in progress.

Nationality. 83. The Force (exclusive of Mangrol) consists of 584 Mahomedans and 245 Hindus making in all 829.

Education. 84. 291 men out of the Force are literate.

Discipline. 85. 42 men were dismissed, 21 punished departmentally and 3 judicially. The majority of dismissals were recruits who absconded after only a few weeks' service.

Buildings. 86. No new police lines were made this year.

Crime. 87. During the year under report, 1,037 cognizable offences (exclusive of 91 in Mangrol) were reported to the police as aganist 954 of the last year (Appendix V). This figure includes 59 cases referred to the police by the Munsiffs for inquiry.

Of the 1,087 cases registered, 265 were classed as false or non-cognizable after inquiry by the police. Of the remaining 822 cases, 451 or 54·8 were sent up for trial of which 267 or 59·2 ended in conviction while 15 were still under trial at the end of the year, 75 cases were compounded, 7 were acquitted and 87 were classed as false after trial. As regards the remaining 371 cases, 206 remained undetected 121 were pending with the Police (prima facie cases have been established in 9 out of these) and 44 have been sent to the Munsiffs for classification (19 in the dormant file (A) and 25 non-cognizable (C).

In connection with these cases, 762 persons have been arrested of whom 728 were sent for trial, out of this number of 728, 345 were convicted, 180 were acquitted as the cases were compounded, 166 were discharged, 37 pending trial, 7 were in police custody pending commitment for trial and 27 were released by the Police for want of evidence. Thus out of 511 actually tried, 345 or 67·5 were convicted.

Pending cases of last year dealt with this year.

88. At the end of the last year 13 cases were undisposed of. In the current year 136 cases were newly admitted and 21 revived out of dormant file. Out of the total of 170 cases, 44 were classed as false or non-cognizible before trial, 46 classed as A (dormant), 36 ended in conviction, 4 discharged, 17 declared false after trial and 9 were compounded. Deducting these 156 there remained 14 (5 with the Police and 9 under trial), pending on 31st March 1924.

In connection with the above, 122 accused were arrested. All of them were sent for trial. 60 were convicted, 39 discharged, 12 being compounded and 11 were under trial. Further a sum of Rs. 255-8-0 worth of property was also recovered.

These pending cases included 2 dacoities, 4 robberies, 2 murders, 1 culpable homicide, of which 2 robberies and 1 culpable homicide were detected, one case of culpable homicide ended in conviction and 1 of robbery declared false after trial and the other of robbery is still pending trial.

Value of property stolen and percentage of recoveries.

89. During the year under report, the value of property stolen was Rs. 42,660 (50,245 total, minus 7,585 Mangrol) while property worth Rs. 14,576 or 34·1 (19,716 total, minus 5,140 Mangrol) was recovered as against 29·4 last year. Of the property valued at Rs. 28,084 remaining to be recovered, Rs. 897 is the value of stray cattle which have not yet been found. (Appendix VI).

Efficiency of the Police.

90. The following table shows the efficiency of the Police in the usual form.

Year.	Percentage of cases convicted to cases tried.	Percentage of accused convicted to accused tried.	Percentage of accused convicted to accused arrested.	Percentage of undetected to true cases.	Percentage of property recovered
1921–22	75·2	71·5	54·1	31·1	33·6
1922–23	70·0	63·1	44·2	33·5	29·4
1923–24	73·9	67·5	45·2	25·0	34·1

Accidental deaths.

91. There are 216 cases of accidental and unnatural deaths reported to the Police during the year under report, which have been classified as follows:—

(1) Snake-bites	90
(2) Drowning	63
(3) Suicides	4
(4) Other causes	59
	216

Rewards.

92. In connection with the detection of crime in the State, Rs. 171 have been paid to 39 men in District Police, 10 men in the Village Police and 12 of the out-side public.

Sessions.

93. The following table shows the result of the cases committed to Sessions for trial:—

Nature of Crime.	Cases.				Accused.			
	Sent for trial.	Convicted.	Discharged.	Pending trial.	Sent for trial.	Convicted.	Discharged.	Pending trial.
Murder.	6	4	2	0	8	4	4	0
Culpable-Homicide.	2	2	0	0	2	2	0	0
Robbery.	1	1	0	0	1	1	0	0
Miscellaneous.	17	13	3	1	26	16	9	1
Total.	26	20	5	1	37	23	13	1

Prosecution.

94. Out of 5 cases discharged, 2 of miscellaneous nature were declared false after trial.

The percentage of cases convicted to cases tried is 80 against 85·7 last year. The percentage of accused convicted to accused tried is 63·8 against 65·5 of last year.

Village Police.

95. The sanctioned strength of the village Police including that of Mangrol is 2,175 and is distributed as follows:—

	Police Patels.			Pasaitas.			Grand Total.
	Stipendiary.	Holding land as service tenure.	Total.	Stipendiary.	Holding land as service tenure.	Total.	
Khalsa villages	54	334	388	683	26	709	1,097
Barkhali villages.	317	35	352	574	45	619	971
Mangrol	16	0	16	10	81	91	107
Total	387	369	756	1,267	152	1,419	2,175

The increase of one Pasaita is due to the appointment of one pasaita at Sirvania, a newly established village under Gir Talala.

96. One Jemadar and a few Police men are still kept at Sodhana, Vadala and Bhadula for keeping the Sindhi Badmashes under control. *Punitive post.*

97. The Band continues to be fairly efficient. *The State Band.*

98. During the year under report, 3 applications for new passports and 8 for renewal of passports for going to foreign places outside India were dealt with by the Police Department. *Applications for Passports.*

99. No striking changes have been made during the year under report. *General.*

Judicial Department.

100. Besides the Huzur and the Sadar Adalat, the Diwani court at Junagadh which is purely a civil court, and the Junagadh Fouzdari Adalat which is purely criminal, there are 11 sub-courts in the Mahals exercising civil as well as criminal powers, out of which one court viz., the Talala Court is abolished from 1st April 1924, and one Court viz., Bhesan court is linked to Visawadar. *Courts and their Constitution.*

101. The powers exercised by the subordinate courts are as under:— *Powers of sub-courts.*

(1) Criminal–All the Munsiffs including the City Magistrate at Junagadh are invested with powers of the Magistrates of the First Class with the exception of Talala, where the Munsiff exercised Second Class Magisterial powers.

(2) Civil—The Junagadh Diwani Adalat's monetary jurisdiction is unlimited. The civil powers of the Munsiff at Verawal, Kutiyana, Una and Nageshri extend upto Rs. 5000 and in other cases they extend upto Rs. 2,500 and in the case of Talala, the Munsiff being of the 2nd Class, tried suits upto Rs. 500. All the Munsiffs with the exception of Talala are invested with small cause powers over suits upto Rs. 25 except at Junagadh and Verawal, where the Munsiff's small cause powers extend upto Rs. 50.

(3) Miscellaneous-The Mahal courts and the City Magistrate at Junagadh are given jurisdiction over E. E. cases, Heirship and Probate cases and are also Sub–Registrars under the State Registration Act I of St. 1973.

102. All the criminal cases triable under the Criminal Procedure Code by the Sessions Court go before the Sadar *Original Jurisdiction of Sadar Adalat.*

Adalat, which also exercises original jurisdiction in the cases under the Guardian and Wards Act and under the Insolvency chapters of the Civil Procedure Code.

Appellate and Revisional Jurisdiction.

103. First appeals from the decisions of the Munsiffs in criminal and civil cases lie to the Sadar Adalat and 2nd appeals to the Huzur Adalat. These Courts also exercise Revisional Powers in civil as well as Criminal cases.

Delegated powers of the Chief Judicial Officer.

104. Though under Circular No. 2 dated 31st May 1922, the Dewan and the Chief Judicial officer who presides over the Huzur Court, are to hear and decide cases jointly, the Chief Judicial officer has been delegated by the Dewan the powers of doing the work singly.

Extraordinary powers of His Highness the Nawab Saheb.

105. His Highness the Nawab Saheb receives applications, where it is deemed necessary to correct gross injustice or flagrant violation of law in cases finally decided by the ordinary tribunals.

Personnel.

106. The Judiciary of the State with Mr. E. Reuben, B. A., LL. B., as Chief Judicial Officer have maintained the reputation for prompt and impartial justice and the relations with the Police continued to be of a cordial nature.

Criminal Justice.

Cases decided.

107. At the commencement of the year there was a balance of 41 undisposed of cases against 34 in the previous year, whilst 2,542 new cases were brought to trial against 2,373 of the last year, showing an increase of 169 cases. The total number of cases to be dealt with by the courts was therefore 2,583 against 2,407 last year. Of these 2,514 were disposed of leaving a balance of 69 cases at the close of the year (App. VII).

Accused persons dealt with.

108. The cases pending disposal at the close of the last year involved 54 accused persons and the new cases brought to trial during the year incriminated 3,725 persons against 3,437 last year. The aggregate number of accused persons therefore to be dealt with by the courts was 3,779, against 3,497 last year showing an increase of 282 offenders. Of these, 1,342 were discharged, 1,585 acquitted, 695 convicted, 34 committed while the remaining 123 were under trial at the close of the year against 54 last year (App. VIII). Of the persons awaiting trial at the end of the year, 112 were before the Junagadh Courts.

Old offenders.

109. During the year under report, 17 persons had previous convictions including no such persons in Mangrol, against 24 and 10 respectively last year.

110. The percentage of convictions, acquittals and discharges was 18, 42 and 35 respectively against 18, 41 and 39 last year. Out of 3,779 accused persons brought to trial during the year, 829 were arrested by the Police, 142 were produced on warrants, 2,801 on summonses, 1 was arrested in the presence of the Magistrate, and the remaining 6 appeared voluntarily. *Percentage of convictions.*

111 The average duration of trials before the Criminal Courts was 7 days against 6 last year. *Duration of trials.*

112. The following table gives necessary information about the fines inflicted by the Courts:— *Fines.*

	Amount of fine remaining unrecovered at the beginning of the year. Rs.	Amount inflicted during the year. Rs.	Amount recovered during the year. Rs.	Amount remitted during the year. Rs.	Balance remaining unrecovered at the end of the year. Rs.
Junagadh Courts.	2,007	6,650	6,242	163	2,252
Mangrol Courts.	1,285	1,818	1,366	520	1,217
Total.	3,292	8,468	7,608	683	3,469

113. The total number of appeals before the courts during the year was 137 against 245 last year. Of these, 135 appeals were disposed of, leaving a balance of 2 pending disposal at the close of the year. The percentage of appeals in which the decisions of the lower courts were reversed was 12 against 14 of the last year. The average duration of appeals was 15 days against 31 last year. (App. IX). *Appellate work.*

114. During the year under report, 24 cases involving 34 persons were committed to the Sessions court and all the cases were disposed of. 19 out of 34 persons were convicted of whom convict Koli Lala Sava of Khambha has been sentenced to be hanged. *Sessions cases.*

115. Mr. Abdul Gani continued to be Public Prosecutor throughout the year under report. *Public Prosecutor.*

Civil Justice.

116. At the beginning of the year, there was a balance of 463 undecided cases against 494 at the beginning of the last year, and 4,106 suits were filed during the year against *Suits for disposal.*

4,336 last year. The aggregate number of suits before the courts for disposal was therefore 4,569 against 4,830 last year (App. X).

The following summary contrasts the file, disposal and pending balance of original Civil suits during the year with figures of the previous year:—

Description.	1922–23.	1923–24.
Number of suits pending at the commencement of the year.	494	463
Number of suits filed during the year, received by transfer or on remand.	4,336	4,106
Total.	4,830	4,569
Disposed of.	4,367	4,114
Pending at the close of the year.	463	455

Of 455 suits pending at the end of the year, 410 were of less than one year's duration and 45 of one year and above as against 406 and 57 respectively in the previous year.

Applications for insolvency. 117. There were 12 applications before the Sadar Court for insolvency of which 7 applications were disposed of leaving a balance of 5 at the end of the year under report.

Value of suits. 118. The total value of suits filed in the Courts of original jurisdiction was Rs. 8,78,623 against Rs. 11,11,908 last year. The value of suits disposed of during the year was Rs. 9,21,328 against Rs. 11,22,888 last year. Money suits alone covered 32 p. c. of the aggregate value of the suits decided during the year. These suits varied in value from ten annas to Rs. 31,063. The average value of the suits filed during the year was Rs. 214 against Rs. 256 and of the suits disposed of, Rs. 224 against Rs. 257 last year.

Ex-parte suits. 119. The number of suits decided ex-parte was 786 or 19 per cent of the total number of decisions against 828 or the same per cent last year. The pecuniary value of exparte decrees was Rs. 1,27,540 against Rs. 1,07,670 last year. Of the exparte decisions, 773 were for the plaintiffs and 13 for the defendants against 822 and 6 respectively in the last year (App. X).

120. The number of contested claims disposed of during the year was 1,290 of the value of Rs. 3,75,811, the corresponding figures of the previous year being 1,361 of the value of Rs. 4,39,917. Of the decisions in contested suits, 1,160 were for the plaintiffs, and the remaining 130 for the defendants against 1,195 and 166 respectively last year. *Contested and uncontested claims.*

121. The number, average value and average duration of contested and uncontested suits for 1922-23 and 1923-24 are compared below:— *Average value and duration.*

Civil suits.	1922-23			1923-24		
	No.	Average value Rs.	Average duration days.	No.	Average value Rs	Average duration days.
Contested.	1,361	323	69	1,290	291	84
Uncontested.	828	169	30	786	163	36

122. 311 miscellaneous cases were before the Courts for disposal against 260 of the last year. Of these 261, as compared with 223 in the preceding year, were disposed of leaving a balance of 50 such cases against 37 of the last year. *Miscellaneous.*

Execution of Decrees.

123. The year opened with a balance of 1,788 unexecuted decrees and 5,245 new applications for execution were received during the year. The total number of applications for disposal by the courts was therefore 7,033 against 7,495 last year. The following table will show how the applications were dealt with as compared with the figures of previous year. (App. XI).

Nature of disposal.	1922-23.	1923-24
Cases in which satisfaction was obtained in full	1,190	1,172
„ „ „ „ „ „ in part	2,125	2,354
„ „ „ „ not obtained at all	2,169	2,019
„ struck off the file	223	243
Total:—	5,707	5,788
Pending at the close of the year.	1,788	1,245

124. 190 judgment debtors were arrested, and 24 were actually imprisoned against 105 and 12 respectively in the previous year.

Civil Appellate Work.

Appeals disposed of.

125. 473 civil appeals were filed during the year, against 598 last year. Including the balance of the previous year the total number of appeals for disposal was 703 against 888 last year. Of these, 528 appeals were decided during the year, against 634 in the previous year, leaving a balance of 175 appeals pending against 254 last year. 54 percent of the cases under appeal were confirmed (App. XII).

Value of Appeals.

126. The value of appeals instituted during the year was Rs 3,62,020 against Rs. 2,83,974 last year and the value of those disposed of was Rs. 1,23,619 against Rs. 1,76,169 last year. (App. XII.)

Average duration.

127. The following is the average duration of civil appeals before the courts (including Mangrol) for the last three years:-

Year.	Duration.	
	Months.	Days.
1921-22	6	17
1922-23	5	15
1923-24	6	3

Extradition.

128. During the year under report, the State made extradition demands of the offenders arrested in Kathiawar through the Political Agent in 7 cases involving 12 persons against 7 cases involving 7 persons last year. Out of these demands 5 were complied with, one was rejected and the result of one is not yet communicated to this State. Of 9 extradition persons, 7 were convicted one was acquitted and the case of the remaining one is still pending. Under the existing arrangements, extradition is regulated by the Indian Extradition Act so far as the British Authorities and Baroda are concerned, whilst with the neighbouring Kathiawar States, there is a reciprocal compact authorizing extradition demand for all offences under the Indian Penal Code.

Prisons.

Jails.

129. Besides the Central Jail at Junagadh, there are 11 Sub-jails in different Mahals of the State, including the one at Mangrol.

Admissions.

130. The year opened with 99 convicts in the State Jails, and 314 convicts were incarcerated in the course of the year, mak-

ing a total of 413 convicts against 427 of whom 292 were released and 1 died, leaving 120 convicts in confinement at the close of the year (App. XIII). The proportion of admissions to the free population of the State was 1 to 1,482 against 1 to 1,445 last year.

131. Of the convicts admitted to the Jails during the year, there were:— *Nationality and sex of the convicts.*

Sex.	Hindus.	Mahomedans.	Total.
Males.	185	97	282
Females.	26	6	32
Total.	211	103	314

132. The daily average number of convicts in the Jails during the year was 103 against 108, of under trial prisoners 12 against 6, and of the prisoners under Police custody was one against none last year. *The daily average of prisoners.*

133. Of the releases during the year, 244 were on expiry of sentence, 16 on expiry of sentence including remissions, 23 on appeal and 9 on the Mohoram day. *Releases.*

134. The health of the convicts was good. *Health of convicts.*

135. Discipline was well maintained. The total number of jail offences slightly increased owing to the efforts that were made to put a stop to the traffic in prohibited articles. The illicit use of tobacco is the main cause of the breaches of Jail discipline. Every endeavour was made to stop its introduction partly by vigilance, and partly by infliction of repressive punishments on the offenders. *Jail discipline.*

136. The convicts were employed in the Central Jail workshop and the garden attached to the Central Jail. *Convict labour.*

137. During the year under report, various articles such as tapes, carpets, double dungary, saries, convict cloth, towels, ropes, dusters, chadars, cane work etc. of the aggregate value of Rs. 6,743 were manufactured in the Central Jail workshop. *Central Jail workshop.*

138. The value of articles manufactured during the year, inclusive of the balance of articles in hand at the close of the preceding year amounted to Rs. 7,754. Goods valued at Rs. 6,915 were sold during the year, leaving a stock worth Rs. 839 in hand at its close. The corresponding figures for the previous year were Rs. 10,452, 9,441 and 1,011 respectively. The net profit on the sales during the year was Rs. 1,591 against Rs. 2,309 last year. The income from the gardens *Proceeds of convict labour.*

attached to the Central Jail was Rs. 1,193 against Rs. 1,352 last year.

Cost of maintenance and control.

139. The cost of maintenance and control inclusive of the cost of paid warders and exclusive of the cost of police guards amounted to Rs. 24,103 giving an average of Rs. 223-2-10 per prisoner against Rs 248-12-11 last year. The net balance spent for rations was Rs. 9,130 for the maintenance of a daily average strength of 108, or an average of Rs. 84-8-7 per head per annum, or Rs. 7-0-8½ per mensem for dietary charges.

Personnel.

140. Mr. Vaz continued in office as Jail Superintendent throughout the year. Discipline was well maintained by careful supervision.

Registration.

141. During the year under report, the number of registry offices at work in the State including Mangrol was 12. There were 1,501 registrations duirng the year, against 1,407 in the last year including Mangrol (App. XIV).

Value of registered documents.

142. The total declared value of the property affected by the documents registered amounted to Rs. 22,36,326 against Rs. 19,89,405 last year including Mangrol, showing an increase of Rs. 2,46,921 (App. XV). The average registration fee was Rs. 14 against the same figure last year.

General.

Receipts and expenditure of Courts.

143. Exclusive of court fees and stamps and the income from cattle pounds the net receipts of civil and criminal courts together with the registration fees amounted to Rs. 36,490 as against Rs. 32,728 last year. Of Rs. 1,17,042 realised by sale of court fees and stamps, stamps of the value of Rs. 86,371 in all were used in the courts. This together with Rs. 18,642 from cattle pounds and Rs. 36,490 mentioned above gives a total gross income of Rs. 1,41,503 as against Rs. 1,35,506 last year. The expenditure was Rs. 1,00,523 against Rs. 1,00,668 last year. The aggregate receipts exceeded the expenditure by Rs. 40,980 against Rs. 34,838 last year.

Special tribunal.

144. During the year under report, a special tribunal consisting of the Chief Judicial Officer as President and the Sar-Nyayadhish and Raj Prakarni court judge as members was appointed for the trial of two Police Fouzdars and others on charges of corruption, of fabrication of false evidence and other minor charges. The trial lasted for about four months. The report of the members was submitted on 22nd October 1923, in which they agreed in acquitting the accused of the

major charges. This case was of much importance in exposing the prevalence of certain abuses in Police investigations and strict orders have been issued to prevent their continuance or recurrence.

Inspection.

145. Six Courts were examined during the year under report by the Chief Judicial Officer and the work of the subordinate courts showed general improvement.

Pleaders.

146. At the end of the last year there were 126 pleaders practising in the State. During the year under report, 3 first class and 2 second class pleaders having not paid their annual Vakilat fees, their names have been struck off the list; and 1 LL. B., 1 Hight Court Pleader, 1 District Pleader and 6 Mukhatiars were granted sanads.

Thus the number of the pleaders comes to 1 Barrister, 7 LL. B.s., 3 High Court Pleaders, 3 District Pleaders, 48 first class, 54 second class pleaders and 14 Mukhatiars at the end of the year under report, making in all 130 pleaders in the State.

The Raj Prakarni Court.

Work of the Raj-Prakarni Court.

147. 12 Suits between Mul-garasias and other alienees were filed during the year in the Rajprakarni Court against 22 in the preceding year. Inclusive of last year's balance the total number of such suits for disposal was 43 against 59 last year, out of which, 11 against 28 of the last year were disposed of leaving a balance of 32 at the close of the year. The total value of suits filed during the year was Rs. 1,160–15–4 against Rs. 9,166 and that of the suits disposed of Rs. 3,320 against Rs. 34,731 last year. In addition to this, there were 5 suits before the Court during the year in which the State was a defendant against 14 in the preceding year. Out of these, 2 cases were disposed of against 3 last year, leaving a balance of 14 at the close of the year. There were also 13 miscellaneous cases before the Court against 22 last year, out of which 6 were disposed of leaving a balance of 7 at the close of the year.

Heirship cases.

148. The balance at the end of the last year was 5 and 9 were received during the year under report out of a total of 14 cases, 11 were disposed of during the year leaving a balance of 3 cases at the close of the year.

Execution of decrees.

149. At the commencement of the year, the total number of applications for execution of decrees was 67 and 41 new applications were filed during the year, making a total of 108 out of which 44 were disposed of leaving a balance of 64. The

number of applications for execution disposed of in the previous year was 44 out of a total of 111.

Political and Garas Cases.

Political.

150. Political cases of importance awaiting disposal in the Agency during the year under report are:—

(1) Barvala-Samadhiala boundary appeal.
(2) Junej-Bhadula-Kodvav boundary appeal.
(3) Dispute *re* Jurisdiction over Vaghania Mul-Girassias' lands.
(4) Manekwada Vas dispute.
(5) Bhad-Chhatrava boundary dispute.

Garas Cases.

151. The following Garas cases are pending final disposal by the authorities concerned:—

(1) Mulgaras Status claim by the firm of Devchand Laxmichand, on behalf of the Shravak Community in connection with the temples, Dharmshalas etc. held by them on the Girnar Hill is rejected by the Agent to the Governor in Kathiawar. The Shravaks have preferred an appeal to the Government of Bombay whose decision is awaited.

(2) The claim of Mul-Giras status with respect to the village of Dhruvala (Kutiana Mahal) preferred by Sarvani Hayatkhan Sardarkhan of Kutiana has been rejected by the Huzur Adalat, but the former has preferred an appeal to the court of the Agent to the Governor in Kathiawar, where it is pending hearing and disposal.

(3) Bhavta Khokhar's Giras disputes have been disposed of by the Agent to the Governor in Kathiawar, but the inheritance question with the branch of Miyanji Pira is not yet finally settled and hence the execution matter with that branch is pending. The other two branches have made an amicable settlement with the State.

152. An amicable settlement is effected on 18-4-23 with Shahbhai and Teju Khokhars of Kutiana in the matter of the Vahiwat of their shares in Bhavta Khokhar's giras,

Garas Register.

153. A general Mahalat Register of Bhayats and Mul-Garassias has been maintained in the Sarkari Vakil's office and kept up to date. 195 Khatas are kept in the aggregate of which 119 have been completed in all particulars as against 106 last year.

Garas and Barkhali Jamin Vechan.

154. No Garas land has been purchased during the year

under report; while Barkhali lands purchased during the period, covered 64 acres and 38 gunthas for Rs. 2,159-4-1.

Junagadh Municipality.

Constitution.

155. In August 1920, the Municipal management of the city was entrusted to a body of 9 nominated members and an official President.

The General Administrative Staff.

156. The general administrative staff and the city Inspection staff were maintained at a cost of Rs. 11,184 and Rs. 828 respectively against Rs. 10,218 and Rs. 768 in the previous year.

Public health & conservancy.

157. This branch consisted of an establishment of 101 sweepers for scavenging roads and was maintained at a cost of Rs 9,475 against 10,000 last year. The work of removing refuse etc., was carried out departmentally at a total cost of Rs. 12,124 against Rs. 11,749 last year. This amount includes the cost of new animals purchased during the year.

Street lighting.

158. There are in all 470 lanterns and 5 kitson lights for lighting the streets and the cost of maintaining them came to Rs. 11,525 against Rs. 11,767 last year.

Road repairs & road watering.

159. The work of road repairs and road watering is supervised by the Junagadh Municipality and the expenditure during the year came to Rs. 10,000 and 2,500 respectively.

Income and expenditure.

160. The Municipality is maintained from the income derived from octroi duties, Market rent, Bham and other sources of municipal income. The aggregate receipts from all sources amounted to Rs. 86,235 against Rs. 79,297 last year and the total expenditure came to Rs. 78,251 against Rs. 71,617 last year, Opening balance on 1st September 1923 amounted to Rs. 73,753. (App. XVI).

Municipal Board.

161. The members and the constitution of the Municipal Board remained the same during the year under report. There were 10 meetings of the Board during the year and the average attendance of members was 3·9.

Accidents by fire.

162. During the year under report, 5 fires broke out in the city against 7 in the previons year, 4 lives were lost in the "Darukhana" fire and the total loss in all these 5 fires, amounted Rs. 6,455.

Births and deaths.

163. The total number of births registered during the year under report for the town of Junagadh was 325 against 166 last year. The birth rate per mille of population was 9·09 against 5·08 last year. The total number of deaths registered was 748 against

567 last year and the death rate per mille of population was 22·3 against 17·36 of the last year.

Condition of the town.

164. The cleansing of the town, road watering and the lighting of public streets were all carried out satisfactorily. There was no epidemic of any sort during the year.

Para Municipality.

165. The conservancy of the Junagadh Para limits out-side the town wall is looked after by the Superintendent, Public Works Department who manages the Para Municipality, the public garden and the golf links. The cleansing, road watering and lighting of the localities were carried out satisfactorily during the year at a cost of Rs. 10,273 against Rs. 10,625 last year.

Mahal Municipalities and Village Boards.

Municipalities.

166. There are 16 municipalities exclusive of Verawal Municipality. They are looked after by the Wahiwatdars assisted by the local committees. They are financed by the State and concern themselves with conservancy and lighting. The income of these Municipalities during the year under report amounted to Rs. 82,218 (Appendix XVI), exclusive of Junagadh and Verawal against Rs. 79,249 last year and the expenditure amounted to Rs. 60,093 against Rs. 49,184 last year.

Verawal Municipality.

167. Verawal Municipality is managed by the Municipal Secretary appointed by the State and acting under the control of the Port Commissioner. The income of Verawal Municipality amounted to Rs. 15,612 against Rs 32,914 and the expenditure amounted to Rs. 14,621 against Rs. 13,394 of the last year.

Village Boards.

168. There are 6 local boards working under the supervision of the Mahal Wahivatdars. The income came to Rs. 1,752 against Rs. 2,047 and the expenditure amounted to Rs. 993 against Rs. 1,025 of last year.

Chemical Analysis.

169. During the year under report, there were in all 80 cases sent for chemical analysis wherein 231 samples had to be examined. Out of 16 cases of suspected poisoning received for examination, opium was detected in 6 cases, aconite in 1, alchohol in 1, glasspowder in 1, alum in 1, and potassium permanganate in 1. No poison was detected in the remaining 5 cases.

170. Cases of suspected blood stains were 48 and blood was detected in 41.

Cases of suspected seminal stains were 16 and in 13 of them affirmative results were obtained.

Chapter IV.

PRODUCTION AND DISTRIBUTION.

Agriculture.

171. The expectations of an early and propitious monsoon entertained before the commencement of the wet season were far from being realized during the year under report. The preliminary showers commenced in the first week of July all over the State. The second week of July however testified to the regular burst of monsoon and sowing operations were undertaken with high hopes of a bumper harvest. The August rains were however spasmodic and the subsequent long break caused serious anxieties. The September rains though scanty were seasonable and distributed evenly to save Kharif crops from withering all over except Keshod. Owing to these scanty rains sufficient water was hardly left for raising Rabi crops. *The outbreak of monsoon.*

172. Appendix XVII gives the particulars of rainfall in Junagadh town and the several districts of the State during the year under report. *Rainfall.*

173. The following table compares the rainfall during the year under report with that of the previous year at three principal stations in the State:—

Name of place.	Average of last 5 years.		Rainfall in St. 1978.		Rainfall in St. 1979.	
	Inches.	Cents.	Inches.	Cents.	Inches.	Cents.
Junagadh.	30	39	24	84	12	5
Keshod.	22	56	17	84	7	58
Una.	25	54	10	83	14	8

174. A glance at the above table shows that the rainfall during the year of the report was very scanty. Consequently there was a general deficit of irrigation waters felt all over the country and in particular villages even drinking water was unavailable. The Keshod and Kutiana Mahals were comparatively more affected and the cultivators who stood in need of State help were given advances in various shapes to combat the situation. The Kharif harvest inspite of scanty rains was however normal. The yield of bajri was on the whole good while that of jowari was less than normal. The harvest of Agtar crops ranged between 10 to 12 annas and that of Rabi crops ranged between 6 to 8 annas in the rupee. *Crops.*

Cotton.

175. There was no serious pest in cotton during the year except small "molo" which perforated the leaves in some places. Rust was found in Kadayo variety. The "Semi-looper" in the castor crop was found in some places in the Gir Mahal and prompt measures were taken in arresting the disease. The strong October heat had the salutary effect of eradicating the small pest in cotton. The plants however thrived with the advent of the cold season and the harvest of cotton, though normal, turned the scale of agricultural profits, as the prices of cotton remained very high throughout the season and made up for the deficit of other crops.

Area cropped.

176. The total area cropped during the year under report was 4,99,770 acres being 13,337 acres less than that of the pervious year. The following table gives the details of the area cropped during the year under report as compared with that of the previous year:—

Name of crops.	Area cropped in		Increase.	Decrease
	1922-23 Acres.	1923-24 Acres.	Acres.	Acres.
Cotton.	1,59,627	1,51,762	0	7,865
Bajri.	1,58,239	1,71,383	13,144	0
Juwar.	1,17,320	1,03,708	0	13,612
Oil-seeds.	26,846	33,432	6,586	0
Paddy.	4,201	3 570	0	631
Wheat.	12,955	6,651	0	6,304
Sugar-cane.	2,448	1,589	0	859
Gram.	4,767	3,152	0	1,615
Udad.	431	371	0	60
Mug.	696	618	0	78
Other crops.	25,577	23,534	0	2,043
Total.	5,13,107	4,99,770	19,730	33,067
			Net decrease	13,337

The decrease in the area of all the crops except bajri and oil-seed can be attributed to the paucity of subsequent rains. The cultivation of Kálás (cotton pods) in the Ghed could not be made extensively for want of inundation of the lands and scarcity of irrigation water accounts for the smaller area under Rabi crops.

Agricultural Stock.

177. Appendix XX gives the particulars of the agricultural stock in the Junagadh State in the year under report both *re:* cattle as also in relation to ploughs and carts. The following table gives the particulars of the agricultural stock

in the State as compared with those of the previous year:—

Kind.	Number.		Increase	Decrease.
	1922-23	1923-24		
Bullocks, cows and buffaloes.	3,24,088	3,16,516	0	7,572
Horses and ponies.	9,468	9,362	0	106
Asses.	6,442	6,162	0	280
Sheep and goats.	1,45,316	1,44,574	0	742
Camels.	580	589	9	0
Total ...	4,85,894	4,77,203	9	8,700
Ploughs.	42,884	43,082	198	0
Carts.	20,738	21,798	1,060	0

It will appear from the above statistics that there is a striking decrease in the number of animals due mostly to the constant outbreaks of small-pox and foot and mouth diseases among cattle during the year under report. The increase in the number of ploughs and carts is an unmistakable sign of the steady progress made by the agriculturists towards prosperity.

Tagavi.

178. The advent of rains was belated this year as also in the year before and owing to the long break that followed, the Agtar crops were on the point of withering when later showers at the nick of time relieved the cultivators of their anxiety. But owing to scanty rains, rivers and wells, which were already starving, were not so fully fed as to enable cultivators to undertake sowing of Rabi crops on a large scale and this scarcity of irrigation water compelled the cultivators of the more affected areas to ask for Tagavi in the shape of kos, varat, seed, bullocks, deepening of wells, grass and fodder. These demands were satisfied by making them necessary advances which amounted to Rs. 20,712 all told, and this being added to the accumulated arrears upto the end of the previous year amounting to Rs. 1,30,149, the total comes to Rs. 1,50,861, out of which, Rs. 46,382 were recovered and Rs. 1,597 were deducted as a result of auditing, leaving a balance of Rs. 1,02,882 at the close of the year.

Co-operative Societies.

179. The number of co-operative societies in the State remained the same as last year. There are four Agriculturists' co-operative Credit Societies at Vadal, Vadhavi, Bamnasa and Bhesan. Out of these, the societies at Vadal, Vadhavi and Bamnasa are making steady progress. The number of members at these three societies was 149 and the reserve fund stood at Rs. 2,404-5-5. Loans were advanced to the members to the extent of Rs. 6,224-15-1. There are also two Co-operative Store Societies viz, the Una Co-operative Store Society, and the Bahauddin College Co-operative Store Society, Junagadh and they are doing useful work and growing into popularity.

The use of improved iron ploughs continued to be popular among the agricultural class. At Junagadh there is a store of such agricultural implements from which improved iron-ploughs are sold to the public and are also let on hire to Khalsa cultivators. At Una where these implements have been so popular, they are supplied from the Una co-operative stores. Distribution of seed from this store has also been made to cultivators and although the public mind is not sufficiently trained to realize the advantages of the co-operative movement, it is hoped that the continued efforts in this direction will bring about better results.

Grass operations.

180. At the commencement of the year, there was a balance of 1,47,25,015 lbs. to which may be added lbs. 27,97,706 collected during the year under report. Out of this, lbs. 67,16,345 were disposed of during the year under report by way of sale, tagavi and deficit found and written off and this disposal left a balance of lbs. 1,08,06,376 at the close of the year. At a special meeting held in the month of July last to discuss the collection and distribution of grass it was settled that the Sagdi Vidi be placed under the control of the Private Department for its supplies and the Vidis under Girnar Dungar and those under Visawadar Mahal viz. Limbadra, Lilia and Itali and also Vidis at Jonpur and Baldar under Kesbod Mahal be placed under the Grasswada Superintendent for supplying grass to several departments of the State, subject to the redelivery of the Taliato to the Revenue Department which arranged for its reserve supplies from the other revenue Vidis. It was further decided in the meeting that the Revenue Department should supply grass as usual to Verawal grasswada and arrangement was accordingly made to supply the grass from the Vidis of the Gir Mahal. During the year under report, no new grass barn was constructed whilst those at Rabarika under Una Mahal and at Tori under Bhesan have already been completed and handed over to the Revenue Department.

The Willingdon Farm.

181. His Highness the Nawab Saheb takes a very keen interest in this Farm which continues to flourish under direct supervision of the Private Secretary to His Highness the Nawab Saheb.

182. There is no alteration in the area covered by the Farm, which is 150 acres. Of these, about 27 acres are under cultivation and the remaining land is used as grazing land for the cattle on the Farm. *Area.*

183. As regards irrigation, eight kos irrigate about 12 acres of land in which lucerne, guinea grass and juwari are grown by rotation throughout the year for the use of the cattle on the Farm and the animals of the private stables of His Highness the Nawab Saheb. Two of the wells which were not giving sufficient water were deepened at an expense of Rs. 500. *Irrigation.*

184. Two small servant quarters were built at an expense of Rs. 500 this year. *Buildings.*

185. There are 83 animals in the Farm as under:— *Stock.*

1	Stud Bull.
1	Young Bull, 28 months old.
31	Cows.
21	Heifers:—
	8 two years old and over.
	13 one year old and over.
10	Calves at foot.
16	Farm bullocks.
3	Young bullocks under training.
83	

186. The Farm was visited by the following distinguished guests during the year under report:— *Visitors.*

1. His Excellency General Lord Rawlinson, G. C. B, G. C. V. O., K. C. M. G., G. C. S. I. Commander-in-Chief in India.
2. Major General Sir Harry Watson, K. B. E., C. B, C. M. G., C. I. E., M. V. O. Military Adviser-in Chief, Indian State Forces.
3. Lt. Colonel W. M. P. Wood, C. I. E, Agent to the Governor, Kathiawar.
4. Durbar Shree Amravala of Thana Deoli.
5. Maharaj Kumar of Idar.

6. Major A. Meek, C. M. G., Political Agent, Western Kathiawar States.
7. Major H. S. Strong, Political Agent, Western Kathiawar States.
8. Captain F. B. N. Tinley, Military Adviser, Kathiawar States Forces.
9. Thakore Saheb of Muli.
10. Thakore Saheb of Chuda.
11. The most Reverend Doctor A. Goodier, S. J. Roman Catholic Archbishop of Bombay.
12. Thakore Saheb of Shapure.
13. Colonel and Mrs. Barron.
14. Colonel Shivrajsinh.
15. Colonel Hunt.
16. Lady Chinubhai.
17. Sadat Mahomedakhan of Bhopal.

Expenditure. 187. As regards the cost, the sanctioned budget grant of the Farm is Rs. 27,104 out of which, Rs. 20,000 are allotted for rations and miscellaneous items, Rs. 5,304 for the establishment and Rs. 1,800 for grass.

General Condition.

Stallions. 188. The State Paddock at Junagadh maintains a number of stallions with a view to improve the breed of horses. From among these stallions, stallion "Deceiver" which was stationed at Una was recalled in August last owing to illness and old age but was soon replaced by stallion "star" which continues to work at Una. During the period between April and July 1923 he served 12 mares, while stallion "star" served 22 mares upto the end of the year. He is a pure Kathi bred animal of the best type and is very popular.

Immigration. 189. During the year under report, 83 families of cultivators, consisting of 112 males, 101 females and 157 children immigrated into Khalsa villages from neighbouring States and Talukas. They took up 3,124 acres and 27 gunthas of land, of which 2,503 and 32 gunthas were cultivated by them. Besides, 32 families consisting of 45 males, 41 females and 86 children came to Khalsa villages from alienated villages of the State and occupied 975 acres and 39 gunthas of land, out of which, they cultivated acres 526 and 5 gunthas.

Over and above these, 92 families of ubhads have taken to cultivation and they consisted of 103 males, 110 females and 153 children. The area they occupied comprises acres 2,476 and 24 gunthas, of which they cultivated acres

2,370-39 gunthas during the year under report.

190. During the year under report, 4 families of cultivators consisting of 8 males, 6 females and 9 children emigrated from khalsa villages to neighbouring States and Talukas. The land thus relinquished by them comprised acres 82–28 gunthas and the whole area has been tenanted to other cultivators. Only one family of Khalsa cultivators consisting of 1 male, 1 female and 3 children emigrated to an alienated village under this State and relinquished acres 18–6 gunthas of land which has been tenanted to another cultivator. 44 families of cultivators consisting of 50 males, 53 females and 81 children relinquished their holdings comprising acres 775–8 gunthas of land and became ubhads. Out of the land in their occupancy, acres 630–22 gunthas have already been let out. *Emigration.*

191. Appendix XVIII gives the particulars of the prices of staple crops in the year under report and during the last year. There is a small rise in the prices of staple food grains. The wages of skilled and unskilled labour have maintained almost the same standard as last year. The supply of manual labour for agricultural pursuits has been more scarce and rare owing to the increasing demand for it in other pursuits at a higher rate of wages. The small decline in the wages of skilled and unskilled labour may be attributed to the scarcity of water, which is indispensable for building and other like operations. *Prices and Wages.*

192. At the end of the last year, there were 87,896 trees both on road sides and elsewhere. Out of these, 673 perished while 4,116 were newly planted, making a total of 91,339 in existence at the end of the year under report. There is thus an increase of 3,443 trees at the end of the year. *Tree-planting.*

193. During the year under report, 194 mango trees and 53 gundas were newly planted against 170 and 6 respectively last year. The total number of mango trees belonging to the ryots amounted to 41,268 against 44,318 last year irrespective of 8,768 mango trees belonging to the State, while the total number of gundas belonging to ryots amounted to 7,722 irrespective of 2,056 gundas belonging to the State. *Fruit trees.*

194. There are in all 23 canals in the State, of which, 6 are pacca and 17 katcha. The area of land irrigated by water from the canals during the year covered acres 2,692–30 gunthas. The land thus irrigated yielded a revenue of Rs. 11,460. There are very few perennial rivers in the State which could supply big catchment areas for the irrigation of extensive lands by the *Canals.*

construction of big canals. The existing ones are useful only in good years but in years of scarcity the supply of water from these canals falls very short of requirements.

Wells. 195. The total number of Khalsa wells comes to 9,814 as detailed below:—

5,189	pacca wells
3,069	katcha wells
1,556	orias
9,814	

The area of the land irrigated by these wells amounts to acres 48,602-33 gunthas yielding an annual income of Rs. 4,21,758-13-8 against 48,983-36 gunthas yielding Rs. 4,25,926-13-8 of the last year.

Cattle Disease. 196. The total mortality among the cattle was 8,010 against 7,142 during the previous year showing an increase of 868 due to the prevalence of small-pox, the hoof and mouth disease and other causes. Out of the total number, 4,884 animals died of small-pox while the remaining 3,126 died of foot and mouth disease. The mortality was greater this year owing to natural causes, although prompt measures were taken by the Veterinary department to check the spread of the epidemics.

Accidental fires. 197. Accidental fires broke out in the Mahals at no less than 54 places causing damage to property worth Rs. 13,093 against Rs. 10,091 last year. In most cases, State help was freely given to the sufferers.

Industries.

Local. 198. There are no big industrial concerns in this State. The local industries are confined to hand-loom weaving, gold and silver embroidery, leather tanning etc., which are progressing gradually. Negotiations as regards a bone crushing Mill to be started at Verawal are in progress.

Ginning factories and Cotton presses. 199. The number of ginning factories and cotten presses in the State is as follows:—

Ginning factories		Cotton presses
21	worked by steam engine	4
3	worked by oil engine	0
24	Total	4

A comparison of the numbers of factories existing during the year before, with those of the present year shows an increase of three ginning factories which have been started at Chavand, Ramlechi and Verawal.

200. There are besides, 1 saw Mill, 14 flour Mills 3 oil Mills and 8 combined flour and oil Mills. The water wheel at Nagdi has ceased to work owing to scarcity of water in the Ozat river. The ice factory situated in Junagadh is working satisfactorily. *Miscellaneous.*

201. There is a Jari Karkhana in Junagadh where fine work of golden embroidery of various kinds is done on cloth by Jariwala Jusab Sheth. The Karkhana people turn out excellent work of gold embroidery such as safas, sadis, odhanies etc. Chairs and sofas with beautiful carving of old style are also made with silver and gold coatings. *Jari Karkhana*

202. Motor service for passengers etc. has been permitted within the State limits at several places as mentioned below:— *Motor Service.*

1. Jetpur to Dhoraji via Mandlikpore.
2. Chorwad Road Railway Station to Chorwad Town.
3. Kutiana to Saradiya.
4. Bahadurpur under Bhesan, between Kunkavav and Bagasra.
5. Keshod to Mangrol.
6. Lushala to Mendarda.
7. Shapur to Vanthali.

203. There is a Horse Tramway Service for passengers from Verawal to Patan, a distance of two miles, established in 1909 February and under the management of one Haji M. M. Abdulla. *Tramway.*

Stone quarries.

204. There are stone quarries in some of the Mahals viz., Junagadh, Vanthali, Kutiana, Una and Malia. The rules for the management of these quarries are embodied in the local Land Revenue Code. They are worked either under ijara system or by a lease of an ascertained area for a fixed period. The stone is used mostly for the local building purposes. During the year under report, stone quarries were allowed to be worked at no less than 30 places. The Dungarpur stone is largely exported to other centres in Kathiawar and the Chorwad stone is also popular and is much in demand.

Horse breeding and Stable Department.

205. The State maintains a fine paddock at Junagadh with a view to bring the Kathiawari breed of horses back to their original prestige and vigour and to supply the demands of the State for horses. At the end of the last year, there were 7 Kathi stallions at the Paddock and one in the district. During the year under report, one stallion was discharged and 2 were newly added. There are thus 8 stallions at the paddock. At *Stallions.*

present there remains only one Kathi stallion at Una. The total number of mares covered by these stallions was 194 against 170 of the last year; and out of these, 45 belonged to the State and the remaining 149 to private owners as against 47 and 123 respectively last year.

Brood mares. 206. The total number of Kathi brood mares at the end of the last year was 34. Out of these, 3 were disposed of during the year and 4 were newly added. There are thus in all 35 Kathi brood mares at the Paddock.

Young stock. 207. The young stock at the end of the last year comprised 54 colts and fillies; 11 were newly born and 6 were received from other Departments during the year under report. The total thus came to 71 from which, 10 were delivered to State Departments and 3 died. There thus remained 58 colts and fillies at the end of the year.

Cost of maintenance. 208. The total cost of maintaining the Paddock including staff, rations, etc., amounted to Rs. 28,812 against Rs. 28,663 last year.

Prancing horses. 209. The Paddock also maintains Kotal horses for use on ceremonial occasions by the State as well as the public.

Visitors. 210. During the year under report, distinguished visitors such as His Excellency General Lord Rawlinson G. C. B., G. C. V. O., K. C. M. G., G. C. S. I. Commander-in-Chief in India, Major General Sir Harry Watson, K. B. E., C. B., C. M. G., C. I. E., M. V. O. Military Adviser-in-Chief, Indian State Forces and others visited the State Paddock.

The following were the remarks made by the Military Adviser-in-Chief, Indian State Forces when he visited the Paddock on the 19th November 1923:—

> "It is now 2 years since I last had the pleasure of visiting the Paddock and it has been of great interest to me to see the strides that have taken place in the breeding of the pure Kathi. Every stallion and mare and all the young stock (an excellent lot) are in splendid condition. The stakes very well run. His Highness is much to be congratulated on the stud..,and so are all who are concerned with its management.
>
> A few years more, and the old old type of "Kathi" will be thoroughly re-established in Junagadh".

Hathikhana. 211. At the end of the last year, there were two elephants in the State called "Motigaj" and "Barchhi Bahadur". During the year under report one she-elephant "Rajpyari" was added but

on account of her death, there remained only 2 elephants in the Hathikhana. The cost of maintaining these animals amounted to Rs. 4,893 including the stipends of the care-takers against Rs. 3,915 last year.

Carriage department.

212. In the State Gadikhana, the actual strengh of horses was 59 against 58 last year. The total outlay on this Department including staff and rations amounted to Rs. 40,846 against Rs. 41,261 last year.

Rathkhana.

213. 12 Shigrams and 5 carts with bullocks are maintained at the Rathkhana as usual. The cost of this department incurred during the year under report amounted to Rs. 10,178-10-6 against Rs. 11,312-12-3 last year. These conveyances are specially meant for the use of State guests and for meeting with other State demands.

Gadikhana workshop.

214. The gross expenses incurred during the year amounted to Rs. 25,329 against Rs. 23,440 last year. Out of this amount, Rs. 2,275 have been realized from private owners for repairs to their private conveyances. The remaining amount of Rs. 23,054 was spent towards execution of work ordered by State departments.

Receipts.

215. The amount realized during the year by the sale of miscellaneous articles as well as conveyance fees on wedding occasions covered Rs. 3,376 against Rs. 3,605 last year.

Horticulture.

216. There are five big gardens in Junagadh viz. Moti Bag, Nava Bag, Lal Bag, Sakar Bag and the Bahadur Bag and they were all satisfactorily maintained throughout the year under report at a total cost of Rs. 44,815 against Rs. 39,400 last year; whereas the income derived from these gardens came to Rs. 7,175 against Rs. 5,893 during the last year.

Another very interesting resort by the public is the Diagonal Garden kept under the supervision of the Public Works Department. The expenditure incurred for the upkeep of this garden amounted to Rs. 1,173 against Rs. 1,139 of the last year. The State Band plays there once every Friday and attracts a good number of visitors.

Forest.

Charge.

217. The charge of the Gir Forest continued with Mr. Sadruddin Niyamtulla throughout the year under report while that of the Girnar Dungar remained with the Junagadh Vahiwatdar.

Area. 218. The area of the Gir forest is 494 sq. miles, 823 acres and 10 gunthas while that of the Girnar Dungar forest is 70 sq. miles, and 230 acres; out of these, 90 miles in the Gir and 14 in Dungar formed reserved areas.

Demarcation. 219. 2,914 cairns which demarcate the boundary of the Gir forest within the State limits were kept under proper repairs. The Girnar Dungar forest is demarcated by 885 cairns and 81 old pillars.

Communications. 220. No new road was undertaken during the year under report. Roads, 41 miles in length, were repaired at a cost of Rs. 452 against 31½ miles and Rs. 868-2-0 in the last year. In the Girnar Dungar forest roads, 7 miles in length, were repaired at a cost of Rs. 198-14-0.

Buildings. 221. No new building was constructed during the year under report but repairs to guards quarters and establishment quarters in the Gir forest and petty repairs to several nakas, Thana quarters and the old office building at Junagadh were undertaken at a total cost of Rs. 1,893-7-3.

Other works. 222. One well at Jamwala on the bank of the river Shingaoda was deepened at a cost of Rs. 30 for watering the nursery while another well at the Jamwala headquarters was cleansed at a cost of Rs. 6. In the Dungar limits existing wells were deepened for increasing the supply of water on the occasion of the annual Shivratri fair.

Forest Protection. 223. There were 239 offences this year (160 Gir and 79 Dungar) against 193 (140 Gir and 53 Dungar) in the last year. Of these, a large number related to unauthorized fellings. The details of both the Gir and the Dungar offences are as under:—

	1922–23.			1923–24.		
	Gir.	Dungar.	Total.	Gir.	Dungar.	Total
A Fires.	17	3	20	18	2	20
B Unauthorized fellings.	92	24	116	126	21	147
C Unauthorized grazing.	31	19	50	15	30	45
D Miscellaneous.	0	7	7	1	26	27

Protection from fire. 224. There were 20 (18 Gir and 2 Dungar) cases of fire against the same number (17 Gir and 3 Dungar) last year. Measures were

taken as regards fire tracing and a length of about 91½ miles in the Gir and 4½ miles in the Girnar Dungar was fire traced at a cost of Rs. 637-7-0 and Rs 16 against Rs. 1,018 and Rs. 72 respectively in the last year.

225. 1,619 cattle (1,187 Gir and 432 Dungar) were impounded this year against 1,884 (1,577 Gir and 307 Dungar) last year. Illicit grazing in the reserved crops was particularly looked after and there were 45 cases (15 Gir and 30 Dungar) of this nature *Protection from cattle.*

226. Woody climbers were destroyed as usual on a large scale both in the Gir and the Girnar Dungar forest. There were no severe insect pests and the teak defoliator was also absent. *Other protection.*

227. The sylviculture operations during the year resulted in the following — *Sylviculture.*

1. By natural reproduction:—

(*a*) By seed:—

Germination from seeds was fair during the year under report, both in the Gir and in the Dungar.

(*b*) By coppice:—

The coppice growth was abundant in the Gir and in good condition during the year under report as a good number of coups was put under exploitation. In the Girnar the coppice growth was fair.

(*c*) By root-suckers:—

Reproduction from this source was fairly good both in the Gir and the Dungar.

2. Artificial reproduction:—

Broad cast sowings of local species were made as usual in some places in the Gir and the Girnar before the rains, but the results were not satisfactory.

3. Forest nursery:—

The forest nursery was removed from Sasan to Jamwala, and occupied 4 acres of land on the bank of the river Shingaoda.

228. As regards the Gir forest, there are 32 blocks of 30 coups each. Out of the 32 blocks, one (No. XXXII) is reserved as a sanctuary for lions, 6 (Nos. XXVI to XXXI) are unworkable and the remaining 25 are workable. Each year one coup of each of the 25 workable blocks is set apart for exploitation. One coup No. 3 of block No. XII, 17 coups No. 4 of blocks Nos. I, III, V to VIII, XII to XVI, XVIII, XIX, XXI, XXIII to XXV and 5 coups No. 5 of blocks Nos. III to VII, *Exploitation.*

in all 23 coups were sold standing this year and are under exploitation. Of these the coup No. 3 was left unsold, of the preceding year and the remaining 22 coups were reserved during the year under report. The method of treatment is coppice with standards.

As regards the Girnar Dungar forest, there are 7 blocks containing 30 coups each. During the current year, the following work was gone through:—

(*a*) Laying out of 6 coups viz. 4 coups No. 6 of blocks Nos. II, III, IV and V and 2 coups Nos. 7 and 26 of block No. VII.

(*b*) The reservation work of the 6 coups mentioned above.

(*c*) The exploitation and sale outright of the above mentioned 6 coups.

The method adopted in the Dungar forest is also one of coppice with standards.

Financial Results

229. The following statement gives comparative figures of the receipts and expenditure during the year under report and the last year:—

Year.	Receipts.			Expenditure.			Aggregate surplus or deficit
	Gir	Girnar	Total.	Gir.	Girnar	Total.	
1922–23	93,105	45,545	1,38,650	53,507	12,778	66,285	+72,365
1923–24	1,11,064	50,403	1,61,467	51,006	15,122	66,128	+95,319

Outstandings.

230. The following statement gives comparative figures of the outstanding amounts due last year, recovery made this year and the tehsil due by the end of the current year:—

Year.	Gir. Rs.	Dungar. Rs.	Total. Rs.
1922–23	1,723	1,753	3,476
1923–24	2,981	1,023	4,004
Total...	4,704	2,779	7,480
Minus, recovery.	– 1,295	– 925	– 2,220
Balance outstanding.	3,409	1,851	5,260

Concessions.

231. As usual, the cattle of ubhads and cultivators were

allowed free-grazing in the Gir and the maldharis and the Kheduts in Forest settlements were granted timber free of charge for building huts and for making agriculture implements. About 786 cattle enjoyed free grazing in the Gir. As regards Dungar 1,177 cattle were allowed free grazing. The total valuation of the concessions amounted to Rs. 2,380 (1,010 Gir and 1,370 Dungar).

Lions.

232. The preservation of Lions in the Gir, the only stronghold of the Indian Lion, continues with success.

Ports.

233. The number of ports and roadsteads under the State remained the same i. e. 16 as in the last year. These consist of the ports of (1) Bherai (2) Chanchuda (3) Chorwad (4) Mangrol (5) Navabandar (6) Shil (7) Sutrapada (8) Dhara or Vahibandar (9) Verawal and the **roadsteads** of (10) Bela (11) Dhamlej (12) Hirakot alias Kadwar (13) Kaliadhro (14) Rajpura (15) Simar and (16) Varahswarup. All these enjoy in virtue of agreement with the Government the full benefits of British Indian Ports.

Trade.

Exports and Imports.

234. During the year under report slight changes have been made in both local and through export tariffs. Cotton from Dhari, Amreli, Kundla, Kunkavav, and Dedan villages ginned in the Visawadar, Bilkha or Mandavad factories and then full pressed at any press on the Junagadh State Railway is charged 5 pies duty per Railway Maund both in local and through-booking on production of a certificate signed by the ginning factory manager and countersigned by the press manager. These changes have been shown in Appendices XXVII and XXVIII. The import tariff rates referred to in Appendix XXVI are the same as in the last year.

Trade figures.

235. The following table gives the comparative figures of trade during the past two years from 1st April to 31st March in each case:-

	1922-23.		1923-24.		Increase.		Decrease.	
	Packages & Maunds.	Rupees.	Packages & Maunds.	Rupees.	Packages & Maunds.	Rupees.	Packages & Maunds.	Rupees.
Export	4,36,902 7,86,428	1,72,91,275	4,41,183 8,18,306	2,36,85,846	4,281 31,878	63,94,571	. .	.
Import	39,38,921 14,73,168	1,33,89,335	41,80,628 15,07,003	1,35,62,425	2,41,707 33,835	1,73,090	. .	.

It will be seen from the above that both in exports and imports there is an increase in the number of packages, in weight and value.

Articles of Import and Export.

236. The principal articles of import are cotton-seed, piece-goods, dates, Kerosine, Cocoanuts, sugar, rice and gram; while those of export are cotton, wool, onions, ghee, boat-knees and gram.

Trade with different ports.

237. The following brief statement gives the figures of trade with different ports:—

	Kathiawar Ports. Rs.	Other Indian Ports. Rs.	Ports beyond India. Rs.	Total Rs.
Import.	5,49,290	1,05,05,629	25,07,506	1,35,62,425
Export.	3,49,370	2,31,44,272	1,92,204	2,36,85,846
Total ...	8,98,660	3,36,49,901	26,99,710	3,72,48,271

The trade with the Kathiawar ports thus covered 2·41 per cent and with other ports in India 90·34 as against 2·11 per cent and 92·10 last year. The percentage of trade beyond India was 7·25 as against 5·79 last year. Of the above, the through-booking traffic with Bombay covered 34·18 per cent against 34·70 last year.

Income of the Verawal Port.

238. The following table contrasts the income of the Verawal port during the present year and the past:—

Name of income.	1922-23. Rs.	1923-24. Rs.	Increase. Rs.	Decrease. Rs.
Duty.	5,20,805	5,83,099	62,294	0
Port dues.	8,892	7,839	0	1,053
Miscellaneous.	10,037	11,669	1,632	0
Total. ...	5,39,734	6,02,607	63,926	1,053

Net increase Rs. 62,873

Tariff.

239. During the year under report as in the previous year whenever a change was made in the tariff duties in force at British Indian ports on trade to and from foreign

ports, it was forthwith extended to the ports under this State.

Country Crafts.

240. The total number of country crafts in use at the end of last year was 162 with an aggregate tonnage of 8,344. Two new crafts of the total tonnage of 61 were built during the year at Verawal Port and five crafts of 283 tons were sold or foundered. The total number of crafts in use during the year under report is thus 159 with an aggregate tonnage of 8,122 against 162 with an aggregate tonnage of 8,344 last year.

Light House.

241. The Light House is situated at Verawal on the foreshore at the head of the breakwater wall on the western side of the port. It is built of stone masonry, octagonal in shape, with a fixed light at a height of 56 ft. above sea level and is visible for a distance of 10 miles. A convenient depth below the level of the light, yard-arms have been fixed for marine signalling purposes.

Meteorological observatory.

242. Verawal is a storm warning signal station, and there is an observatory situated close to the shore on the southwestern corner of the town. The staff consists of an observer and a messenger who are paid by the Government. The Port commissioner is the Honorary Superintendent and supervises the Staff. The building belongs to the State and the cost of its repairs is borne by it.

Daily observations are telegraphed at 8·48 A. M. to the meteorological office at Simla throughout the year and to Bombay from 1st May to 31st October and twice daily at 8·48 A. M. and 2·48 P. M. in May, June, October and November to Simla alone. Whenever there are any disturbances in the weather, the Government Meteorological Department wires to hoist storm warning signals and asks for extra observations at intervals of every three or six hours.

Steam Launch.

243. The port maintains a steam launch named "Abbassia" to carry passengers from and to steamers. It is also used in towing boats in rough weather. The launch was built by Messers. Alcock Ashdowne and Co., Bombay.

Crane.

244. The crane known as quarry crane worked by steam power is situated at the end of the pier on the eastern side of the port. It is a fixed crane with a reach of 38 ft. and reaches 21½ ft. clear of the pier, can hoist a load 27 ft. high and its lifting capacity is 1½ tons. There are two other cranes in use on the breakwater pier (a) steam and (b) hand power. The former is a travelling one—on standard gauge—with a lifting capacity of 3 tons and the latter is a fixed one which can lift 5 tons weight.

Dock Estate. 245. Verawal Dock Estate is contingent to the pier on the eastern side. There are three godowns, one of which is built of stone masonry 154′ × 43′ and the other two of wood (a) 60′ × 30′, (b) 30′ × 15′, all three roofed over with manglore tiles. There are two platforms opposite each other with six Railway sidings running between them. One is 900 ft. long, a portion of which, 150 ft. in length, is at a higher level for the purpose of loading timber and the other platform is 680 ft. long.

Kerosine Godowns. 246. There are three kerosine godowns with Railway sidings for direct loading and unloading, constructed outside the fort-wall at Verawal for storing kerosine tins. These belong to (1) the Asiatic Petroleum Company (2) the Burma Oil Company and (3) the Standard Oil Company of Newyork. The first and the last godowns are capable of storing 30,000 tins each and the second 13,000.

Through-booking. 247. Goods are through-booked via Verawal Bandar from Bombay to stations on the Kathiawar Railways and vice versa during the fair season only by an agreement between the Bombay Steam Navigation Company and the Railway administrations. Special facilities are given in ragard to the conveyance of such goods in loading and unloading charges, steamer freight, shore coolies' wages, railway charges, custom rates etc. compared with charges on local goods.

Cotton Press. 248. Sanction has been accorded to Sheth Tarmamad Ebrahim to build a third cotton press at Verawal.

Sale of godown sites. 249. A portion, 28,000 sq. ft. in area, of the reclaimed ground between the light-house and observatory has been sold to the merchant public to build 16 godowns, where a railway siding will be provided to run in the front.

Godowns built. 250. The State has built two new godowns for warehousing dates and other foreign dutiable goods.

S. S. Balgay. 251. Since December last S. S. Balgay is coming alongside the breakwater and discharging both passengers and cargo.

Verawal Harbour Improvements.

252. The expenditure incurred upto 31st March 1923 in connection with (1) breakwater in a straight line to a total length of 900 ft. (2) excavation and quay with (5) masonry slopes to the east side of breakwater (3) excavation in Pit No. 2 (4) strengthening the south-side of the coffer wall and metalling and rolling the ground surface behind the quay wall (5) Pierwork with 3 masonry slopes and excavation along side the quay wall

(6) Retaining wall from Light House to observatory (7) Dredging plant (8) Tools and plant and (9) contingencies amounted to Rs. 16,53,601. The expenditure incurred during the year under report in connection with these items amounted to Rs. 1,27,227 and the total expenses thus came to Rs. 17,80,828.

Public Works Department.

253. Rao Saheb Thakarshi M. Ghia continued to remain in charge of this Department throughout the year under report. *Personnel.*

254. The total expenditure during the year under report amounted to Rs. 11,44,952 against Rs. 5,17,972 in the preceding year. *Expenditure.*

The outlay on original works was. Rs. 5,85,447 against Rs. 2,58,692; on repairs and maintenance Rs. 5,21,097 against Rs. 2,22,903; and on establishment and contingencies Rs. 38,408 against Rs. 36,377 in the previous year (Appendix XIX).

255. The works completed and under construction are:— *Buildings.*

(a) Raj Mahel:–Some additions and alterations in the Khas Raj Mahel and in the City Raj Mahel have been carried out.

(b) The works of constructing 20 stables in the New Lancer's lines and the extension of the Commanding officer's Bungalow are nearly completed.

In addition to the above, special repairs to several State buildings have also been carried out and are in progress.

256. The work of repairs to Verawal–Prachi Road was carried out; that of Junagadh–Verawal Trunk Road is in progress; and the work of Bobdi Bundh at Mahiyari is nearly completed. *Roads.*

257. The work of raising clear water tanks at Uperkote is carried out and that of completing the incomplete works of Khodiar Pick-up weir is in hand. Water is brought by 6" main pipe lines from Khodiar Tank and pick-up weir, Chamundri Tank, and the Bhavnath Tank to the Uperkote where there are 4 service tanks and 4 settling tanks from where water is supplied to Junagadh town and Para localities. Owing to the scarcity of water during the year, water is supplied in Para limits from the Dharam Aveda well by means of a steam pump and to the town area from a new well at Dudheshwar near Bhavnath, Central Jail well, Chamundri well, the charak well and the Bhavnath Tank. Besides these, water is also supplied by water tank carts. The work of sinking new wells has been carried out at many places. There are 1,246 pipe connections *Waterworks.*

with private houses and the total income derived from this source amounted to Rs. 12,000; where as the total cost of maintaining these water works came to Rs. 85,729. Water is moreover supplied free of charge to the public from the 12 water cisterns built at various places in the town and also to several masjids and certain State buildings.

Electric power houses.

258. There are Electric Power Houses at three places viz. (1) Rasul Manzil (2) Darbargadh and (3) Sardar Bag. Besides these, two new engines have been purchased for the Rasul Manzil and Darbargadh power houses. The total cost incurred in the maintenance and stores of these power houses came to Rs. 2,49,124.

Telephone.

259. The central office of the telephone department has got a switch board of 80 lines. There are 48 connections in all at the Raj Mahel, State offices and officers' bungalows. The total cost incurred in the maintenance of these connections amounted to Rs. 5,795 against Rs. 3,420 last year.

General condition of the People.

260. The condition of the people in general continued to be fairly good. Excepting merchants hard pressed by tight money market, people in other avocations were fairly well off. The Agricultural classes were on the whole better off owing to the continuance of high prices of food stuffs. The labouring classes also were not much affected by the high prices of food stuffs as they were sufficiently compensated by corresponding rise in the wages. People with fixed income suffered the pinch in obtaining the necessaries of life. There was no epidemic and the public health was on the whole satisfactory.

Chapter V.

REVENUE AND FINANCE.

Finance.

261. Mr. Manilal Keshavlal Nanavaty, B. A., LL. B. continued to remain in charge of the Hisabi Dafter (Accounts Department) throughout the year. *Personnel.*

262. The figures, entered in the various statements in this chapter, are for the financial year from 1-9-1922 to 31-8-1923, and remarks have been added, where necessary, to show the state of various accounts on 31st March 1924. *Financial year.*

Section I.

263. The particulars of receipts and expenditure under the various heads are given respectively in Appendices XXII A, and XXII B. *The financial result of the year*

During the year under report, the total cash receipts amounted to Rs. 62,75,405, and the total expenditure to Rs. 68,19,020, against Rs. 60,65,880 and Rs 61,71,329 respectively last year, showing a deficit of 5,43,615 during the year under report, which was made up from past savings.

264. The assets of the State for the years ending 31st August 1922 and 1923 go as under:— *Financial position at the end of August of 1922 and 1923.*

Item.	Amount on 31-8-1922.	Amount on 31 8-1823.
1. Capital invested in Railway.	1,10,03,230	1,11,99,382
2. Advances recoverable.	9,49,415	6,77,230
3. Tehsil outstanding.	6,12,845	6,79,041
4. Loans to land holders.	10,55,360	9,94,316
5 Investment in Government Paper.	29,17,407	24,20,282
6. Central Provinces Railway Shares.	1,00,000	1,00,000
7. Deposits in Bank.	2,55,450	1,56,678
8. Cash balance in all State Treasuries.	3,37,612	5,92,810
Total.	1,72,31,319	1,68,19,739
Deduct deposit including Local Fund.	11,35,975	11,98,292
Balance:—	1,60,95,344	1,56,21,447

265. The State continues to have no debts. Its liabilities are on account of Revenue, Court and Personal deposits. The *Debts and liabilities.*

statement given below shows the condition of these accounts at the end of the year St. 1979.

Name of deposit.	Balance at the end of St. 1978	Receipts in St. 1979	Total.	Repayments in St. 1979	Balance at the end of St. 1979.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs	Rs.
Revenue deposit.	36,752	92,716	1,29,468	89,024	40,444
Court deposit.	66,421	88,016	1,54,437	85,971	68,466
Personal deposit.	7,65,212	40,93,247	48,58,459	40,71,763	7,86,696
Total Rs.	8,68,385	42,73,979	51,42,364	42,46,758	8,95,606

Local Funds. 266. The accounts of the Local Funds, instituted for the maintenance of Municipalities and the Village Boards in the Mahals, stood as below:—

Balance at the end of St. 1978. Rs.	Receipts in St. 1979. Rs.	Total Rs.	Repayments in St. 1979. Rs.	Balance at the end of St. 1979 Rs.
2,67,590	1,80,844	4,48,434	1,45,748	3,02,686

Aggregate deposit. 267. Adding the above amount of Rs. 3,02,686 to Rs. 8,95,606 shown above as balance of deposit, the total comes to Rs. 11,98,292, which represents the total liabilities of the State at the end of St. 1979 i. e on 31st August 1923, against Rs. 11,35,975 last year.

N. B. The balance of deposits on 31st March 1924, after taking into account receipts and repayments during the period (1-9-23 to 31-3-24) was Rs. 12,23,222 as against Rs. 14,07,311 including deposits of Local Funds last year.

Trust Funds. 268. There are in all 12 Trust Funds of the aggregate deposit amount of Rs. 2,39,666 administered by the State, at the end of March 1924, against 13 of the aggregate amount of Rs. 2,10,799, administered last year.

Advance Accounts. 269. The balance of advance accounts at the end of the last year was Rs. 9,49,415. Debit in St. 1979 being Rs. 27,62,167 the total amount came to Rs. 37,11,582. Deducting the amount credited in St. 1979 at Rs. 30,34,352, the balance at the end of St. 1979 remains at Rs. 6,77,230.

N. B. The balance on 31-3-1924 re; the advance account covers Rs. 13,00,106.

Balance due by Stores of various departments. 270. The balance due by Stores of various departments in 30 B, Account was Rs. 2,89,099 at the end of St, 1979, against Rs. 6,07,701 at the end of St. 1978.

N. B. The balance due on this account on 31-3-1924 was Rs. 6,03,412.

Outstanding dues. 271. The outstanding dues of the various departments by the end of St. 1978 covered Rs. 6,12,845. Deducting the amount

of Rs. 1,07,981 credited in St. 1979, the balance at the end of St. 1979 remained at Rs. 5,04,864. Adding the amount of Rs. 1,74,177 debited in St. 1979, the aggregate amount of outstanding dues by the end of St. 1979 came to Rs. 6,79,041.

Section II.

272. The following table shows the State of Barkhali Account at the end of the year (31-8-23). *Garas and Barkhali Accounts.*

	From Bhayats and Mul-Garassias.	From Alienees.
	Rs.	Rs.
Outstanding at the end of St. 1978.	49,741	1,57,831
Subsequent adjustment.	+6	+784
Total.	49,747	1,58,615
Recovery of arrears in St. 1979.	-1,127	-17,949
Demands for St. 1979.	+41,344	+75,824
Recovery in St. 1979 of current dues.	-36,157	-71,431
Arrears at the end of St. 1979.	53,807	1,45,059

273. Particulars regarding transactions of Junagadh Tankshal are given below:— *Junagadh Tankshal.*

Particulars.	Secured.		Unsecured.	
	No. of Khatas.	Amount Rs.	No. of Khatas.	Amount Rs.
Dues at the end of St. 1978.....	39	3,24,332	3	28,903-15-2
Amount added in existing khatas on account of fresh advance, interest etc.....	0	2,731	0	8-0-0
Total...	39	3,27,063	3	28,911-15-2
Deduct.				
Amount written off in St. 1979.	0	0	0	0
Amount partially written off in St. 1979.	0	0	0	0
Partially recovered in St. 1979.	0	0	0	0
Khatas squared up in St. 1979.	1	1,547	0	0
Recovery in St. 1979 of the remaining khatas.	0	17,209	0	90
Total...	1	18,756	0	90
Balance at the end of St. 1979.	38	3,08,307	3	28,821-15-2

The Tankshal possessed landed property consisting of 2 houses at Verawal worth Rs. 8,857. The rent recovered from these houses in St. 1979 was Rs. 1,392 i.e. $6\frac{3}{8}\%$ on outlay.

Verawal Tankshal.

274. There were 28 Khatas at the end of St. 1978 of the sum of Rs. 18,023. Out of these, 3 Khatas were totally paid off during the year under report, leaving 25 Khatas at the end of St. 1979.

Thus the result at the end of St. 1979 is as follows:—

Dues at the end of St. 1978.....	Rs.	18,023-0-0
Newly lent in St. 1979.....	„	0-0-0
Added on account of interest.....	„	71-0-0
	Total Rs.	18,094
Deduct.		
Recovery in cash in St. 1979	„	2,340
Written off.....	„	180
	Total Rs.	2,520
Balance at the end of St. 1979	„ Rs.	15,574

Stamps.

275. The balance of stamps on 31-8-1922 was Rs 2,49,009-9-0. The value of stamp-sheets and labels printed during the year ending 31st August 1923 was Rs. 1,40,550. Stamps of the value of Rs 1,04,244-13-0 were sold. The balance, therefore, on 31-8-1923 was Rs. 2,85,314-12-0 as under:—

	Rs.
Junagadh Depots	2,50,566-12-0
Mahals	34,748—0-0
	2,85,314-12-0

The total expenditure incurred during the year was Rs. 7,312-6-11, against Rs. 7,310-3-9, which included commission paid to the stamp vendors amounting to Rs. 2,980-10-5, against Rs. 3,115-9-8, in the previous year.

Stationery.

276. Stationery articles of the value of Rs. 51,749-0-5 were in stock on 1-9-1922. During the year under report, articles of the value of Rs. 29,072 0 8 were purchased for the Stationery Store, making a total of Rs 80,821-1-1. Out of these, articles of the value of Rs. 36,567-10-5 were supplied to the different offices, and the stock at the end of the year, *i. e.* on 31st August 1923 was Rs. 44,253-6-8.

Cash Payees.

277. Cash payment is sanctioned to one Garasia at Rs. 250 and 29 alienees at Rs. 33,232.

278. 25 Amirs are paid cash allowance at Rs. 24,702, and 8 Jemadars at Rs. 1,344 per year.

279. Jiwai to Bai Bibis and their servants is allowed at an annual grant of Rs. 27,600.

280. In no less than 201 cases Rs. 8,319 are sanctioned by way of Mamuli Dharmada allowances.

Pensioners and Parwashi holders.

Pensioners.

281. During the year under report, 17 pensioners died and 41 old servants retired on pension. There were in all 267 pensioners at the end of St. 1979, and the total yearly amount to be paid to them was Rs. 43,732-10-4.

Out of 267 pensioners, 37 were military pensioners and the amount to be paid to them was Rs. 3,924; and the rest 230 were civil pensioners, who had to be paid Rs. 39,808-10-4.

Parwashidars.

282. His Highness the Nawab Saheb's usual generosity extended to the grant of compassionate allowance to the distressed widows of State servants based not merely on the length but also on the quality of the service rendered and the needs of the family. The number of persons drawing parwashi in St. 1979 was 219 and the amount payable to them was Rs. 19,560 9-3, against 223 and 18,209 respectively during the previous year.

Records.

283. The cost of establishment of Central Records and special duty officer and clerk appointed for separating useless papers, was Rs. 9,026-14-4, as against Rs. 11,672 last year.

The office of the special duty officer is abolished from 4-12-1923.

Jamdarkhana.

284. This branch of work is in charge of the Toshakhana Officer. A small Jamdarkhana for ready requirements of the State, such as giving of Poshaks etc. is placed under the direct control of the Hisabi Dafter Adhikari. The value of the stock in hand on 31-3-1923 was Rs. 30,562. No new stock was purchased for this Jamdarkhana. Out of this stock, cloth of the value of Rs. 1,697 was given in Poshaks etc. on various occasions, leaving a balance of Rs. 28,865 worth of stock on 31-3-1924.

Jortalbi Account.

285. The Junagadh State receives tribute called Jortalbi from no less than 134 States. The balance due by the end of St. 1978 was Rs. 18,984-15-3. To this may be added Rs. 92,421-8-0, the demand for St. 1979. The total thus comes to Rs. 1,11,406-7-3. The recovery made during St. 1979 amounted to Rs. 94,833-7-5. The balance due by the end of St. 1979 thus remained at Rs 16,572 15-10.

Section III.

Salt.

286. The manufacture and sale of salt is carried on departmentally. The salt pans in the State are situated as shown below:-

A. In the Babariawad Prant.

(a) Villages having salt pans:—
(1) Bherai.
(2) Kadiali.
(3) Ningala.

(b) Villages where salt is naturally produced:—
(1) Kovaya.
(2) Ghespore.
(3) Sarkia.
(4) Barda.

B. In the Una Mahal.

(a) Villages having salt pans:—
(1) Sejalia pans are in working order.
(2) Jhankharwada pans are out of use, as the canal water has turned the brackish soil into sweet one.

(b) Where salt is naturally produced:—
Chikhali

C. In the Patan Mahal.

(a) Villages having salt pans:—
Lodhva.

(b) Villages where salt is naturally produced:—
Singsar.

D. In the Kutiana Mahal.

(a) Villages having salt pans:—
None.

(b) Villages where salt is naturally produced:—
(1) Mahiari.
(2) Tarkhai.
(3) Jamla.

(4) Kansabad.
(5) Turbo.
(6) Bobdi river.

287. During the year under report 1,65,661 maunds of salt were produced against 1,88,373 maunds last year, out of which, 1,38,043 were sold to the subjects of Junagadh and 33,645 maunds to the merchants of other Kathiawar States making in all 1,71,688 maunds against 1,32,678 and 33,601 respectively during the preceding year. This left a surplus of 16,067 maunds against 22,094 maunds in the previous year. The average annual consumption per head comes to about $11\frac{3}{4}$ lbs. against $11\frac{1}{4}$ lbs. last year. The total receipts from the sale of salt amounted to Rs. 54,269 against Rs. 51,157 last year and the total expenditure came to Rs. 37,406 against Rs. 30,322 last year, the net profit to the State being Rs. 16,863 as compared with Rs. 20,835 in the previous year. The average selling price of salt remained the same as last year i. e. Rs. 0-5-9 per maund.

Abkari.

Tobacco, Ganja etc.

288. The system of issuing licenses for sale of tobacco etc. prevails in Junagadh, while in the Mahals, ijaras are given for the same purpose. The amount fixed for each license for the sale of bidis is Rs. 150 and that for the sale of tobacco is Rs. 8-12-0 in various parts of the town except for the sale of tobacco, Bhang and Ganja in the Mandvi chowk, and only tobacco in the Panch Hatdi and Sukhnath for which separate ijaras are given. The revenue derived under this head was Rs. 1,34,629 against Rs. 1,12,280 in the previous year.

Liquors.

289. The principal liquor ijara of the State was given for a period of five years from 1-9-21 to 31-8-26 for Rs. 25,440 per year. The same for Junagadh Talpad including the district within a radius of 10 miles was given for a period of 4 years from 1-9-22 to 31-8-26 for Rs. 8,000 per year. The total receipts recovered under this head amounted to Rs. 33,440 against Rs. 32,440 in the previous year. There are in all 48 shops in the State. (App. XXI.)

Opium.

290. A contract for the sale of opium was given for Rs. 24,151. The following table shows the total quantity of opium

sold, purchased and retaind in stock at the end of the year under report:—

	1922.		1923.	
	Quantity in Maunds.	Cost in Rs.	Quantity in Maunds.	Cost in Rs.
Balance on 1st April.	6·24	7,913	6·2	9,075
Purchase during the year.	42·0	58,500	42·0	69,300
Sale during the year.	42·22	68,245	45·2	83,343
Dryage.	0	0	0	0
Balance at the end of the year.	6·2	9,075	3·0	4,500

The total receipts from the sale of opium amounted to Rs. 62,838 against Rs. 57,494 last year, the increase being chiefly due to the rise in the price of opium. There are at present 58 shops licensed for the sale of opium in the State, against 52 during the previous year.

Kothar.

291. The system of furnishing supplies to most of the State Departments was the same as last year. Mahmuli Dharmadas, Sadavrat doles and daily rations upto an extent of Rs. 16,229 were distributed from the Kothar during the year under report as against Rs. 22,502 last year.

Zoological Department.

292. On the eastern side of the Shakar Bag garden is a long range of lion-houses. During the year under report, there were 21 animals viz. 4 lions, 7 lionesses and 10 cubs. The total cost of maintaining these animals during the year under report came to Rs. 15,000 against Rs. 12,000 last year.

Grass Wada.

293. During the year under report, the work of cutting grass was distributed among the Private Department, Revenue Department and the Grass Wada; certain vidis were handed over to the Private Department and certain vidis were reserved by the Revenue Department, and arrangements were made by both these departments for cutting and bailing the quantity necessary for their requirements. As regards Grass-Wada, it was entrusted with the work of supplying grass to other departments. The balance in hand on 1-4-23 was 8,69,604 lbs and 65,16,608 lbs were received during the year making a total of 73,86,212 lbs.

at the Grass-Wada. Out of this stock, 49,03,885 lbs were distributed to the several departments and officers of the State, 1,49,200 lbs. were sold to the ryots and 82,142 lbs. were written off. The aggregate quantity thus disposed of came to 51,35,227 lbs. leaving a balance of 22,50,985 lbs. on 1st April 1924.

Verawal Grass Depot.

294. The balance in hand at Verawal Depot on 1st April 1923 was 8,98,466 lbs. of grass and 4,42,490 lbs. were received during this year making a total of 13,40,956 lbs. Out of this stock, 3,13,279 lbs. were given for purposes of State departments and officers, 62,204 lbs. were sold to cultivators, 75,010 were sold to ryots making in all a total of lbs. 4,50,563. This leaves at the close of the year a net balance of lbs. 8,90,393.

Memandari Department.

295. This department is separated into two distinct branches viz. the European and the Native from 1st July 1922. Both these branches continued to be as active as usual throughout the year in making upto date arrangements for guests, visitors, tours and camps. Both the branches are fully equipped with necessary requirements for the comforts and convenience of guests. The whole department acquitted itself creditably inspite of heavy work on the special occasions of the visits of His Excellency General Lord Rawlinson G. C. B., G. C. V. O., K. C. M. G., G. C. S. I., Commander-in-Chief in India in the month of April 1923 and Major General Sir Harry Watson K. B. E, C. B., C. M. G, C. I. E, M. V. O., Military Advisor-in-Chief, Indian State Forces in the month of November 1923 and other distinguished guests.

296. The expenditure of the European Memandari Department was sanctioned at Rs. 64,826 and that of the Native Memandari Department at Rs. 23,113. The total cost of both the Departments thus came to Rs. 87,939 against Rs. 94,095 last year.

Chapter VI.

VITAL STATISTICS AND MEDICAL RELIEF.

Vital Statistics.

Births.

297. The total number of births registered for the whole State during the year was 10,214 against 9,811 in the last year. Of these, 5,292 were males, and 4,922 were females against 5,160 and 4,651 respectively of the last year. The birth rate per mille of population was 21·94 against 21·07 last year.

Deaths.

298. The total number of deaths registered during the year under report was 6,856 against 6,302 of the previous year, showing an increase of 554 deaths this year. The death rate per mille of population was 14·72 this year against 13·53 of the last year. Out of 6,856 deaths, 3,641 were males and 3,215 were females, giving male and female percentages of 53·11 and 46·89 respectively against 56·29 and 43·70 of the last year. (Appendix XXIV).

Medical Relief.

Medical staff.

299. Rao Bahadur P. T. Kothary L. M. & S. continued to remain in charge of the Medical Department throughout the year. There are under him three Assistant Surgeons, Graduates of the Grant Medical College, Bombay; one Graduate from the National College of Physicians and Surgeons, Calcutta and 20 qualified Sub-Assistant Surgeons.

Medical Institutions.

300. Apart from the Coronation Memorial Zenana Hospital, the Junagadh Railway Dispensary, the Junagadh State Forces Dispensary and the Mangrol Dispensary, there where in all 23 medical institutions under the direct control of the Chief Medical Officer, 4 of which are situated in Junagadh Talpad viz. the Rasulkhanji General Hospital, the Prince Albert Victor Leper Asylum, the Junagadh New Dispensary, the Central Jail Dispensary and 19 dispensaries inclusive of the Gir-Travelling Dispensary are situated in the Districts. No new dispensary has been opened during the year under report.

Patients treated.

301. 1,57,111 patients were treated this year in all the dispensaries of the Junagadh territory against 1,52,827 last year showing an increase of 4,284 patients this year. Of these, 2,536 were in-patients and 1,54,575 were out-patients against 2,465 and 1,50,362 respectively of the preceding year. (App. XXIII.)

Daily average of admissions. 302. The daily average of new admissions was 503·10 this year against 418·70 of the last year, while the aggregate daily average attendance was 1,990·33 against 1,955·12 last year.

Surgical operations. 303. 6,985 surgical operations were performed during the year under report against 7,160 of the last year. Of these, 698 were major and 6,287 minor as compared with 702 major and 6,458 minor of the last year, showing a decrease of 4 major and 171 minor operations this year.

Junagadh Hospital. 304. The Junagadh Hospital treated 1,989 in-patients this year against 1,826 of the last year. Of them, 1,906 were new admissions and 83 had remained at the close of the year. Of 1,989 patients, 856 were discharged completely cured, 634 relieved, 360 absented themselves, 50 died, leaving 89 patients under treatment at the close of the year. The average daily new admissions was 5·45 this year against 5·33 in the previous year. The daily average attendance was 70·56 against 64·04 of the last year.

Junagadh Dispensary. 305. The Junagadh Dispensary performed 869 operations this year against 894 of the previous year.

Junagadh State Forces dispensary. 306. The Junagadh State Forces Dispensary treated 2,537 patients against 2,887 of the last year. Of these, 169 were in-patients and 2,368 were out-patients, as compared with 278 and 2,609 of the last year. Of 2,537 patients, 2,294 were males and 243 were females and 58 minor operations were performed during the year as compared with 62 minor of the last year.

The Prince Albert Victor Leper Asylum. 307. There were 29 lepers at the close of the last year and 16 were admitted during the year under report, making a total of 45. Of these, 28 were males and 17 females against 33 and 13 respectively of the last year. Out of the 45 lepers treated, 11 were discharged cured or relieved, 2 absented, and 2 died leaving 30 at the close of the year.

The total cost of maintaining this institution, during the year under report, amounted to Rs. 3,981 against Rs. 4,872 last year.

The Junagadh Railway Dispensary. 308. The Railway Dispensary at Junagadh treated 8,428 patients against 7,262 of the last year. No major and 141 minor operations were performed this year against 3 major and 98 minor operations last year. During the year under report 194 cases of injuries from railway accidents occurred against 141 in the last year.

The Gir Travelling Dispensary. 309. The Gir Travelling Dispensary treated 2,400 patients this year against 1,586 in the last year and performed 2 major and 52 minor operations against no major and one minor during

the last year. The travelling medical officer travelled over 160 miles and visited 56 nesses and villages as compared with 224 miles and 87 nesses and villages respectively during the last year.

Prevailing Diseases.

310. The subjoined table shows figures of some of the most common complaints treated at the above mentioned institutions, contrasting this year's figures with those of the preceding year:—

Diseases.	1922–23.	1923–24.
Skin.	18,750	18,185
Digestive system.	15,785	16,189
Eye.	25,619	29,315
Malarial fever.	13,627	13,758
Respiratory system.	10,183	9,906

Poison & poisoned wounds.

311. Of 563 case of poison and poisoned wounds, 17 were snake bites, 26 opium and 520 were by other poisons.

Injuries.

312. 6,117 cases of injuries occurred this year, against 5,616 of the last year. Of these 6,117 cases, 4,547 were accidental while 1,570 were purely criminal which required medico-legal opinion.

Post-mortem Examinations

313. 44 post-mortem examinations were conducted this year against 45 last year.

Temperature.

314. The highest temperature under shade registered was 119° at Junagadh Railway Station on 2-6-1923, while the lowest was 48° at Junagadh Railway Station on 22-1-24 against 116° on 26-3 1923 and 48° on 24-2 1923 respectively at the same station.

Inspection.

315. During the year under report, 12 dispensaries were inspected by the Chief Medical Officer.

Anti-rabic treatment.

316. During the year under report, 5 patients were sent for anti-rabic treatment viz. 3 at Kasauli and 2 at Ahmedabad.

Medical budget.

317. The total budget grant of this department sanctioned for the year was Rs. 1,25,977 against 1,19,988 of the last year. The average cost per patient was Rs. 0-14-2½ this year against Rs. 0-11-10 last year.

Epidemic Diseases.

318. During the year under report, there was no epidemic of plague and cholera, but a mild epidemic of influenza was seen.

Plague. 319. The year under report was not quite free from plague as three cases were imported from Dhoraji, 2 of which proved fatal and 1 was cured.

Cholera. 320. The year under report was quite free from cholera as it was last year.

Influenza. 321. Fortunately this year also the havoc of influenza was not so great as before. Only 32 cases of mild type occurred in Junagadh, Mangrol and Chorwad causing one death at Junagadh.

Small-pox. 322. In all 142 villages were infected and 1,676 persons were attacked causing 538 deaths this year, against 20 villages, 281 persons and 126 deaths respectively of the last year.

Measles. 323. There were 109 deaths from measles this year against 39 of the last year.

Whooping Cough. 324. A common disease amongst children caused 699 deaths against 739 last year.

Sanitation. 325. The general sanitation of the State continued to be satisfactory.

Vaccination.

Staff. 326. The establishment continued to be the same as before viz. 1 Superintendent, 1 Assistant Superintendent, 1 Inspector and 9 Vaccinators.

Number of Vaccinations. 327. 11,978 primary vaccinations and 182 re-vaccinations were performed this year against 12,323 and 38 respectively in the year 1922–23, showing a decrease of 345 or nearly 2·88 in primary vaccinations. Out of 11,978 persons vaccinated, 6,030 were males and 5,948 females. Amongst the persons vaccinated, 8,772 were under one year of age, 3,161 were between one and six years of age and 45 were above six years.

Result of Vaccination. 328. The number of persons successfully vaccinated was 11,664 giving a percentage of 98·54 against 12,021 or 98·79 last year.

Inspection. 329. The Inspector visited 444 villages against 474 last year and inspected 6,944 childern against 7,069 last year. The Superintendent and Assistant Superintendent of vaccination visited 357 against 324 villages and examined 8,907 against 10,205 children during the year under report.

Cost. 330. The total cost of maintaining this department during the year under report, amounted to Rs. 10,877 against Rs. 11,394 last year. The average cost of each successful case was Re. 1 against Re. 1 in the preceding year.

The Coronation Memorial Zenana Hospital.

Staff. 331. Miss Ruth Dewaji L. M. & S., continued as Lady Medi-

cal Officer in charge of this Hospital throughout the year. The subordinate staff consists of one qualified matron, one nurse, and one Lady compounder, one male clerk and 13 menials.

Patients treated.

332. The total number of patients treated during the year was 10,368 against 11,006 last year, showing a decrease of 638. Out of these, 10,088 were out-patients and 280 in-door patients, as compared with 10,755 outdoor and 251 in-door patients of the last year. Out of 10,088 out-patients, 10,054, were newly admitted and 34 remaining of the last year; of which, 10,026 were discharged cured and 62 remained under treatment at the end of the year.

Daily average attendance of patients.

333. The daily average attendance of new admissions was 27·55 against 28·72 last year, while the aggregate average attendance was 202·23 against 251·38 of the previous year. The daily average attendance of new in-door patients' admissions was 0·74 against 0·67 last year. The aggregate daily average attendance of in-door patients was 13·92 against 8·55 of the last year.

Prevailing diseases.

334. Diseases of the generative, digestive, nervous, respiratory and urinary system, those of the eye, ear and nose, malerial fever, pyrexia of uncertain origin, connective tissues, skin diseases and ulcer were prevelent during the year. Complaints *re* generative system treated during the year were 971 against 976 last year.

Surgical operations.

335. 476 surgical operations were performed during the year against 456 of the last year, of which 41 were major and 435 minor operations as compared with 54 and 402 respectively last year. Of these, 5 were major midwifery operations against 9 of the last year; 330 minor and 36 major gynecological operations as compared with 277 minor and 37 major of the last year and 105 minor ordinary operations as compared with 125 minor of the last year. The total number of labour cases treated was 109 against 138 of last year of which 79 were normal and 30 abnormal against 96 and 37 of the last year.

Injuries and poisons.

336. 167 cases of injuries were dealt with against 152 of the last year, of which, 159 were accidental and 8 were criminal. There were 21 cases of poisoned wounds against 19 of the last year. All of them were bites by venomous animals.

Cost.

337. The total cost of maintenance of the Hospital was Rs. 11,973–0–8 against Rs. 11,888–15–3 of the previous year. The average cost per patient during the year came to Rs. 0-2-5 against Rs. 0-2-0 of the last year.

Veterinary.

338. The total number of State animals treated during the year was 958 against 869 last year. Out of these, 930 were cured, 23 died and 5 were discharged incurable against 857, 4 and 8 respectively last year. The number of animals of State subjects, private owners and cultivators treated during the year was 1,147 against 593 of last year. Out of these, 1,133 were cured, 4 died and 10 were discharged as incurable as against 585, 2 and 6 respectively of last year. During the year under report, 26 operations of castrations were successfully performed, out of which, 16 belonged to the State and 10 to private owners against 20 and 6 respectively in the last year. 1,690 animals in districts suffering from foot and mouth and rinder pest diseases were also treated by this dispensary, out of which, 1,684 were cured, 6 died and nil reported incurable against 628, 1 and 4 last year. During the year under report, 74 horses of the Junagadh State Forces were treated, of which 73 were cured and 1 died. Thus the total number of animals treated in Headquarter as well as in District during the year under report came to 3,895 in all, of which, 3,846 were cured, 34 died and 15 discharged incurable as against 2,147, 2,121, 8 and 18 respectively last year.

339. All the expenditure in connection with the veterinary dispensary is defrayed by the State. Any subject of the State can thus avail himself freely of veterinary advice and treatment. The total cost of medicine required for treatment amounted to Rs. 584-13-0 against Rs. 1,794-8-0 last year.

The St. John Ambulance Association.

Classes.

340. During the year under report, six classes were conducted at the Junagadh centre, the details of which are given below:—

(1) The Bahauddin College Class in First-Aid.
(2) The Bahadurkhanji High School Class in First-Aid.
(3) The City Police Class in First-Aid.
(4) The Junagadh Public Class in Home Nursing.
(5) The Junagadh Public Class in First-Aid.
(6) The Junagadh State Forces Class in First-Aid.

105 students attended lectures in the above mentioned classes.

Examinations.

341. Examinations were held in the first three classes in the First-Aid to the Injured. Out of 77 students who appeared in the examination, 56 came out successful.

342. His Highness the Nawab Saheb has graciously been pleased to become the Patron of this Association in the Junagadh Centre. *Patron.*

343. Amir Sheikh Mahamadbhai, Huzur Secretary is the President of the Centre. Rao Bahadur P. T. Kothary, L. M. & S., is the Chairman and Prof. H. M. Bhatt is the Secretary. *Management.*

344. The balance on 1st April 1923 was Rs. 1,045-11-10. Adding to this Rs. 682-12-0 the amount realised by donations, subscriptions from members and sale of books etc, the total income during the year under report amounted to Rs. 1,728-7-10. The expenditure covered Rs. 1,416-4-3 during the year, leaving a closing balance of Rs. 312-3-7 at the end of the year. *Accounts.*

345. During the month of May 1923, Mrs. Sulochana Desai, the Honorary Matron of the Nursing Hostel at Baroda delivered a series of interesting lectures on social purity and hygiene. Mrs. Desai repeated her visit again in September last and delivered one more interesting lecture on hygiene. *Visitors.*

Chapter VII.

EDUCATION.

346. The following is the general summary of the Educational Institutions in the State and the number of pupils attending them during the year under report:— *General Summary.*

Description of institutions.	No. of Institutions in.		Increase.	Decrease.	No. of pupils in		Increase.	Decrease.
	1922–1923.	1923–1924.			1922–1923.	1923–1924.		
Arts College.	1	1	0	0	204	247	43	0
Public Institutions.	148	149	1	0	15,118	15,785	667	0
Aided Private Institutions.	7	9	2	0	1,046	1,121	75	0
Unaided Private Institutions.	88	94	6	0	3,690	3,497	0	193
Total...	244	253	9	0	20,058	20,650	785	193

It is gratifying to note that there is an increase of 9 schools and 592 boys in all in the various Educational Institutions of this State. (Appendix XXV.)

347. The average monthly number on the School registers rose during the year under report from 14,751 to 15,336 while the average daily attendance increased from 11,485 to 11,906. The percentage of average daily attendance to average monthly number was nearly the same i. e. 77 as that of the last year. *Average attendance.*

348. Out of 15,785 children (exclusive of the College) attending the institutions maintained by the State, 13,128 were boys and 2,657 were girls. Of the boys, 12 were native Christians, 2,051 Brahmins, 793 Jains, 6,955 other Hindus, 3,314 Mahomedans and 3 Parsis. Of the girls, 2 were native Christians, 640 Brahmins, 351 Jains, 1,345 other Hindus and 319 Mahomedans. The aggregate population covered 4,65,493 males and females together. The population of School-going age covered 23,275 and percentage of pupils in relation to the population stood at 3·3 and in relation to the number of School-going age it was 67·8 against 64·9 last year. The percentage of female students in relation to aggregate population was nearly the same i. e. 0·5 as that of last year. *Nationality.*

Collegiate Education.

Personnel.

349. Prof. S. H. Hodiwala, M. A. continued to remain in charge of the office of the Principal, Bahauddin College throughout the year under report.

Junagadh College.

350. At the opening of the year in June 1923 there were in the first term (20-6-23 to 10-10-23) 244 students on the roll of the college against 199 last year.

The second term's enrolment was 247 students composed of 5 Eurasions, 32 Jains, 31 Mahomedans, 1 Jew, 127 Brahmins, 50 other Hindus and 1 Parsi. Last year the number was 208.

University Examinations.

351. The following is the result of the University Examinations of the year 1923 of the College:—

Examination.	Number of students appeared.	Number of students passed in		
		Pass Class.	Second Class.	First Class.
1st year.	102	61	15	1
Ex-students.	0	0	0	0
Inter Arts.	49	25	3	0
Ex-students.	8	2	0	0
B.A.(April examination)	21	14	6(*a*)	1(*b*)
B. A. (October Do.)	6	2	0	0
Ex-students.	4	1	0	0

(A) Of these 6 second class Honours students 1 passed in Sanskrit Honours, 1 in Persian Honours, 1 in French Honours, 2 in History Honours and 1 in Mathematics Honours.

(B) Besides these six second class Honours students, 1 passed in First Class Sanskrit Honours.

The College First Year Certificate examination was held in February 1924 and out of 127 students who appeared, 85 got certificates of whom, 13 secured second class and 72 pass class marks. Besides these, 4 appeared as ex-students of whom only 1 got certificate.

Hostels.

352. The number of students staying at the Hostels was 107 against 85 during the second term and 108 against 80 during

the first term. All Mahomedan students from Kathiawar staying in the Hostels are exempted from the payment of rent.

353. His Highness the Nawab Saheb has founded 12 special scholarships of Rs. 20 p. m. each for the encouragement of the Kathiawar Mahomedans studying at this Institution. *Outside students and Moslem scholarships.*

354. During the year under report, Mr. Aga Abdul Rahim Khan, Professor of Persian, died on 17-11-1923 and Mr. M. H. Tirmizy, formerly his Assistant, is appointed in his place. *College staff.*

355. The receipts during the year amounted to Rs. 11,311 against Rs. 9,399 last year as detailed below:— *Income and expenditure.*

10,253	Fees.
31	Miscellaneous.
1,027	Rent.
11,311	

The expenditure amounted to Rs. 53,884 against Rs. 56,151 in the previous year.

356. The year under report was fairly happy. The number of students on the roll and the University examination results were satisfactory. The students displayed keen interest in other activities connected with the College viz. (1) Cricket, Tennis, Foot-Ball, Hockey etc. (2) Debating Society, (3) Poor Boys' Library, (4) College Magazine, (5) Co-operative Stores, (6) Persian-Urdu Literary Society and (7) Gujarati Sahitya Sabha. *General.*

High Schools.

357. There are two high schools in the State and the number of students attending them comes to 1,221 against 1,043 last year. In the Bahadurkhanji High School, the total number of students rose from 885 to 958. The average monthly number on the rolls rose from 945 to 961 but the average daily attendance showed a decline from 833 to 783. In the Mangrol High School, the number on the rolls increased from 158 to 263 and the average monthly number rose from 167 to 204 and the average daily attendance from 149 to 184.

358. The school leaving examination results of the Bahadurkhanji High School, Junagadh for the year under report, as compared with those of the previous two years are given below:— *School leaving examination results.*

	1921.	1922.	1923.
No. of pupils sent up.	58	61	41
No. of pupils passed.	27	50	34
Percentage of success.	46·5	82	83

The University percentage of passes was 61. The result of the Bahadurkhanji High School during the year under report was unique in as much as it stood first in Kathiawar. Of the 7 boys

sent up from the Mangrol High School, only 3 passed, the percentage of success being 43.

Drawing Examination.

359. From the Bahadurkhanji High School 9 boys appeared at the Elementary Drawing Examination of the Bombay School of Arts, of whom 5 turned out successful.

Scholarships.

360. Scholarships of the value of Rs. 1,380, namely, North Brook Scholarships of the total value of Rs. 300 awarded to the first students of all the Standards from amongst the advanced and backward classes. Rs. 600 awarded to poor students of all the standards and Rs. 480 awarded to four Mahomedan boys at Rs. 10 each of the VI and VII standards of the Bahadurkhanji High School, were distributed in the year under report. In addition to these, a sum of Rs. 48 is awarded annually from the Dahyabhai Memorial fund to a student of standard VII who stands first in Sanskrit in the annual examination of standard VI. In the Mangrol High School Rs. 465 were distributed this year by way of scholarships.

The Bahadurkhanji High School, Junagadh.

361. *Staff*:—In the Bahadurkhanji High School, besides the Head Master and the Doctor who conducts the First-Aid Class, there are 12 Graduates, 7 under-graduates, 12 matriculates, 2 non-matrics, 1 assistant clerk and 1 gymnasium teacher on the school staff.

362. *First-aid-to-the-injured*:—45 students out of 61 passed the St. John Ambulance First-aid-to-the Injured Junior Course Examination.

363. *Prizes*:—As usual prizes worth Rs. 100 were distributed amongst the successful students of the school.

364. *Games*:—The boys play Cricket and Foot-ball with much interest.

Mahabat Madressa.

Attendance.

365. The total number of boys under instruction was 636 against 604 last year. The average monthly number increased from 597 to 600 while the average daily attendance stood at 464 against 466 last year.

Staff.

366. There are altogether 28 teachers of whom 2 are Graduates, 1 under-graduate, 4 matriculates, 1 non-qualified, 2 trained, 15 untrained 1 Drawing teacher who has passed the Third Grade examination in drawing, 1 gymnastic teacher and 1 Moulvi an Arabic Scholar who teaches higher Persian and Arabic to advanced students.

Scholarships.

367. The education is quite free. Besides that, a sum of Rs.

100 p. m. granted by the State and the annual interest amounting to Rs. 60 realised from the Ashrafali Memorial fund are distributed as scholarships among the deserving boys. In addition to these, 4 scholarships each of Rs. 10 p. m. are given to the first two boys of standards V and IV. A sum of Rs. 500 is also given from the Jakat charity fund. Out of this amount, Rs. 300 are distributed among orphans and poor boys in the form of scholarships and Rs. 200 are utilised in supplying books and other educational requisites to the poor and needy students.

368. The annual examination was conducted by the Head Master. Out of 503 students who appeared, 318 were declared successful, result being 63 p. c. *Examination results.*

Middle Schools.

369. The number of boys attending the seven Middle Schools viz. those at Verawal, Una, Kutiana, Patan, Vanthali, Delwada and Chorwad was 563 against 485; the average monthly number was 598 against 551 and the average daily attendance was 427 against 418 last year. *Attendance.*

370. The number of teachers employed in these schools is 37 of whom 6 are under-graduates, 9 matriculates and 22 non-qualified. *Teaching Staff.*

371. The results of the annual examination are satisfactory. Out of 462 boys who appeared, 217 passed the examination, the percentage being 46·97 against 456 boys who appeared last year, out of whom 218 passed, the percentage being 47. *Results.*

English Classes.

372. Seven English classes have been attached to the Vernacular Boys' schools at (1) Ranpur, (2) Bhesan, (3) Malia, (4) Keshod, (5) Visavadar, (6) Nageshri and (7) Vadal. Out of 132 boys who appeared at the examination, 88 passed, the result being 66 p. c. against 148 boys who appeared last year, out of whom 74 passed, the result being 50 p. c.

Primary Education.

373. One more school has been opened during the year under report, bringing the total to 121. The total number of pupils under instruction in these schools was 11,603 against 11,308 last year. The average monthly number increased from 10,851 to 11,296 while the average daily attendance rose from 8,605 to 8,975. Out of 8,498 boys presented for examination, 6,675 passed, the result being 78 p. c. against 75 p. c. last year. *Boys' schools.*

374. The total number of teachers employed in these Schools *Teachers.*

was 464, of whom, 42 were 3rd year, 30 second year, 26 first year and 366 untrained. These teachers are given their respective grade promotions.

Girls' Schools.

Girls' schools. 375. The number of Girls' Schools continues to remain the same as in the previous year viz, 18 in all. The number of girls attending them was 2,231 against 2,158 of the last year, and the average monthly number increased from 2,098 to 2,147 and the average daily attendance rose from 1,372 to 1,447. Out of these girls, 1,486 were presented for examination of whom 1,225 passed, the result being 82 p. c. against 1,471 girls appeared last year, out of whom 1,131 passed, the result being 76 p. c. In addition to the usual subjects, the girls are taught sewing and knitting, embroidery, and even music at some places. There are English Classes in the Ladadi Bibi Girls' School where 24 girls received education in English in addition to Gujarati. Out of these 24 girls, 17 were presented for examination and 9 have come out successful, the result being 53 per cent.

Teachers. 376. The number of teachers employed in the Girls' Schools was 84, of whom 60 were females and 24 males. Of these females 20 were third year, 3 first year trained and 37 untrained. Of the males, 2 were first year trained and 22 were untrained.

Scholarships. 377. Two scholarships of Rs. 10 p. m. each are given to 2 very poor and deserving girls at the Ladadi Bibi Girls' School.

Stipends.

378. Over and above the scholarships given in different local institutions, stipends annually amounting to Rs. 2,736 were sanctioned for boys and girls studying in any of the colleges in the Presidency. From this amount Rs. 2,350 were actually paid to several scholars.

Receipts and Expenditure.

379. The education being free in the whole State, excepting standard VI and VII of the High School, the total fee receipts amounted to Rs. 3,934 this year against Rs. 3,807 of the last year and the expenditure incurred during the year under report was Rs. 2,56,693 against Rs. 2,71,336 of the last year.

Moral Education.

380. Moral education continues to be given as usual in all the schools. Sundays which are half-working days are spe-

cially reserved for prayers in all the schools. A special teacher is engaged for moral and religious instructions. He visits each school by turns and imparts religious instruction to the boys under the supervision of the Head Master.

Physical Training.

381. To build up the physique of the boys, physical training is regularly given every evening when sports and games are being played. The High and Middle School boys play with keen interest manly games such as Cricket, Foot-ball etc. Besides these the gymnasia attached to the Bahadurkhanji High School and the Mahabat Madressah are freely availed of. Boys are also taken on excursions to show them the beauties of Nature.

Discipline.

382. Discipline is fairly maintained in all the institutions. Every effort is being made to impress on the minds of pupils the importance of self-reliance and reverence towards elders.

Libraries.

383. The Bahadurkhanji library at Junagadh is under the control of the Municipal President. The expenditure for the maintenance of this library amounted to Rs. 1,675 against Rs. 1,925 last year. The total number of books on the register is increased from 5,800 to 5,862. The cost of supplying newspapers and magazines is maintained at Rs. 500 during the year. *Local.*

384. The mofussil libraries at Verawal, Una, Patan and Gadhakda receive their usual donations from the State amounting to Rs. 150, 100, 100 and 50 respectively and are reported to be working satisfactorily. *Mofussil.*

Pathshalas.

385. The Sanskrit Pathshala in Junagadh is maintained by the State. The attendance of students in the current year was 36 against 22 last year. The expenses incurred amounted to Rs. 1,372 including Rs. 192 by way of scholarships; 5 poor students are given daily rations from the State Kothar. *Local.*

386. There are six other Pathshalas viz. one at Khorasa, two at Verawal, one at Una and two at Mangrol maintained as a result of private munificence. *Mofussil.*

Boarding Schools.

There are 8 boarding houses as enumerated below:—

(1) The Mahabatkhan Madressah-tul-Mualla at Junagadh for Amirs.

(2) The Jain	Boarding	Junagadh
(3) The Modh	„	„
(4) The Visa Shrimali	„	„
(5) The Sorathia Vanik	„	„
(6) The Lohana	„	„
(7) The Chorwad Girnara	„	„
(8) The Sarvajanic Vidyarthi	„	„

No. 1 is a State Institution and all the rest are supported by caste enterprize and charities.

The Mahabatkhan Madressah-tul-Mualla, Junagadh,

Origin. 387. His Highness the Nawab Saheb was pleased to start this Institution in January 1922, with necessary educational, residential and recreational facilities in order to remedy the educational backwardness of the children of the Amirs of the State and provide for them the benefits of liberal education including religious instruction on the line of public schools in England.

Building. 388. The building is situated amidst attractive natural surroundings with an extensive play-ground, 8 class rooms, a central hall and quarters for the Superintendent,

389. The residential quarters consist of 4 blocks each having three spacious and well furnished rooms and the cost of the main building was Rs. 44,000, of the residential quarters Rs. 30,000 and of bath rooms and other amenities Rs. 14,700,

Staff. 390. The teaching staff of this institution consists of 1 graduate, 1 matriculate, 2 non-matric and 1 religious teacher, The clerical staff consists of one accountant and one kitchen supervisor. The menial staff consists of 17 persons including peons, butlers, hamals, cooks, malis, dhobis etc,

Attendance. 391. The number of students that availed themselves of the facilities afforded by this Institution last year was 33. Out of these, 6 have left this institution and the number at the close of the year under report was 27.

Cost, 392. The State bears all the expenditure of students for boarding, lodging etc. A sum of Rs 26,298 is allotted for meeting the expenses as against Rs. 27,035 last year,

Physical culture. 393. Special attention is paid to physical culture. The boys have drill in the morning for about an hour and in the evening they play foot-ball and other games under the supervision of the teachers. To add to these facilities, a tennis court is under construction in the Madressah compound. Students are healthy

and strong and care is taken of their health by a competent medical officer who visits the Madressah daily.

Museum.

394. The Museum contains an interesting collection of rare exhibits of archæological interest, copper plates and very old coins of various descriptions and historical importance collected mostly from different Mahals and the Uperkote as well as specimen of local manufacture, such as notable products of arts and industry. These consist of 1,537 coins, 1,290 exhibits, 238 antiquities and sculptures, 6 books and reports, making a total of 3,071. They are in charge of an Assistant Curator who acts under the general supervision of the Principal, Bahauddin College.

The expenditure sanctioned during the year for the upkeep of the musem was Rs. 2,124 against. Rs. 1,864 last year. It will be interesting to note that 16 choice exhibits have been sent to the British Empire Exhibition, London during the year under report.

The Mahabatkhanji Orphanage.

395. This Institution is maintained by the State in order to educate the orphans where 42 yatims are receiving education. The institution continues to show satisfactory progress in all directions. Out of 37 boys who appeared at the annual examination in the Mahabat Madressah, 36 were successful. *Orphans.*

396. The bag-pipe practice is continued as usual under the supervision of the Pipe Major. The services of this band are utilized occasionally on State ceremonial occasions. *The Bag-Pipe Band.*

397. The staff consists of the Superintendent, 1 religious teacher, 1 pipe instructor and 7 menials. *Staff.*

398. The expenditure incurred during the year under report amounted to Rs. 6,132 against Rs. 6,296 last year. *Cost.*

Kutiana Madressah.

399. The number of boys attending this Madressah, which is an aided-school, rose from 459 to 526. Out of these, 268 were in the infant class, 233 in Stds. I to III, 19 in St. IV. and 6 in English Stds I and II. With the exception of 2 Hindus, all were Mahomedans. *Attendance.*

400. Out of 18 teachers employed, 1 was an under-graduate, 2 matriculates and 15 untrained. The annual establishment charges amounted to Rs. 4,349 against Rs. 4,315 last year. *Staff and expense.*

Results. 401. Out of 417 students who appeared at the examination 259 passed; the result being 62 p. c. against 73 p. c. last year.

Grant-in-Aid. 402. This Madressah continues to receive the annual grant of Rs. 5,000 from the State.

Vanthali Madressah.

Grant-in-Aid. 403. This institution is also a State aided institution and the annual grant-in-aid amounts to Rs. 2,500.

Attendance. 404. The total number of boys on the roll was 594 against 567 last year of whom 3 only were Hindus, the rest being Mahomedans. Out of these 47 attended the Kindergarten class, 188 infant class, 279 Stds. I to III, 46 St. IV and 34 English Stds I to V.

Staff and expense. 405. Out of 24 teachers in all, 2 were graduates, 1 undergraduate, 1 non-qualified, 6 trained and 14 untrained. The total expenditure incurred on establishment came to Rs. 14,392 against Rs. 13,724 last year.

Chapter VIII.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Saurashtra Post Office.

406. The State has its own Durbar Postal Service for official facilities and the convenience of the Junagadh State subjects. All official postal articles are carried free of charge. The Head Office is located at Junagadh, with 21 sub-offices at convenient centres. The revenue amounted to Rs. 4,748 against Rs. 3,593 of the last year and the expenditure to Rs. 8,704 against Rs. 9,003 last year.

Printing Press.

407. The State Printing Press is doing satisfactory work. In addition to the printing of forms required for the different State offices, the printing of State stamps and the publication of the State Gazette, private job work is also done by the Press. During the year under report, the gross earnings of the Press amounted to Rs. 14,970 against Rs. 15,614 and the working expenditure amounted to Rs. 13,564 against Rs. 14,693 last year.

Annakshetras.

State Langarkhana.

408. The Langarkhana maintained by the State did useful work as usual in distributing cooked rations to the Mahomedan poor under the supervision of the Manager, Minor Department.

The daily number of the poor that took advantage of this institution was about 400. On Mahomedan holidays as also on State ceremonial occasions, sweet food is distributed.

The staff consists of 1 Daroga, 1 chowkidar, 1 male cook and 8 female cooks.

The average daily expense came to Rs. 44-4-4. The expenditure incurred during the year under report amounted to Rs. 16,159 against Rs. 17,355 in the last year.

Charitable institutions.

409. There are 18 Annakshetras (charitable institutions) maintained in the State; out of which, 8 are maintained solely by private charities and 9 by private charities with contributions from the State. Out of these, 4 are situated in Junagadh Talpad, 1 at Vadal, 1 at Vadhavi, 1 at Palanswa, 1 at Don, 3 at Una, 2 at Prayagrai, 1 at Samter, 1 at Delwada, 1 at Tulshi Shyam and 1 at Keshod.

Besides these 17, there is one at Satadhar under Visawadar Mahal which depends for its maintenance purely on accidental

income from pilgrims etc. with no regular help either from the State or from the public.

The principal among these are the Anant Dharmalaya Institution maintained at Junagadh from the income of the fund started by the late Dewan Anantji Amarchand and managed by a Committee under the Presidentship of Mr. Janamshanker Ramashanker Vaishnav and the Anathashram at Keshod started by the celebrated preceptor Mulshanker Mayaram Vyas.

Fairs.

410. No less than 28 fairs are held at several places in the territory of this State, and the principal fairs among them are held at Bhavnath temple near the foot of the Girnar Hill on the Shivratri day, and the Chaitri Punam fair held on the Girnar and at Prachi, and the Tulshi-Shyam fair held in the month of Bhadarva. A large number of people from the State as well as from outside attend these fairs.

Geological Research.

411. No geological research was made during the year under report.

Monuments.

412. Junagadh is a place of antiquity and there are several noteworthy monuments situated in Junagadh Talpad and outside districts. The principal ones are (1) Ashoka Edicts (2) Khapra Kodia caves (3) Upperkot (4) Bawa Pyara's Math caves (5) Matri's place (6) Mai Ghadechi's place (7) Pancheshwar caves (8) Mount Girnar and (9) Khengar Wav situated in Junagadh Talpad and (10) Somnath Temple at Prabhas-Pattan (11) Varah Temple at Kadwar (12) Gayatri Temple at Pasnavda (13) Vejal Kotho in Una (14) Budhistic caves at Mander under the Gir Mahal (15) Shana caves in the Shana hills in the Babariawad Mahal.

The Junagadh Gymkhana Club.

413. The State set apart a valuable piece of land in the subarban area in August 1915 for Gymkhana purposes. It is surrounded by picturesque scenery all round. The premises contain 3 tennis courts, a large and commodious Badminton shed, Billiard room, Ping-Pong room, 2 other small rooms and servants quarters. The main building is erected at a cost of Rs. 20,000 and the Badminton shed at Rs. 6,830 by the State which are also supplied with the furniture of the value of Rs 2,757. The State further contributes a sum of Rs. 300 every year for the upkeep of the Gymkhana, and the Club continues to thrive under the fostering care of His Highness the Nawab Saheb who is the patron and who takes a very keen interest in the institution.

414. On 14th October 1923, Mr. Tribhuvanrai Dulerai Rana, B. A. LL B., having tendered his resignation as a member of the club, the office of the President, which he filled till then, fell vacant, and His Highness the Nawab Saheb was pleased to nominate Darbar Shri Virawala, Dewan Junagadh State, as the President of the Junagadh Gymkhana Club. *Management.*

The club affairs are managed by a committee of 7 members. Mr. E. Reuben, B A. LL B., Chief Judicial Officer, is the Honorary Chairman, Mr. Shivdatrai T. Mankad, B. A. LL B., Rajprakarni Assistant, is the Honorary Secretary and Mr. Raghunath Madhavji Raja is the Honorary Treasurer.

415. The club is maintained from the contributions by the members. The net receipts last year amounted to Rs. 2,723-7-2 and the net expenditure covered Rs. 2,471-5-3. The accumulated balance at the close of the year covered Rs. 1,751-9-2. Out of which, Rs. 800 are invested in the purchase of War Bonds. The club provides ample recreation for the members and forms a place where Officers and gentlemen are brought together into a common fold and where there are splendid opportunities for social culture and development of civic virtues. *Maintenance.*

Railway.

416. The Junagadh State Railway is the sole property of the State. The first portion of the main line from Jetalsar to Verawal Docks (67·30 miles) was constructed and opened for public traffic during the rule of His Highness the Nawab Saheb Sir Bahadurkhanji, G C. I. E., in the year 1888-89. *The Junagadh State Railway.*

Subsequently further Branches and Extensions of the line were constructed and opened for traffic, the total mileage being 148·10 as under:—

	Miles.
(1) Jetalsar to Prachi Road (Main Line).....	94·50
(2) Shapur to Saradiya (Branch Line).....	26·31
(3) Junagadh to Visavadar (Branch Line).....	27·29

417 The Junagadh State owns a six annas share in the Jetalsar-Rajkot Railway Line, extending over a distance of 46¼ miles, which was ordered by the Railway Board, to be worked by the Gondal Railway for a period of seven years, viz; from 1911 A. D. to 1918 A. D. *Share in the Jetalsar-Rajkot Railway.*

This period having long since expired the question of transferring the management of the Line from Gondal to Junagadh has been moved by the Junagadh State and is now under consideration of the Railway Board.

Lines completed and under-construction.

418. Extension of the Main line from Jambur to Prachi Road, a distance of 7·64 miles, was completed and opened for all description of traffic on and from 13th November 1923.

A further extension from Prachi Road to Jamwala, a distance of 7·50 miles, with Jamwala station is under construction.

Projects.

419. Projects for further extensions from (a) Visawadar to Dhari, a distance of 20·76 miles, and (b) Visawadar to Talala, a distance of 26·51 miles, have been submitted to Government for sanction which is awaited.

Rolling Stock of all descriptions

420. The total number of rolling stock of all description at the end of the year was:—

Locomotives	15.
Coaching Stock	82.
Goods Stock	264.

Capital outlay

421. The capital outlay of the open line from the commencement of the line upto the end of March 1923, excluding suspense, was Rs. 82,23,598 as under:—

		Rs.
(1)	Jetalsar–Talala (Main Line)	63,26,605
(2)	Shapur–Saradiya (Branch Line).....	10,03,943
(3)	Junagadh-Visawadar (Branch Line)	8,93,050
	Total Rs.	82,23,598

To this amount were added for the works executed during the year:—

		Rs.
(1)	Jetalsar–Talala ... ...(Main Line).....	1,90,051
(2)	Shapur–Saradiya (Branch Line).....	56
(3)	Junagadh-Visawadar (Branch Line).....	2,607
(4)	Talala–Prachi Road extension.....	9,41,605
	Total Rs.	11,34,319

Thus the Capital outlay of the open line on 31st March 1924 rose from Rs. 82,23,598 to Rs. 93,57,917 excluding suspense and from Rs. 89,26,386 to Rs. 1,01,89,862 including suspense at the close of the year under report. Further a sum of Rs. 534 was spent on the construction of Prachi Road–Jamwala Section of the Verawal–Una Extension during the year under report.

Revenue.

422. The gross earnings for the year amounted to Rs. 14,28,768 against Rs. 12,91,867 of the previous year, showing an increase of Rs. 1,36,901 or 10·60 per cent.

423. The working expenses amounted to Rs. 9,60,167 against Rs. 7,73,043 of the previous year, resulting in a decrease of Rs. 50,223 in the Net earnings for the year under report. *Working expenses.*

424. The interest on the Capital outlay of Rs. 1,01,89,862, including suspense, works out to a percentage of 4·60 against 5·81 on the capital of Rs. 89,26,386 of the previous year. *Interest on the Capital outlay.*

425. (*A*) *The Open Mileage* on 31st March 1924 inclusive of Dock Estates and Quarry line (1·03) stands at 148·10 miles as stated above. *Traffic working.*

(*B*) *The Train Mileage:*—The train mileage worked during the year was 2,31,534 against 2,18,059 for the previous year, showing an increase of 13,475 miles or 6·18 per cent.

(*C*) *Coaching Traffic:*—The gross coaching earnings amounted to Rs. 8,55,262 as compared with Rs. 7,38,457 of the last year, showing an increase of Rs. 1,16,805 or 15·82 per cent.

(*D*) *Goods Traffic:*—The gross goods earnings amounted to Rs. 5,49,903 or tons 2,08,716 against Rs. 5,22,080 or tons 2,01,582 of the previous year, showing an increase of Rs. 27,823 or 5·33 percent.

(*E*) *Steam boat Service:*—Through goods booked to and from Bombay via Verawal Docks under an arrangement with the Bombay Steam Navigation Company was, export 6,798 tons and import 2,925 tons against 8,080 and 4,613 tons respectively in the previous year.

(*F*) *Rates and Fares:*—

(*a*) *Goods:*—The General Classification of Goods and General Rules No. 11 issued by the Indian Railway Conference Association has been adopted over this Railway from 1st January 1924:—

(1) *Sugar and Matches:*—With effect from 1st April 1923 sugar and matches booked from Verawal Bandar to stations on the Junagadh State Railway are charged at special reduced rates of ·15 and ·90 pies per maund respectively at owner's risk.

(2) *Cement:*—With effect from 1-4-1923 cement in full wagon loads booked from Verawal Bandar to stations on the Junagadh State Railway was charged at annas four per mile per four wheeled vehicle.

(3) *Cotton Seeds*:—A special reduced rate for cotton seeds from certain Stations of the G. I. P. Railway to Verawal Docks, via Amalner, Wadhwan, Rajkot Junction and Jetalsar Junction, has been introduced for the period between 1st September to 31st December 1923.

(4) *Verawal Sea Custom's Duty*:—From 20th October 1923, the Verawal Sea customs duty on all cotton from Dhari, Amreli, Kundla, Bagasara, Kunkavav, and Dedan villages ginned in the Visavadar, Bilkha or Mandavad factories and then full pressed at any press on the Junagadh State Railway was charged at 5 pies per Railway Maund both in local and through-booking on production of a certificate signed by the Ginning Factory Managers and countersigned by the Press Manager.

(*b*) *Coaching*:—The Indian Railway Coaching Tariff No. 3 issued by the Indian Railway Conference Association was adopted over this Railway from 1st January 1924.

(*G*) *Claims*:— 2,319 cases amounting to Rs. 29,936 on account of loss, damage to goods etc. were dealt with during the year against 2,009 cases amounting to Rs. 38,973 of the previous year.

Stores.

426. The balance of stores on hand on 31st March 1923. ... ... Rs. 4,94,786
Purchases made during the year. ... 5,58,981
Total Rs. 10,53,767
Deducting issues during the year. 6,12,128
Balance on 31st March 1924. ... 4,41,639

Work-shop.

427. The following machines were added to the shops during the year under report:—

(1) One Horizontal compound engine was installed with two locomotive boilers.
(2) Tilting furnace.
(3) Air compressor with a pipe line.
(4) Blower for foundry.
(5) Cupola.

The Railway workshop is provided with upto date plant and has been turning out Railway requirements and serves as model training school for young boys, training them as practical fitters and artisans and enabling them to earn a decent living. All Railway work is done in the workshop including construction of rolling stock.

Medical.

428. There were 8,428 admissions and 38,908 attendances during the year in the Railway Dispensary, as compared with 7,262 and 34,679 respectively in the previous year; and the principal cases treated were 967 of the digestive system, 422 of the skin diseases, 486 of the respiratory system and 2,034 of the eye diseases. 1,249 cases of Malaria were treated during the year under report. There were altogether 141 minor surgical operations including 66 of vaccination.

Staff employed

429. The number of staff employed during the year was:—

European	1
Anglo-Indians	6
Indians	1,124

Police.

430. The number of cognizable offences, reported during the year, was 19 against 14 and 13 in the two preceding years.

Including 1 case of the last year, the total cases dealt with by the Police were 20; of which, 3 were struck off as false, 1 was awaiting trial, 1 was awaiting extradition, while 15 cases were disposed of. Of these 15 cases, 9 were of theft, 5 of house-breaking and theft and 1 under section 309 I. P. code.

Of these, 4 ended in conviction, 1 was discharged, 2 were reported under section 157 (b) C. P. C. and 8 were classed as "not brought to trial."

The number of offenders, arrested during the year, was 14, as compared with 5 and 8 respectively in the two previous years; of these 14 persons, 8 were convicted, 5 were discharged and 1 was awaiting extradition at the close of the year.

The value of property stolen during the year under report was Rs. 1,412 against Rs. 1,450 and Rs. 636 respectively of the two previous years. The percentage of amount recovered was 72·94 against 9·17 and 29·08 of the years 1922-23 and 1921-22 respectively.

Accidents.

431. There were no serious accidents on the line during the year under report.

Provident Institution.

Receipts.

432. The following figures represent the transactions of the Provident Institution during the year under report:—

	Rs. As. Ps.
Receipts Compulsory	11,045—6—8
„ Voluntary and Security	1,700—8—0
Total Rs.	12,745-14—8

A further sum of Rs. 9,604-5-0 was received during the year on account of deposits temporarily withdrawn from the Provident Institution by the employees.

Contributions from the Railway earnings as bonus amounted to Rs. 10,608-8-0 viz. Rs. 5,182-2-8 for the half year ending 31st March 1923 and Rs. 5,426-5-4 for the half year ending 30th September 1923.

Withdrawals

433. The following sums were withdrawn from the Provident Fund Accounts during the year under report:—

	Rs. As. Ps.
Compulsory	7,893—3—5
Voluntary & Security ...	2,979-15—9
Bonus ...	1,539—8—3
Total Rs.	12,412-11—5

Interest.

434. The interest accounted for from April 1923 to March 1924 was as under:—

	Rs. a. p.
Compulsory	4,123—6—1
Voluntary	203—6—9
Bonus	4,333—2-10
Total Rs.	8,659-15—8

Balance.

435. The above transactions left a closing balance of Rs. 1,75,956-6-5 exclusive of the Fine Fund at the end of the year, detailed as under:—

	Rs. a. p.
Compulsory	84,330-14—2
Voluntary	6,496—6—9
Bonus	85,129—1—6
	1,75,956—6—5

Fine Fund.

436. The receipts during the year under report, including interest of Rs. 20-11-9 amounted to Rs. 85-7-9 which with the opening balance of Rs. 836-8-10 gave a total credit to Fine

Fund of Rs. 922-0-7. The disbursements during the year amounted to Rs. 200 leaving a closing balance of Rs. 722-0-7.

Dock Estate and Quarry Line.

437. The Verawal Dock Estate has been connected with the Railway line running from Verawal station to the Bandar, thereby facilitating the through-booking of goods between the Railway and the steamer. The Quarry siding has been constructed at Dungarpur Station on the Junagadh–Visawadar Branch line to facilitate transport of stones from the Dungarpur Quarry.

Personnel.

438. Mr. E. W. Proctor Sims, A. M. I. C. E., C. I. E., was in charge of the office of the Manager and Engineer-in-Chief of the Railway and the Railway construction and also controlled the Loco and Carriage and Wagon departments throughout the year. Mr. A. Marks, in addition to his duty as Deputy Manager, held charge of the Traffic, Audit and Accounts and Stores departments throughout the year. Mr. C. O. B. Morgan was appointed as Assistant Loco and Carriage Superintendent from the 9th January 1924.

439. The most efficient management of the Junagadh State Railway is entirely due to the living effort and zeal of Mr. Sims supported by Mr. Marks, which reflects credit on the whole department. Satisfactory progress of the Veraval Port which promises very substantial prospects, is also due to Mr. Sims and the due recognition by Government of his long and meritorious services by conferring on him the high distinction of C. I. E. is a matter of very great pleasure to the whole of the Junagadh State.

CONCLUSION.

440. Before concluding, I take this opportunity to thank all Heads of Departments for their co-operation and to express my deep sense of obligation to Amir Sheikh Mahamadbhai, Huzur Secretary to His Highness the Nawab Saheb for his invaluable advice and support offered to me from time to time.

Finally, I consider it my sacred duty to tender my deep sense of gratefulness for the generous support and guidance I have always received from His Highness the Nawab Saheb, which has enabled the smooth and satisfactory working of the State.

Junagadh,
17th July, 1924.

Dewan, Junagadh State.

STATISTICAL RETURNS.

Appendix I.

Names of High Officials in the Junagadh State, showing changes in the Personnel during the year 1923-1924.

No.	Designation	Name of Holder of substantive appointment.	Date of appointment to the post.	Cause of Vacancy.	Name of Holder of acting appointment	Remarks.
1	Huzur Secretary to His Highness.	Amir Sheikh Mahamadbhai Abdullabhai.*	25—4—21			* Also holds the post of Private Secretary to His Highness.
2	Dewan, Junagadh State.	Tribhuvanrai Dulerai Rana, B. A., LL. B.*	25—4—21			
3	" "	Darbar Shri Virawala Muluwala.	15—10—23			Retired on 14-10-23.
4	Education Secretary.	H. A. W. Bladen, B. A. (Cantab)*	1—9—20			
5	Naib Dewan.	M. A. Fakih, B. A. (Alig.), Bar-at-Law.*	25—4—21			Post abolished from 11-6-23.
6	Manager & Engineer-in-Chief, Junagadh State Railway.	E. W. Proctor Sims, C. I. E. A. M. I. C. E. §	2—4—14			*On furlough from 7th December 1922
7	Military Secretary to His Highness.	Kumar Shri Pratapsinghji.	19—12—22			§ Also holds the post of Consulting Engineer and is in charge of Verawal Harbour Works.
8	Chief Judicial Officer.	E. Reuben, B. A., LL. B.	26—8—11			
9	Deputy Manager, Junagadh State Railway.	A. Marks.	15—6—11			
10	Chief Medical Officer.	Rao Bahadur P. T. Kothari, L. M. & S.	2—2—21			
11	Principal, Bahauddin College.	S. H. Hodiwala, M. A.	1—8—20			
12	Commissioner of Ports.	Krishnalal C. Dhru.	21—5—21			
13	Police Commissioner.	Dhairyashanker Ambaram Chhaya.	1—9—20			
14	Revenue Commissioner.	Motilal J. Vasavada.*	25—4—21			*Also holds the post of Superintendent, Managed Estates, & controls the Barkhali Department.

15	State Vakil, with the Agent to the Governor, Kathiawar.	Chhaganlal H. Pandya, B. A.	25—9–20		
16	Hisabi Daftar Adhikari.	Manilal K. Nanavaty, B. A., LL. B.	24—9–20		
17	Assistant to the Private Secretary to His Highness.	J. X. Sequeira.	15—2–22		
18	Toshakhana & Jamdarkhana Officer	Khan Shri Abdullakhan Muhammadkhan.	1—4–20		
19	Palace Superintendent.	Dr. Ranchhoddas M. Parekh, L. M. & S. *	13—9–20		* Post abolished from 1-6-23.
20	Sadar Court Judge.	Maneklal Dharanji Nanavati. B. A., LL. B., *	3—7–22		* Also holds the post of Municipal President.
21	Superintendent, Public Works Department.	Rao Saheb, Thakershi M. Ghia.	1—4–20		
22	Commanding Officer, Junagadh State Forces.	Major Hayat Mirkhan.	15—5–22		
23	Rajprakarni Assistant to theDewan	Shivdatrai T. Mankad, B A., LL B.	16–11–22		
24	Deputy Revenue Commissioner.	Chhelshanker D. Rana *	15—2–22		* Retired from 1-3-24.
25	Education Officer.	Purushottamrai B. Nanavaty, B. A.	7–11–21		
26	Rajprakarni Court Judge.	Chhotalal D. Desai, B. A., LL. B.	10–11–22		
27	Superintendent, Dewan Office.	Dolatrai K. Jhala	25—4–21		
28	Lady Doctor, Coronation Memorial Zenana Hospital.	Miss Ruth Dewaji, L. M & S.	23—3–17		
29	Head Master, Bahadurkhanji High School.	D. J. Solomon, B A. B. L. (U. S. A.).	2—8–15		
30	Stable Superintendent.	Major Abdul Azizkhan Moladadkhan.	1—9–21		

31	Superintendent, Salt and Abkari Departments.	Jayantilal H. Vasavada. †	10-11-22			† Also holds the post of Gharbhen Officer.
32	European Memandari Officer.	K. S Prabhatsinhji.	1—7-22			
33	Survey Superintendent.	Mohanlal Ishwardas.	2—1-11			
34	Native Memandari Officer.	Mahamad bin Abdulla.	1—7-22			
35	Superintendent and Head Master, Mahabatkhan Madressa-tul-Maulla.	Nasaru Mian B. Kazi.	16-10-21			
36	Superintendent, Gir Forest.	Sadruddin Nyamatulla.	1—9-22			
37	Sarkari Vakil.	Venilal H. Nanavaty B. A., LL. B.,	1—9-22			
38	Commandant, State Infantry.	Major Jan Mahomed Vali Mahomed*	1—2-24			* As a new body of State Infantry was started from 1-2-24.

Appendix II.

List of Laws in force in the Junagadh State (1923-24).

No.	Description.	Whether adapted from British Indian Acts.	Introduced during the year under report.	Remarks.
1	2	3	4	5
1	Penal Code.	Yes.	No.	
2	Criminal Procedure Code.	,,	,,	
3	Civil Procedure Code.	,,	,,	
4	Limitation Act.	,,	,,	
5	Registration Act.	,,	,,	
6	Stamp and Court Fees Acts.	,,	,,	
7	Cattle Trespass Act.	,,	,,	
8	Encumbered Estates Act.	No.	,,	
9	Whipping Act.	Yes.	,,	
10	Police Act.	,,	,,	
11	Arms Act.	,,	,,	
12	Prevention of Gambling Act.	,,	,,	
13	Opium Act.	,,	,,	
14	Prevention of Cruelty to Animals Act.	,,	,,	
15	Act for the Protection of Wild Birds and Game.	,,	,,	
16	Boilers' Inspection Act.	,,	,,	
17	Legal Practitioners Act.	No.	,,	
18	Forest Act.	Yes.	,,	
19	Explosives Act.	,,	,,	
20	Companies Act.	,,	,,	
21	Land Revenue Code.	No.	,,	
22	Account Code.	,,	,,	
23	Small Causes Court Act.	,,	,,	

24	Village Police Act.	No.	No.
25	Conveyances Act.	,,	,,
26	Co-operative Society Act.	Yes.	,,
27	Guardian and Wards Act.	,,	,,
28	Act to provide for the punishment of breaches of contracts by artificers, workmen and labourers in certain cases.	,,	,,
29	Motor Vehicles Act.	,,	,,
30	Criminal Tribes Act.	,,	,,

Appendix III.

Statement showing the strength, cost and other particulars of the Military Force in the Junagadh State for the year 1923-24.

Arm of service.	Number of fighting officers and men.						Details of force at the end of the current year.						Total cost on account of pay and allowances of the force including followers.	Remarks.
	At the end of the last year.	Recruited this year.	Casualties.			At the end of the current year.	Number of Regiments, Battalions or Batteries.	Number of guns.	Number of men.					
			Died.	Invalided.	Discharged, deserted, &c.				State officers.	Indian officers.	Non-commissioned officers.	Fighting men		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
Junagadh State Forces.	162	34	0	0	35	161	0	9*	1	7	23	130	Rs. 1,74,255	

*6 at Junagadh with the State Police (3 old and 3 new) and 3 at Mangrol for saluting purposes.

Appendix III A.

Statement showing the strength, cost and other particulars of the Junagadh State Infantry for the year 1923–24.

Arm of service.	Number of fighting officers and men.						Details of force at the end of the current year.						Total cost on account of pay and allowances of the force including followers.	Remarks.
	At the end of the last year.	Recruited this year.	Casualties.			At the end of the current year.	Number of Regiments, Battalions or Batteries.	Number of guns.	Number of men.					
			Died.	Invalided.	Discharged, deserted, &c.				State officers.	Indian officers.	Non commissioned officers.	Fighting men.		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
Junagadh State Infantry‡	0	24	0	0	2	22	0	0	1	2	2	17	Rs. 1,304	

‡ This body of Infantry was started from 1-2-24.

Appendix IV.

Statement showing the strength, cost, discipline and education of the Police for the year 1923–24.

Description of Office.	Number.	Pay and Grade. Rs.	Fixed allowance. Rs.	Sanctioned cost. Rs.	Actual cost.	Punishments. Dismissed.	Fined.	Degraded.	Suspended.	Punished judicially.	Rewards. By promotion	By money.	Education. Literate.	Illiterate.	Remarks.
Commissioner of Police.	1	550	75	7,500 0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	
Deputy Commissioner of Police.	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	In abeyance.
Inspector I grade.	1	200	15	2,580 0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	
,, II ,,	2	125-5-145	15	3,410 0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	
,, III ,,	3	100-5-120	15	4,215 0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	0	
Fouzdar I ,,	3	80-5-95	20	4,080 0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	0	
,, II ,,	5	60-5-75	20	5,520 0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	0	1 Vacancy.
,, III ,,	6	45-5-55	20	5,280 0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	6	0	
Jemadar I ,,	11	35-2½-40	* 10	15,846 0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	8	0	3 Vacancies.
,, II ,,	21	28-2½-33		0	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	1	22	1	2 Excess

* Allowance is given to 21 on duty out of a total of 32 Jemadars.

Havaldar I grade.	17	24	*	$7\frac{1}{2}$ & 5	29,472	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	13	3	1 Vacancy.
„ II „	26	21/8					0	0	0	0	0	0	0	17	5	4	Do.
„ III „	26	19					0	1	0	0	0	0	0	16	13	3	Excess.
Naiks.	50	16/8					1	0	0	0	0	0	3	26	22	2	Vacancies.
Lance Naiks.	7	15/8		0	1,302	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	6	1		
Constables I grade.	316	15/8		0	58,776	0	0	1	0	3	0	0	10	63	195	58	Vacancies.
„ II „	211	14/8		0	36,714	0	1	2	1	0	0	1	5	23	56	132	Do.
„ III „	124	13/8		0	20,088	0	33	3	1	6	3	0	7	65	219	160	Excess.
Mounted Police.*																	
Dafedar III „	1	19		0	228	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1		

* Out of 119 Havaldars and Naiks 14 out post Head Constables get Rs. 7½ allowance and 13 Investigation Head Constables get Rs. 5 allowance.

The arrangement not strictly made according to sanctioned gradation as regards Vacancies & Excess shown in each grade.

* The strength of the Mounted Police has been lately reduced from 71 to 38 this year.

Sowars I grade,	12	16/8	*			0	0	0	0	0	0	0	5	6	1 Vacancy.
" II "	12	15/8	29 & 7	14,304	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	5	7	
" III "	13	14/8				7	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	9	2 Vacancies.
Total.....	869			2,09,405	0	2,16,535	42	9	2	10	3	1	31	291	538	
Miscellaneous Expenses including pay of Office Establishment, & contingencies etc.				67,354	0	62,246										
Total.....				*2,76,759	0	2,78,781										
Mangrol	81			14,016		12,222								43	38	
Grand Total...	950			2,90,775	0	2,91,003	42	9	2	10	3	1	31	334	576	

*Out of a total of 37 Sowars inclusive of 15 cyclists, 18 get an allowance of Rs. 29 and 15 cyclists get an allowance of Rs. 7.

* Sanctioned budget grant is Rs. 2,92,875 but Rs. 2,76,579 have been shown calculating according to the strength of the Mounted Police as at present existing and hence the actual expenditure appears to be in excess of the sanctioned grant.

Appendix V.

Statement showing the working of the Police in the Junagadh State during the year 1923-24.

State.	Number of offences.		Number of accused arrested.		Number of accused sent for trial.		Number of accused convicted.		Number of accused acquitted or discharged.		Percentage of convictions to arrests.		Percentage of convicted to accused sent for trial.		Remarks.
	Past year.	This year.	Past year.	This year.	Past year.	This year.	Past year.	This year.	Past year.	This year.	Past year.	This year.	Past year.	This year.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
Junagadh.	1,051	1,178	762	882	649	808	325	394	295	381	42·6	44·6	50·0	48·7	All these include Mangrol figures also.

Out of 762 accused arrested in Junagadh { 7 were in Police custody at the end of the year pending committment for trial.
27 were released by Police without being sent for trial.

„ 728 „ sent for trial „ 37 were pending trial in Magisterial courts on 31-3-24.

„ 346 „ discharged „ 180 were discharged owing to cases being compounded.

Appendix VI.

Statement showing the value of property stolen and amount of recoveries made in the Junagadh State during the year 1923-24.

State.	Amount stolen.		Amount recovered.		Percentage of recoveries of property stolen.		Remarks.
	Past year. Rs.	This year. Rs.	Past year. Rs.	This year. Rs.	Past year. Rs.	This year. Rs.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Junagadh.	67,117	50,245	18,831	19,716	28·0	39·2	All these include Mangrol figures also.

Appendix VII.

Statement showing the number of crimes committed, the number of cases disposed of and cases awaiting trial in the Junagadh State during the year 1923-24.

Description of offences.	Number of offences			Number of cases disposed of during the past year.	Number of cases disposed of during the present year.	Number of persons apprehended.	Number of persons convicted.	Number of persons sentenced							Number of persons acquitted or discharged.	Number of persons confined being insane.	Number of persons died during or before trial.	Terms of imprisonment.										Persons remaining at the end of the year.	Remarks.
								Imprisonment.		Imprisonment and fine.																			
	Balance from past year.	Committed during the present year.	Total.					Simple.	Rigorous.	Simple.	Rigorous.	Fine only.	Whipping.	Total.				Under 1 month.	From 1 to 2 months.	From 2 to 3 months.	From 3 to 6 months.	From 6 to 12 months.	From 1 to 2 years.	From 2 to 3 years.	From 3 to 5 years.	Above 5 years.	Transportation.	Capital punishment.	Cases awaiting trial.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32
Offences against the public tranquilities, S. 146.	0	0	0	6	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Offences by or relating to public servants, S. 188.	0	0	0	9	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Offences relating to coin and Government stamps, S. 240.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Murder, S. 300.	0	7	7	10	7	11	4	0	4	0	0	0	0	4	7	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	0	1	0	0	
Culpable homicide, S. 299	0	3	3	2	3	4	2	0	2	0	0	0	0	2	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	
Attempt to commit murder, S. 307.	0	2	2	2	2	3	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Causing miscarriage, S. 312.	0	1	1	0	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Grievous hurt, S. 320.	2	28	30	40	30	77	23	0	3	4	13	3	0	23	54	0	0	6	2	5	1	3	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Hurt and criminal force, S. 319-350.	15	1,126	1,141	1,047	1,103	1,768	137	2	4	5	9	117	0	137	1,568	0	0	12	4	2	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	38	63	
Kidnapping, S. 359.	1	7	8	6	8	18	11	0	2	0	8	1	0	11	7	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	2	1	0	0	0	0	0	
Rape, S. 375.	2	8	10	5	10	13	10	0	7	0	0	3	0	10	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Unnatural offence, S. 377.	0	4	4	2	4	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Dacoity, S. 391.	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Theft, etc., S. 378-445.	2	238	240	197	236	359	221	6	14	52	38	106	5	221	112	0	0	73	15	12	6	4	1	0	0	0	0	0	4	6	
Robbery, S. 390.	1	5	6	7	6	9	4	0	1	1	2	0	0	4	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	
Criminal trespass, S. 441.	0	28	28	26	26	53	8	0	1	2	0	5	0	8	44	0	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Offences relating to marriage, S. 474-497-499.	3	44	47	54	45	103	8	0	4	2	2	0	0	8	92	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Forgery.	0	8	8	3	8	14	7	0	0	3	0	4	0	7	7	0	0	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Offences relating to special and local laws.	3	33	36	62	34	71	24	11	0	0	0	13	0	24	46	0	0	11	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	1	
Miscellaneous cases under S. 481 of Criminal Procedure Code	10	537	547	502	532	751	162	8	5	9	20	120	0	162	551	0	0	21	1	3	12	4	1	0	0	0	0	0	15	38	
Total.	39	2,079	2,118	1,982	2,055	3,240	623	27	48	78	92	373	5	623	2,505	0	0	126	24	32	28	13	12	3	2	4	0	1	63	112	
Mangrol.	2	463	465	384	459	539	91	1	0	16	12	62	0	91	437	0	0	21	4	1	1	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	6	11	
Grand Total.	41	2,542	2,583	2,366	2,514	3,779	714	28	48	94	104	435	5	714	2,942	0	0	147	28	33	29	15	12	3	2	4	0	1	69	123	
								274										274											

Appendix VIII.

Statement showing the number of offences reported and dealt with by the various Courts in the Junagadh State during the year 1923-24.

Class of Courts.	Number of offences reported during the year.		Number of persons dealt with.								Persons disposed of.						Remarks.
			Remaining at the end of the year.	Brought to trial in 1923-24.					Total.		Discharged without trial.	Acquitted.	Convicted.	Committed or referred.	Died, escaped or transferred.	Persons remaining at the end of the year.	
	Past year.	Present year.		Arrested by Police.	Upon warrant.	On summons.	Voluntary.	Arrested in the presence of Magistrates.	Past year.	Present year.							
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
Munsiffs' Courts.	1,615	1,708	44	624	114	1,716	4	1	2,427	2,503	581	1,323	513	30	0	56	
City Magistrate's Court.	377	371	8	129	15	583	2	0	671	737	506	80	91	4	0	56	
Sadar Adalat.	(19)	(24)	0	(34)	0	0	0	0	(27)	(34)	0	(15)	(19)	0	0	0	
Mangrol Munsiff's Court.	381	463	2	76	13	448	0	0	899	539	255	182	91	0	0	11	
Mangrol Sessions' Court.	(2)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	(5)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Total.	2,373	2,542	54	829	142	2,747	6	1	3,497	3,779	1,342	1,585	695	34	0	123	

N. B.—The figures in brackets refer to cases and persons committed to the sessions. As these are included in the figures relating to the City Magistrate's and Munsiff's Courts, they are not counted in making up the totals of columns 2, 3, 5, 10, 11, 13 and 14.

Appendix IX.

Statement showing the results of appeals against decisions passed by the Criminal Courts in the Junagadh State during the year 1923-24.

Tribunal.	Number of appeals.	Number of persons and cases.																Average duration of criminal appeals.	Remarks
		Appeals rejected summarily.		Sentences.						Proceedings quashed.		Referred.		Further enquiry, &c. ordered.		Pending.			
				Confirmed.		Modified.		Reversed.											
		Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases	Persons	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
Huzur Adalat.	20	0	0	20	14	1	1	3	2	1	1	0	0	0	0	2	2	Days 15	
Sadar Adalat.	106	0	0	102	75	38	19	16	12	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	6	
Mangrol Appeal Court.	11	0	0	0	0	8	8	3	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	23	
Total.....	137	0	0	122	89	47	28	22	17	1	1	0	0	0	0	2	2		

Appendix X.

(Civil.)—Nature and value of original suits filed and disposed of during the year 1923-24.

Tribunals.	Opening balance.		Filed during the year, received by transfer or on remand.		Total.		Disposed of during the year.		Closing balance		Suits filed during the present year.									Suits disposed of during the present year.					Average duration.		Remarks.
	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Value. Rs.	Suits *re* landed property.	Suits for money transactions.	Suits for other rights.	Number of suits under Rs. 100.	Number of suits above Rs. 100 and under Rs 500.	Number of suits above Rs. 500 and under Rs 1,000.	Number of suits above Rs. 1,000 and under Rs. 5,000.	Above Rs. 5,000.	*Ex parte.*	Admitted or compromised.	Struck off the file.	Otherwise disposed of.	Value. Rs.	Past year.	Present year.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28
Munsiffs' Courts.	472	444	4,004	3,702	4,476	4,146	4,032	3,713	444	433	8,25,580	110	3,404	188	2,527	914	144	99	18	758	1,797	46	1,112	8,77,474	D. 11:	D. 95	
Mangrol Munsiff's Court.	22	19	332	404	354	423	335	401	19	22	53,043	13	375	16	323	63	8	8	2	28	185	10	178	43,854	67	69	
Total	494	463	4,336	4,106	4,830	4,569	4,367	4,114	463	455	8,78,623	123	3,779	204	2,850	977	152	107	20	786	1,982	56	1,290	9,21,328			

Appendix XI.

(Civil)—Results of applications for the execution of decrees during the year 1923-24.

Tribunal.	Opening balance.		Value of opening balance for present year	Applications brought to the register.			Total.			Disposed of.			Closing balance.			Nature of applications pending disposal at the close of the year.			Remarks.
	Past year.	Present year.		Past year.	Present year	Value for present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Value for present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Value for present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Value for present year.	Below 6 months.	Below 12 months	Above 12 months.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
			Rs			Rs			Rs			Rs			Rs				
Munsiffs' Courts	1,657	1,169	10,22,887	5,679	4,968	9,52,078	7,336	6,737	19,74,965	5,567	5,513	12,72,894	1,769	1,224	7,02,071	952	129	143	
Mangrol.	24	19	4,990	136	277	26,554	159	296	31,544	140	275	26,394	19	21	5,150	9	7	5	
Total.....	1,681	1,788	10,27,877	5,814	5,245	9,78,632	7,495	7,033	20,06,509	5,707	5,788	12,99,288	1,788	1,245	7,07,221	961	136	148	

Appendix XII.

(Civil).—Number and results of appeals in civil suits during the year 1923-24.

Tribunals.	Opening balance.		Filed during the year.		Total.		Disposed of.		Closing balance		Value of appeals filed during the year.		How disposed of.										Average duration.		Remarks.
													Decisions confirmed.		Decisions reversed.		Decisions amended.		Cases remained for trial.		Cases compromised or otherwise disposed of.				
	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26
											Rs.	Rs.											M. D.	M. D.	
Huzur Court.	129	*168	252	136	381	304	189	160	192	135	1,11,254	2,10,226	137	96	23	30	22	33	1	5	6	5	6—0	6—13	
																							M. D	M. D	
Sadar Court.	149	43	317	300	466	343	423	316	43	27	1,69,504	1,47,103	234	166	146	91	43	40	0	0	0	19	5-23	4—19	
																							Y. M. D.	Y. M. D	
Mangrol Appeal Court.	12	19	29	37	41	56	22	43	19	13	3,216	4,691	4	22	11	7	4	7	1	4	2	3	0-4-22	0-7--8	
Total.	290	230	598	473	888	703	634	528	254	175	2,83,974	3,62,020	375	284	180	128	69	80	2	9	8	27			

* In the column 3 in the Huzur Court, the opening balance is 192 inclusive of 24 miscellaneous cases (12 miscellaneous appeals +12 revision applications) and so the number of regular appeals comes to 168, i. e. (192—24=168).

Appendix XIII.

Statement showing the number of persons confined in the Jails and Lock-ups in the Junagadh State during the year 1923–24.

	Number of prisons.	Number of persons.				Daily Average.		Number of prisoners remaining at the end of the year.	Total cost of Jails and prisoners.	Average period of accused under trial.	Remarks showing mortality among convicts in Jails.	Remarks.
		Remaining from last year.	Admitted during the year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.		Rs	Days.		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
Junagadh State.	× 10	99	314	427	413	108	103	120	27,478	13	1	All these figures are inclusive of Mangrol figuers.

× Besides these there are two lock-ups in Mahals.

Appendix XIV.

Registration of documents in the Junagadh State during the year 1923–24.

Name of State.	Documents presented.		Nature of documents presented.										Documents registered.		Value of documents registered.		Documents of which registry has been refused.		Documents remaining unregistered, pending inquiry at the close of the year.		Remarks.
			Mortgages		Sale deeds.		Wills.		Money bonds.		Miscellaneous.										
	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22
Junagadh.	1,407	1,501	634	677	647	683	32	40	0	1	94	100	1,372	1,460	Rs 19,83,260	Rs 22,30,199	11	21	24	20	

Appendix XV.

Statement showing the receipts and expenditure on account of Registration during the year 1923-24.

Description.	Past year.							Present year.							Remarks.
	Number of deeds presented	Value of property.			Fees realised.			Number of deeds presented	Value of property.			Fees realised.			
		Rs.	As.	Ps.	Rs.	As.	Ps.		Rs.	As	Ps.	Rs.	As.	Ps.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
Mortgages.	634	8,59,271	3	9	8,929	14	0	677	9,46,457	10	3	9,627	7	2	
Sale deeds.	647	9,83,061	10	9	10,062	15	0	683	11,35,244	8	1	10,823	3	4	
Wills.	32	27,620	0	0	312	6	6	40	60,078	15	6	640	4	6	
Money bonds.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1,500	0	0	15	6	0	
Miscellaneous.	94	1,19,452	0	0	954	0	6	100	93,044	12	0	836	14	0	
Total.	1,407	19,89,404	14	6	20,259	4	0	1,501	22,36,325	13	10	21,943	3	0	

Appendix XVI.

Statement showing the Receipts and Expenditure of the Municipalities and Village Boards in the Junagadh State during the Samvat years 1978 (1921-22) and 1979 (1922-1923).

Name of Municipality.	Opening balance on the 1st September 1922. Rs.	Receipts. St. 1978 Rs.	Receipts. St 1979 Rs.	Total in current year. Rs.	Expenditure. St. 1978 Rs.	Expenditure. St. 1979 Rs.	Balance on the 31st August 1923. Rs.	Remarks.
Junagadh.	65,769	79,297	86,235	1,52,004	71,617	78,251	73,753	
Verawal.	71,996	32,914	15,612	87,608	13,394	14,621	72,987	
Una.	19,073	9,961	8,705	27,778	5,303	6,240	21,538	
Delwada.	3,348	1,096	1,691	5,039	508	774	4,265	
Sutrapada.	1,374	730	679	2,053	393	480	1,573	
Patan.	3,431	4,921	5,904	9,335	4,898	3,940	5,395	
Chorwad.	8,542	6,876	2,028	10,570	799	6,213	4,357	
Malia.	13,990	1,923	9,313	23,303	2,093	3,701	19,602	
Keshod.	9,737	3,993	5,066	14,803	2,652	1,896	12,907	
Balagam.	2,102	596	556	2,658	429	212	2,446	
Shil.	1,450	911	1,020	2,470	482	337	2,133	
Kutiana.	34,341	31,698	31,059	65,400	22,136	24,875	40,525	
Vadal.	280	568	751	1,031	666	345	686	
Visavadar.	1,476	608	873	2,349	402	253	2,096	
Bagdu.	646	158	15	802	80	96	706	
Vanthali.	22,196	12,241	10,831	33,027	7,169	6,463	26,564	
Bhesan.	1,191	307	870	2,061	234	316	1,745	
Shahpur.	6,339	2,662	2,716	9,055	940	3,952	5,103	
Total...	2,67,281	1,91,460	1,84,065	4,51,346	1,34,195	1,52,965	2,98,381	
Village Boards.								
Nawagadh.	889	562	544	1,433	61	63	1,370	
Ajab.	914	214	78	992	99	98	894	
Bamnasa.	587	199	105	692	96	99	593	
Talala.	78	300	300	378	266	279	99	
Gadhakda.	1,020	619	536	1,556	292	246	1,310	
Bherai.	53	153	189	242	211	208	34	
Total.	3,541	2,047	1,752	5,293	1,025	993	4,300	

Appendix XVII.

Statement of rainfall in the Junagadh State during the year 1923-24.

Number.	Name of Rain-gauge Station.	April 1923.		May 1923.		June 1923.		July 1923.		August 1923.		September 1923.		October 1923.		November 1923.		December 1923.		January 1924.		February 1924.		March 1924.		Total.		Total past year.		Average of past 5 years.		Remarks.
		Inches.	Cents.	Inches.	Cents.	Inches.	Cents.	Inches.	Cents.	Inches.	Cents.	Inches.	Cents.	Inches.	Cents.	Inches.	Cents.	Inches.	Cents.	Inches.	Cents.	Inches.	Cents.	Inches.	Cents.	Inches.	Cents.	Inches.	Cents.	Inches.	Cents.	
1	Junagadh.	0	23	0	0	0	0	8	78	1	62	1	39	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	0	0	12	5	24	84	30	39	
2	Verawal.	0	0	0	0	0	0	6	95	2	15	0	68	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	9	76	15	79	19	6	
3	Una.	0	0	0	0	0	0	7	85	2	53	3	72	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	14	8	10	83	25	54	
4	Kutiyana.	0	45	0	0	0	0	3	43	0	58	3	15	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	7	61	13	2	16	72	
5	Vanthali.	1	62	0	0	0	0	5	37	1	28	2	66	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	10	93	13	97	21	17	
6	Delvada.	0	0	0	0	0	0	6	90	3	19	3	28	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	13	37	9	45	23	78	
7	Prabhas-Patan.	0	0	0	0	0	6	5	72	2	54	0	92	0	19	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	9	43	17	92	21	48	
8	Malia.	0	0	0	0	0	0	7	5	2	52	0	55	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	10	12	13	68	22	19	
9	Keshod.	0	47	0	0	0	0	4	33	2	56	0	22	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	7	58	17	84	22	56	
10	Chorwad	0	84	0	0	0	0	5	41	2	2	0	75	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	9	2	11	96	15	4	

11	Visavadar.	0	0	0	0	0	0	5	96	3	14	3	23	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	12	83	14	65	22	4
12	Bhesan.	0	0	0	0	0	0	6	97	1	93	1	44	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	10	34	14	17	16	88
13	Navagadh.	0	0	0	0	0	0	11	72	3	37	0	52	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	42	16	8	16	39	20	0	
14	Vadal.	0	0	0	0	0	0	6	14	3	59	3	37	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	13	10	21	8	26	86		
15	Bherai.	0	0	0	0	0	0	8	93	2	61	1	62	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	13	16	13	70	17	33		
16	Sutrapada.	0	0	0	0	0	0	7	88	2	65	1	7	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	11	63	15	10	23	17		
17	Talala.	0	0	0	0	0	11	9	85	3	67	2	73	0	12	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	15	98	18	20	29	61		
18	Shil.	0	3	0	0	0	0	5	90	2	4	2	11	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	10	8	12	91	16	55		
19	Sanakhada.	0	0	0	41	0	0	7	42	3	13	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	13	96	10	20	22	76		
20	Mangrol.	0	0	0	0	0	7	4	93	2	6	0	15	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	7	21	10	42	15	16		

Appendix XVIII.

Statement as to prices of staple crops.

No.	Article.	Price per *Khandi* (31st March 1923.) Rs. A. P.	Price per *Khandi* (31st March 1924.) Rs. A. P.	Remarks.
1	2	3	4	5
1	Cotton.	140—0-0	165—0-0	
2	Bajro *(Pennisetum Typhoideum)*.	50—0-0	55—0-0	
3	Juwar *(Sorghum Vulgari)*.	35—0-0	40—0-0	
4	Wheat.	50—0-0	56—4-0	
5	Gram.	40—0-0	41—4-0	
6	Urad *(Phaseolus Mungo va. Radiatus)*	60—0-0	56—4-0	
7	Tur *(Cajanus Indicus)*.	90—0-0	90—0-0	
8	Rice.	125—0-0	130—0-0	
9	Mug *(Phaseolus Mungo)*.	60—0-0	55—0-0	

Appendix XIX.

Statement of Expenditure on Public Works during the year from 1st April 1923 to 31st March 1924.

No.	Description of Works.	State Funds.			Memorial and Charitable Funds.	Total.
		Original.	Maintenance and Repairs	Total.		
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1	Buildings.	4,98,613	1,42,631	6,41,244	0	6,41,244
2	Roads.	32,112	64,143	96,255	0	96,255
3	Water Works.	25,214	60,515	85,729	0	85,729
4	Irrigation Works.	0	221	221	0	221
5	Bunder Improvements.	1,27,227	7,977	1,35,204	0	1,35,204
6	Electric Light.	29,508	2,19,616	2,49,124	0	2,49,124
7	Telephone.	0	5,795	5,795	0	5,795
8	Para Municipality.	0	10,273	10,273	0	10,273
9	Miscellaneous.	0	9,926	9,926	0	9,926
10	Establishment & Contingencies.	0	38,408	38,408	0	38,408
	Total	7,12,674	5,59,505	12,72,179	0	12,72,179

Appendix XX.

Agricultural Stock in the Junagadh State during the year 1923-24.

	Bullocks.	Cows.	Buffaloes.		Horses.	Mares.	Colts and Fillies.	Asses.	Sheep and Goats.	Camels.	Ploughs.		Carts.		Remarks.
			Male.	Female							Drawn by two bullocks.	Drawn by four bullocks.	Riding.	Loading.	
Khalsa villages.	99,115	70,045	1,851	49,186	2,062	2,756	897	4,202	96,585	497	29,362	361	6,547	8,953	
Non-Khalsa Villages*	43,907	30,142	972	21,298	1,244	1,527	876	1,960	47,989	92	13,350	9	3,050	3,248	* These figures are inclusive of Mangrol figures.
Total.....	1,43,022	1,00,187	2,823	70,484	3,306	4,283	1,773	6,162	1,44,574	589	42,712	370	9,597	12,201	

Appendix XXI.

Statement showing the excise shops and excise revenue of the Junagadh State during the year 1923-24.

Name of the State.	Country spirit.		Opium.		Ganja.		Toddy.		Total.		Remarks.
	Number of shops.	Revenue	Number of shops.	Revenue.	Number of shops	Revenue.	Number of shops.	Revenue.	Number of shops.	Revenue.	
Junagadh.	48	Rs. 33,441	58	Rs. 62,838	44	Rs. 33,247	0*	Rs. 127	150	Rs. 1,29,653	* Toddy is sold at the country liquor shops and hence separate shops are not shown.

Appendix XXII (A).

Statement showing Receipts during the St. years 1978 (A. D. 1921-22) and 1979 (A. D. 1922-1923).

No.	Items of Receipts.	Receipts.		Difference.	Remarks.
		St. 1978 A. D. 1921-22	St. 1979 A. D. 1922-23.		
1	Land Revenue.	25,07,141	24,47,155	− 59,986	
2	Forests.	1,16,389	1,41,247	+ 24,858	
3	Miscellaneous cash levies	1,05,747	1,24,993	+ 19,246	
4	Ganim Vero and Mahmuli.	1,54,164	1,47,648	− 6,516	
5	Jortalbi.	90,215	91,412	+ 1,197	
6	Nazrano.	7,459	1,550	− 5,909	
7	Rayasat, Paddock, &c.	20,902	20,471	− 431	
8	Lancers.	1,904	5,854	+ 3,950	
9	Police.	3,796	3,702	− 94	
10	General Administration.	2,987	2,863	− 124	
11	Ports.	5,12,563	6,04,692	+ 92,129	
12	Law and Justice.	50,434	52,653	+ 2,219	
13	Stamps.	1,06,439	1,10,589	+ 4,150	
14	Jail.	4,002	3,374	− 628	
15	Printing Press.	27,829	23,516	− 4,313	
16	Customs.	1,80,912	1,71,847	− 9,065	
17	Medical.	518	150	− 368	
18	Public Works Department.	13,236	14,226	+ 990	
19	Abkari, &c.	2,24,210	2,51,161	+ 26,951	
20	Municipality.	0	0	0	
21	Educational.	10,215	12,273	+ 2,058	
22	Revenue Survey.	1,595	1,198	− 397	
23	Land-Rent and Quarries.	1,21,329	1,57,801	+ 36,472	

24	Interest & Exchange.	2,16,683	1,45,304	- 71,379
25	Varad.	8,977	5,179	- 3,798
26	Saurashtra Post.	2,702	3,824	+ 1,122
27	Railway.	14,40,921	16,18,167	+ 1,77,246
28	Miscellaneous.	6,584	10,832	+ 4,248
29	Recovery of out-standings.	1,26,027	1,01,724	- 24,303
	Total Rs.	**60,65,880**	**62,75,405**	**+ 2,09,525**

Appendix XXII (B).

Statement showing Expenditure during the Samvat years 1978 (A. D. 1921-22) and 1979 (A. D. 1922-23).

No.	Items of Expenditure.	Expenditure.		Difference.	Remarks.
		St. 1978 A. D. 1921-22.	St. 1979 A. D. 1922-23.		
1	Raj-kutumb.	7,15,328	7,26,006	+ 10,678	
2	Amirs.	20,294	24,702	+ 4,408	
3	Peshkashi and Contributions.	1,09,179	1,09,649	+ 470	
4	Pension Parwashi & Contributions.	1,53,873	1,58,164	+ 4,291	
5	Mahmuli.	1,08,912	1,01,782	- 7,130	
6	Payment according to Rajasthanik court and Alienation decisions.	54,816	58,797	+ 3,981	
7	Rayasat.	4,19,378	5,46,836	+1,27,458	
8	Lancers.	1,13,729	1,72,598	+ 58,869	
9	Police.	3,67,846	3,83,762	+ 15,916	
10	General Administration.	6,95,817	6,61,184	- 34,633	
11	Ports.	32,715	39,858	+ 7,143	
12	Law and Justice.	1,18,914	1,18,842	- 72	
13	Stamps.	7,060	7,312	+ 252	
14	Jail.	28,877	26,365	- 2,512	
15	Printing Press.	26,995	20,542	- 6,453	
16	Customs.	10,103	9,879	- 224	
17	Medical.	1,25,113	1,34,759	+ 9,646	
18	Public Works Department.	7,56,188	11,41,858	+3,85,670	
19	Abkari, Salt and Opium.	15,573	18,538	+ 2,965	
20	Municipality.	0	0	0	
21	Education.	2,79,768	2,82,432	+ 2,664	
22	Revenue Survey.	32,856	30,959	- 1,897	
23	Land-Rent and Quarries.	3,19,064	1,88,497	-1,30,567	
24	Interest and Exchange.	29,386	19,052	- 10,334	
25	Varad.	2,598	1,997	- 601	
26	Saurashtra Post.	9,628	8,489	- 1,139	
27	Railway.	9,25,212	12,58,085	+ 3,32,873	
28	Miscellaneous.	6,92,107	5,68,076	- 1,24,031	
	Total Rs.	**61,71,329**	**68,19,020**	**+ 6,47,691**	

Appendix XXIII.

Statement of Medical Relief afforded in Junagadh State during the year 1923-24.

No.	Name of Dispensary.	Number of patients treated.		Results of in-door patients.				Expenditure.	Daily average attendance	Remarks.
		Out-door.	In-door.	Cured or relieved.	Absented.	Died.	Remaining at the end of the year.	Rs. A P.		
1	Junagadh Hospital.	30,498	1,989	1,490	360	50	89	78,803-14--8*	433·98	*Including C. M. O.'s Office
2	„ C. M. Zenana Hospital.	10,088	280	268	0	4	8	11,973—0—8	216·15	
3	„ Leper Asylum.	0	45	11	2	2	30	3,980-12—8	27·4	
4	„ New Dispensary.	7,802	0	0	0	0	0	2,501-13-10	97·84	
5	„ Jail „	1,561	0	0	0	0	0	870--0—0	23·86	
6	„ Railway „	8,428	0	0	0	0	0	2,138—7--0	106·0	
7	„ State Forces „	2,368	169	169	0	0	0	3,320--0--0	32·33	
8	Verawal Dispensary.	13,789	30	30	0	0	0	2,577—7--4	170·68	
9	Una „	11,780	9	8	0	0	1	2,952—0--0	135·57	
10	Kutiana „	9,618	13	13	0	0	0	2,244—0—0	128·35	
11	Delwada „	3,070	0	0	0	0	0	1,463--0—0	33·44	
12	Prabhas Patan „	6,564	0	0	0	0	0	1,500--0—0	114·24	

13	Vanthali Dispensary.	4,411	1	0	0	1	0	1,400—2—0	46·05	
14	Malia „	2,904	0	0	0	0	0	1,490-15—6	34·05	
15	Keshod „	3,221	0	0	0	0	0	1,403—4—2	46·9	
16	Chorwad „	6,751	0	0	0	0	0	1,309—3-11	63·34	
17	Visavadar „	2,648	0	0	0	0	0	1,269—8—0	26·79	
18	Bhesan „	2,688	0	0	0	0	0	1,272—0—0	23·74	
19	Navagadh „	1,703	0	0	0	0	0	1,222-14—9	4·6	
20	Vadal „	2,194	0	0	0	0	0	1,172—8—1	18·12	
21	Bherai „	1,880	0	0	0	0	0	1,442—4—9	11·88	
22	Sutrapada „	3,219	0	0	0	0	0	1,134—8—0	38·07	
23	Talala „	2,333	0	0	0	0	0	1,248-12—0	18·56	
24	Shil „	2,124	0	0	0	0	0	1,238—9—1	24·16	
25	Gir Travelling „	2,400	0	0	0	0	0	547—0—0	26·25	
26	Sanakhada „	1,735	0	0	0	0	0	1,175—0—0	10·88	
27	Mangrol „	8,798	0		0	0	0	5,619—0—0	77·10	
	Total.	1,54,575	2,536	1,989	362	57	128	1,37,270-2—5	1,990·33	

Appendix XXIV.

Vital statistics of the Junagadh State for the year 1923–1924.

Name of the State.	Population.	Births.		Increase.	Decrease.	Deaths.		Increase.	Decrease.	Ratio per 1,000 of population.				Remarks.
		Past year.	Present year.			Past year.	Present year.			Births.		Deaths.		
										Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
Junagadh.	4,65,493	9,811	10,214	403	0	6,302	6,856	554	0	21·07	21·94	13·53	14·72	These include Mangrol figures also.

Appendix XXV.

Particulars as to schools maintained by the Junagadh State for the year 1923-24.

No. of schools.		Description of schools.	No. of pupils on the 31st March.		Daily average attendance.		Expenditure.			Remarks.
Past year.	Present year.		Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	High Schools. Rs.	Secondary Schools. Rs.	Primary Schools. Rs.	
148	149	2 High Schools. 7 Middle Schools. 1 Madressa. 1 Sanskrit Pathshala. 117 Primary Schools for boys. 2 Urdu schools. 1 Arabic-Persian class attached to the Madressa. 17 Girls' Schools (Guj.) 1 Islami Girls' School. 149	15,118	15,785	11,485	12,356	41,068 (a)	27,929 (b)	1,53,753 (c)	The figures are inclusive of Mangrol figures. (a) Rs. 40,391 Establishment charges 687 Repairs. 41,068 (b) Rs. 27,604 Establishment charges 325 Repairs. 27,929 (c) Rs. 1,48,453 Establishment charges 5300 Repairs. 1,53,753.

Appendix XXVI.

Statement showing the rate of customs duty on goods through-booked from Bombay via Veraval.

Name of imported articles.	Rate. Rs. as. ps	On weight or value or number.
(1) Grain of all kinds, *rice*, *tur*, *khorasani til* seeds:—		
(*a*) Booked to all stations from Jambur to Junagadh, Saradiya and Visavadar branches	0—1—0	Per Railway maund.
(*b*) ,, Vadal	0—0—9	Do.
(*c*) ,, Jetalsar and all stations beyond, ‡ except those between Supedi & Porbandar Docks	0—0—3	Do.
(*d*) ,, All stations between Supedi and Porbandar Docks...	Free.	
(*e*) ,, Dhoraji	0—0—5	Do.
(2) Ghee:—		
(*a*) ,, All stations from Jambur to Vadal and Saradiya and Visavadar Branches.	0—4—0	Do.
(*b*) ,, Jetalsar and beyond. ‡	0—0—3	Do.
(*c*) ,, Dhoraji.	0—0—9	Do.
(3) Tobacco leaves:—		
(*a*) ,, All stations from Jambur to Vadal and Saradiya and Visavadar Branches.	0—2—0	Do.
(*b*) ,, Jetalsar and all stations beyond, ‡ except those between Supedi & Porbandar Docks.	0—0—4	Do.
(*c*) ,, All stations between Supedi & Porbandar Docks.	Free.	
(*d*) ,, Tobacco (in bags) for Dhoraji. ...	0—1—7	Do.
(4) Jaggery:—		
(*a*) ,, All stations from Jambur to Keshod. ...	0—1—6	Do.
(*b*) ,, Lushala, Manavadar, Bantwa and Saradiya.	0—1—4	Do.
(*c*) ,, Junagadh, Vadal, Shahpur, Sorath Vauthali and Visavadar Branch.	0—1—0	Do.
(*d*) ,, Jetalsar and all stations beyond, ‡except those on the Porbandar line ...	0—0—2	Do.
(*e*) ,, Dhoraji.	0—0—9	Do.
(*f*) ,, Stations between Supedi & Porbandar Docks	Free.	
(5) Sugar:—		
(*a*) ,, All stations from Jambur to Lushala ...	0—1—9	Do.
(*b*) ,, Shahpur, Junagadh, Saradiya and Visavadar Branches.	0—1—6	Do.
(*c*) ,, Vadal.	0—0—9	Do.
(*d*) ,, Jetalsar and all stations beyond, ‡ except those on the Porbandar line. ...	0—0—2	Do.
(*e*) ,, Dhoraji.	0—1—0	Do.
(*f*) ,, Stations between Supedi & Porbandar Docks	Free.	
(6) Sugarcandy:—		
(*a*) ,, All stations from Jambur to Vadal, Saradiya and Visavadar Branches	0—2—7	Do.
(*b*) ,, Stations beyond ‡ Jetalsar except those between Supedi and Porbandar Docks	0—0—6	Do.
(*c*) ,, Supedi to Porbandar Docks... ...	0—1—0	Do.
(*d*) ,, Jetalsar.	0—2—0	Do.
(*e*) ,, Dhoraji	0—1—0	Do.
(7) Cocoanuts:—		
(*a*) ,, All stations from Jambur to Vadal, Saradiya and Visavadar Branches. ...	0—9—9	Per 1000 cocoanuts.

Name of imported articles.	Rate. Rs. AS. PS	On weight or value or number.
(*b*) Booked to Jetalsar and all stations beyond, ‡ except those between Supedi & Porbandar Docks	0—2—0	Per 1000 cocoanuts.
(*c*) „ Stations between Supedi & Porbandar Docks	Free.	
(*d*) „ Dhoraji.	0—3—0	Do.
(8) Yarn and cotton twist:—		
(*a*) „ All stations from Jambur to Vadal, Sorath-Vanthali and Visavadar Branch	1—12—0	Per Rs. 100 value declared.
(*b*) „ Bantwa, Manavadar and Saradiya.... ...	0—8—0	Do.
(*c*) „ Jetalsar and beyond‡	0—4—0	Do.
(*d*) „ Dhoraji.	0—5—0	Do.
(9) Timber:—		
(*a*) „ All stations from Jambur to Vadal, Saradiya and Visavadar Branches.	1—9—0	Do.
(*b*) „ Jetalsar and beyond	0—8—0	Do.
(*c*) „ Dhoraji.	1—0—0	Do.
(10) Piece-goods:—		
(*a*) „ All stations from Jambur to Vadal, Sorath-Vanthali and Visavadar Branch	0—4—0	Do.
(*b*) „ Bantwa, Manavadar and Saradiya	0—4—0	Do.
(*c*) „ Jetalsar and all stations beyond, ‡ except those between Supedi & Porbandar Docks	0—4—0	Do.
(*d*) „ Stations between Supedi & Porbandar Docks	Free.	
(11) Cotton seeds:—		
(*a*) „ All stations from Jambur to Vadal, Saradiya and Visavadar Branches.	0—0—6	Per Railway maund.
(*b*) „ Jetalsar and stations beyond,‡ except those between Supedi and Porbandar Docks	0—0—2	Do.
(*c*) „ Stations between Supedi & Porbandar Docks	Free.	
(*d*) „ Dhoraji.	0—0—3	Do.
(12) Betelnuts:—		
(*a*) „ All stations from Jambur to Lushala.	0—3—3	Do.
(*b*) „ Junagadh, Visavadar Branch, Shahpur and Sorath Vanthali, Manavadar, Bantwa and Saradiya	0—3—0	Do.
(*c*) „ Vadal.	0—2—6	Do.
(*d*) „ Jetalsar and all stations beyond, ‡ except Jetpur and those between Supedi and Porbandar	0—1—0	Do.
(*e*) „ Dhoraji.....	0—1—6	Do.
(*f*) „ Jetpur.	0—0—3	Do.
(*g*) „ Stations between Supedi and Porbandar...	Free.	
(13) Copper, brass, iron, haberdashery, machinery, chinaware, glassware, earthenware, cutlery, all kinds of seeds (except til and cotton seeds), silk, oil and miscellaneous articles:—		
(*a*) „ All stations from Jambur to Vadal, Sorath-Vanthali and Visavadar Branch.....	1—12—0	Per Rs. 100 value declared.
(*b*) „ Jetalsar and beyond.‡	0—4—0	Do.
(*c*) „ Stations Bantwa, Manavader and Saradiya:		
(*a*) all kinds of seeds (except til and cotton seeds), oil and miscellaneous articles ...	1—12—0	Do.
(*b*) Copper, brass, iron, haberdashery machinery, chinaware, glassware, earthenware and cutlery.	0—8—0	Do.
(*c*) Silk.	0—7—0	Do.

Name of imported articles.	Rate. Rs. As. Ps	On weight or value or number.
(14) *Attar*, printed books, used household articles, old bags, *khâro* (used for washing), Chorwad stone, gold, silver, British currency and private furniture for Europeans.	Free	
(15) Snuff:—		
(*a*) Booked to all stations from Jambur to Vadal, Saradiya and Visavadar Branches. ...	0—3—0	Per Railway Maund
(*b*) ,, Jetalsar and all stations beyond,‡ except those between Supedi and Porbandar...	0— 0—9	Do.
(*c*) ,, All stations between Supedi and Porbandar.	Free.	
(*d*) ,, Dhoraji	0—2—0	Do.

‡ All goods booked to Rajkot Para, Rajkot Junction and any stations on the Jamnagar and Morvi Railways "Free."

Note:—The minimum charge for imports is one anna per each consignment and six pies and over will be taken as one anna and less than six pies dropped.

Appendix XXVII.

Statement showing the rate of customs duty on goods through-booked to Bombay via Veraval.

Name of export articles.	Rate. Rs. As. Ps.	On weight or value or number.
(1) Cotton full pressed, bales, borries or loose:—		
a Booked from stations Jambur to Veraval and upto Lushala.	0—3—0	Per Railway maund.
b ,, Shapur.	0—2—8	Do.
c ,, Sorath Vanthali, Manawadar, Bantwa and Saradiya.	0—2—8	Do.
d ,, Junagadh to Visavadar.	0—1—10	Do.
e ,, Vadal.	0—1—0	Do.
f Cotton from Sardargadh pressed at any of the presses on the Junagadh Railway and booked through to Bombay Harbour via Veraval Bandar on production of a certificate from the Press Managers.	0—0—6	Do.
g Cotton from Kutiana pressed at any of the presses on the Junagadh Railway and booked through to Bombay on production of a certificate from the Press Managers.	Free.	
h ,, booked from Amreli, Chital and Kunkavav...	Free.	
i ,, ,, ,, Lunidhar, and stations between Jetalsar and Ribda. ...	0—0—3	Do.
j ,, ,, ,, stations between Supedi and Porbandar Docks (excepting for full pressed cotton)	0—0—3	Do.
k ,, ,, ,, any other stations	Free.	
l Full pressed cotton booked from any station ... from Supedi to Porbandar Docks... ...	Free.	
m Cotton from Dhoraji...	0—0—5	Do.
n Cotton from Jetpur, Gondal and surrounding villages pressed at any station on this line with certificate from the Press Managers.	0—0—3	Do.
o Cotton imported by sea to Verawal from Nawabander (Una Mahal) and full pressed at any of the presses on the Junagadh State Railway, chargeable with customs duty (@ Rs. 0-0-5 (five pies) per Railway maund, when exported *either* through or locally, via Verawal Bunder, on the production of the certificate to that effect from any of the Managers of the presses on the Junagadh Railway.	0—0—5	Do.
p Cotton from Dhari, Amreli, Kundla, Bagasra, Kunkavav and Dedan villages ginned in the Visavadar, Bilkha or Mandavad factories and then full pressed at any press on the Junagadh State Railway on production of a certificate signed by the ginning factory manager and countersigned by the Press Manager.	0—0—5	Do.
(2) Grain of all kinds and til seeds:—		
a booked from Rajkot Para and beyond.*	Free.	
b ,, Jetalsar, Jetpur and stations on the Jetalsar-Rajkot Junction section upto Ribda (excepting wheat from Goudal)	0—0—2	Do.
c ,, all stations from Vadal to Jambur and Saradiya and Visavadar Branches....	0—1—0	Do.
d ,, all stations from Vavdi on the Dhola Jn. section and from Supedi on the Porbandar section.	Free.	
e Wheat from Gondal...	Free.	
f ,, ,, Dhoraji.	0—0—3	Do.
g ,, ,, Bagasra and its surrounding villages via. Visavadar under Vahivatdar's certificate.	Free.	

Name of export articles.	Rate. Rs. AS. PS.	On weight or value or number.
(3) Wool:—		
a booked from Gondal, Kunkavav, Rajkot Para and beyond.*	Free.	
b ,, Dhoraji.	0—1—2	Per Railway maund.
c ,, all stations between Upleta and Porbandar Docks.	Free.	
d ,, all stations from Vadal to Jambur, Saradiya and Visavadar Branches.	0—2—9	Do.
e booked from Jetalsar and all other stations. ...	0—0—8	Do.
(4) Copper, brass, tin and bell metal manufactured:—		
a booked from stations from Vadal to Jambur, Saradiya and Visavadar Branches. ...	0—2—0	Do.
b ,, Jetalsar & other stations (except Dhoraji).	0—1—0	Do.
c ,, Rajkot Para and beyond.*	Free.	
d ,, Dhoraji	0—1—6	Do.
(5) Ghee:—		
a booked from Dhoraji...	0—8—0	Do.
b ,, Jetalsar and beyond...	0—2—0	Do.
c ,, stations on Junagadh Ry.	0—4—0	Do.
(6) Castor seeds:—		
a booked from Jetalsar, Nawagadh and Virpur	0—0—4	Do.
b ,, Gondal and stations beyond.*	Free.	
c ,, stations from Kunkavav to Jetpur (except Vavdi).	0—0—5	Do.
d ,, Vavdi, Lunidhar and stations beyond on the Dhola Jn. section.	Free.	
e ,, stations between Supedi and Porbandar Docks.	Free.	
f ,, stations from Vadal to Jambur, Saradiya and Visavadar Branches.	0—1—0	Do.
g ,, Dhoraji.....	0—0—3	Do.
(7) Oil.	0—0—6	Do.
(8) Other goods:—		
a booked from Jetalsar and stations beyond* on the Dhola Jn. and Jetalsar-Rajkot section upto Ribda...	0—8—0	Per Rs. 100 Value declared.
b ,, stations from Vadal to Jambur, Saradiya and Visavadar Branches	1—9—0	Do.
c ,, stations between Supedi and Porbandar Docks.	0—4—0	Do.
d ,, Dhoraji.	0—8—0	Do.

*All goods from Rajkot Para, Rajkot Jn. and stations on the Jamnagar and Morvi Railways "free."

NOTE—Veraval Customs duty on Kuppas (cotton with seeds) and loose cotton from areas beyond Jetalsar Junction to be ginned and pressed in factories situated on Junagadh Railway and through-booked thence to Bombay via Veraval Bandar is chargeable on production of a certificate from the Press Manager, at the rates quoted above.

NOTE—The minimum charge for exports is one anna per each consignment and six pies and over will be taken as one anna and less than six pies dropped.

Appendix

Statement showing the rates of customs duty at

EXPORT TARIFF.

Names of articles.	Rate.
Cotton from:—	
Shipped locally (except on cotton from Sardargadh, Kutiana, and stations beyond Jetalsar Jn.)	Rs. 0—3—0 per Rly. md.
Sardargadh	„ 0—0—6 „
Kutiana	Free.
Dhoraji, Virpur, Gondal, Ribda, Jetalsar, Jetpur, Vavdi, Khakharia & Lunidhar.	„ 0—0—3 „
All other stations beyond Jetalsar ...	Free.
Cotton imported by sea to Verawal from Nawabander (Una Mahal) and full-pressed at any of the presses on the Junagadh State Railway, will be charged customs duty @ Rs. 0-0-5 (five pies) per Railway maund, when exported *either* through or locally, via Verawal Bundar on the production of the certificate to that effect from any of the manager of the presses situated on the Junagadh Railway.	„ 0—0—5 „
Dhari, Amreli, Kundla, Bagasra, Kunkawav and Dedan villages, ginned in the Visavadar, Bilkha or Mandawad factories and then full pressed at any press on the Junagadh State Railway, on production of a certificate sigued by the Ginning Factory manager and countersigned by the Press manager.	„ 5 pies per Rly. maund.
Ghee export to Bombay:—	
If brought to Veraval by Road	„ 1—0—0 „
Do. Do. by rail from J. S. Railway Stations.	„ 1—0—0 „
Do. Do. beyond Jetalsar Jn.	„ 0—4—0 „
Export to any other ports (except Bombay)	„ 1—0—0 per case
Fire-wood...	5 *per cent.* on declared value.
Chunam	Rs. 0—1—6 per *khandi*.
Chorwad stone.....	„ 1—0—0 per 100 stones.
Bidi leaves.....	„ 0—3—0 per *dhokdi* (bundle).
Other goods generally if booked from stations between Jetalsar and Veraval...	2 *per cent.* on declared value.
Do. beyond Jetalsar...	1 „ „
Octroi-paid goods...	$\frac{1}{2}$ „ „
Onion, Til seeds and Castor seeds.	$1\frac{9}{16}$ „ „
Horses:—	
Above 14 hands in measure...	Rs. 5—0—0 per each.
Under „ „	„ 2—0—0 „

NOTE—Goods exported to Foreign ports will be charged at the British rates of Customs duty—

XXVIII.

Veraval for locally booked goods.

IMPORT TARIFF.

Names of articles.	Rate.
Piece-goods booked for Veraval	8 as. *per cent.* on declared value.
Do. Do. for all other stations beyond Veraval	4 as. Do. Do.
Grain, sugar, jaggery, coir, yarn, cocoanuts and betelnuts (if booked to Jetalsar and beyond).....	$\frac{1}{8}$,,
Sugar Candy.	5 percent ,,
Attar, books, old furniture, empty cases, gunny bags, Chorwad stone, *Kharo* (from Jafrabad), gold and gold ornaments, British and Junagadh coins...	Free.
Silver and silver ornaments (from British ports).....	Free.
Bombil fish...	$1\frac{1}{4}$ anna per 1000.
Other goods generally	$1\frac{9}{16}$ *per cent.* on declared value.
Coal	2 annas per ton.
Any goods for Bantwa, Manavadar and Sardargadh...	1 *per cent.* on declared value.
Do. for Kutiana...	$\frac{9}{16}$,,
Grain and seeds imported from Bombay, Broach, Surat, or Karachi and rebooked locally at Veraval by rail to Rajkot under certain specified provisions	Free.

NOTE—Goods imported from Foreign ports will be charged at the British rates of Customs duty.

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